ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

16 May 2019

GALAN RECEIVES STAGE 2 DRILLING PERMITS FOR CANDELAS LITHIUM BRINE PROJECT, HOMBRE MUERTO, ARGENTINA

Galan Lithium Limited (ASX:GLN) (**Galan** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce it has now received permits from the Secretaria de Estado de Minería - Gobierno de Catamarca (the authority that approves drilling permits in Catamarca, Argentina) for its stage 2 drill programme at the Candelas Lithium Brine Project located on the Hombre Muerto salar in Argentina.

- GLN has received permits for six (6) new drillholes at Candelas. The drilling will focus on the northern section of Candelas with the aim to define a maiden resource during Q3 2019.

- Drillhole C-05-19 has now been completed at 380m with downhole geophysics and packer testing confirming a heavy brine horizon over 140m from 240m to 380m. Brine samples recorded high specific gravity readings and conductivities in excess of the capacity of the field instruments (being 200 mS/cm). Samples have been sent to the laboratory for analyses.

- Results from Drillhole C-04-19, located over 3km south of C-05-19, show the presence of an extensive but low-grade brine horizon with similar low impurity levels to those encountered in the north. An interval of 117m @ 141 mg/l Li, including 58m @ 203 mg/l Li, was returned (Table 1).

- Drillhole C-06-19 is located ~1.5km southeast of C-05-19 with drilling to commence immediately.

Galan's Managing Director, Juan Pablo ("JP") Vargas de la Vega said, "*This is a great step for Galan in Argentina. Once again, obtaining the drilling permits for our stage 2 campaign reflects the Company's teamwork and experience in Argentina and Australia and Galan remains on track to unlock the significant lithium potential at Candelas, with a potential maiden resource now in sight*".

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About Galan

Galan is an ASX listed company exploring for lithium brines within South America's *Lithium Triangle* on the Hombre Muerto salar in Argentina. Hombre Muerto is proven to host the highest grade and lowest impurity levels within Argentina and is home to Livent Corporation's El Fenix operation and Galaxy Resources and POSCO's Sal de Vida projects. Galan's primary target is the adjoining Candelas channel target, a ~15km long by 3-5km wide valley filled channel, with recent geophysics and drilling indicating the potential to host a substantial volume of brine.

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Table 1: Sample analyses, Candelas Lithium Brine Project

HoleID	Sample ID	Laboratory	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cond. (µs/cm)	SG (g/ml)	Li mg/L	Mg mg/L	B mg/L	K mg/L	Mg:Li
C-01-19	GL101	Alex Stewart/SG	165	215	50	59,000	1.042	119	279	189	1651	2.34
C-01-19	GL102*	Alex Stewart	235	267	32			515	1,465	369	4729	2.84
C-01-19	GL103*	Alex Stewart/SG	235	300	65	236,000	1.215	897	2,371	592	8696	2.65
C-01-19	GL104*	Alex Stewart/SG	310	330	20	233,000	1.203	813	2,162	538	8359	2.67
C-01-19	GL105*	Alex Stewart/SG	353	354	1	234,000	1.212	837	2,250	561	8647	2.70
C-01-19	MN116	Alex Stewart	205	397	192			802	2,224	577	8219	2.67
C-02-19	GLN121	Alex Stewart	270	304	34	56,100	1.025	93	121	275	1,632	1.31
C-02-19	GLN122	Alex Stewart	335	351	16	60,200	1.025	97	243	282	1,506	2.51
C-02-19	GLN123	Alex Stewart	401	449	48	60,560	1.025	103	253	302	1,607	2.47
C-02-19	GLN124	Alex Stewart	560	572	12	79,160	1.025	120	399	333	1,761	3.34
C-02-19	GLN125	Alex Stewart	654	662	8	87,940	1.050	121	504	317	1,672	4.17
C-02-19	GLN126	Alex Stewart	657	658	1	92,210	1.040	124	512	324	1,700	4.14
C-02-19	GLN127	Alex Stewart	633	662	29	90,110	1.045	123	490	325	1,714	3.97
C-02-19	GLN128*	Alex Stewart	470	662	192	79,010	1.028	121	368	347	1,854	3.04
C_03_19	GLN132	Alex Stewart	241	270	29	72,700	1.025	104	161	347	1,944	1.55
C_03_19	GLN154-5*	Alex Stewart	276	277	1	>200,000	1.110	436	1,185	434	4,657	2.72
C_03_19	GLN159-60*	Alex Stewart	279	430	151	>200,000	1.110	406	1,094	410	4,304	2.69
C_03_19	GLN133	Alex Stewart	290	312	22	183,100	1.110	318	913	413	3,718	2.87
C_03_19	GLN134	Alex Stewart	300	312	12	>200,000	1.130	441	1,268	449	4,467	2.88
C_03_19	GLN186-7*	Alex Stewart	311	454	143	>200,000	1.190	784	2,144	565	8,240	2.73
C_03_19	GLN194-5*	Alex Stewart	313	451	138	>200,000	1.175	692	1,900	518	7,314	2.75
C_03_19	GLN166-7*	Alex Stewart	315	430	115	>200,000	1.175	566	1,533	472	6,097	2.71
C_03_19	GLN138-9*	Alex Stewart	335	399	64	>200,000	1.175	736	1,947	544	7,095	2.65
C_03_19	GLN169-70*	Alex Stewart	347	430	83	>200,000	1.190	822	2,245	576	8,648	2.73
C_03_19	GLN143-4*	Alex Stewart	369	399	30	>200,000	1.200	863	2,266	586	8,338	2.63
C_03_19	GLN181-2*	Alex Stewart	401	454	53	>200,000	1.125	496	1,336	444	5,266	2.69
C_03_19	GLN151-2*	Alex Stewart	403	430	27	>200,000	1.155	691	1,806	523	6,658	2.62
C_03_19	GLN175-6*	Alex Stewart	431	454	23	>200,000	1.125	492	1,326	436	5,215	2.70
C_04_19	GL229	Alex Stewart	371	488	117	94,000	1.030	141	525	349	1,880	3.72
C_04_19	GL220	Alex Stewart	430	488	58	127,800	1.030	203	908	395	1,891	4.47

nb: Drillhole assays for holes C-01-19 to C-03-19 previously reported ** average of duplicate samples*

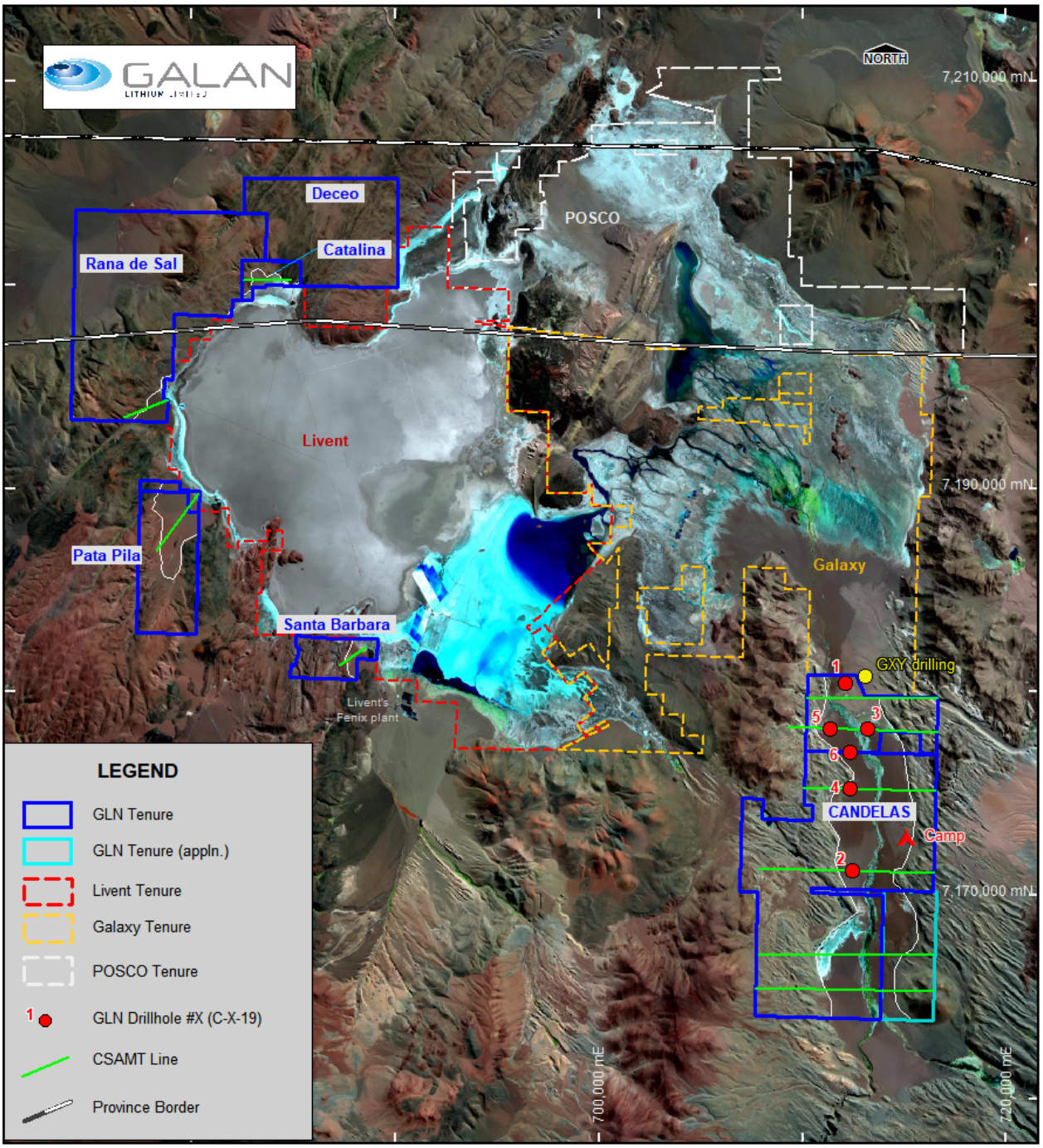

Figure 1: Galan Lithium's tenure and location of drillholes at Salar Hombre Muerto

Competent Persons Statement

The information contained herein that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Dr Luke Milan, who has consulted to the Company. Dr Milan is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Milan consents to the inclusion of his name in the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears

ANNEXURE 1
JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drill core was recovered in 1.5 m length core runs in core split tubes to minimize sample disturbance. Core recovery was carefully measured by comparing the measured core to the core runs. • Drill core was undertaken along the entire length of the holes to obtain representative samples of the stratigraphy and sediments that host brine. • Water/brine samples from target intervals were collected by the Bailer test; purging isolated sections of the hole of all fluid a total of five times to minimize the possibility of contamination by drilling fluid (fresh water), although some contamination (5-15%) may occur. The hole was then allowed time to re-fill with ground water. On the fifth purge a sample is collected and analysed. The casing lining the hole ensures contamination with water from higher levels in the borehole is likely prevented. Samples were taken from the relevant section based upon geological logging and conductivity testing of water. • Packer sampling: Discrete sections are isolated utilising 'packers', water/brine samples are collected following purging the hole of all fluid to minimize the contamination by drilling fluid, the hole is allowed to re-fill with ground waters. Samples were then taken from the relevant section. • Conductivity tests are taken on site with a field portable Hanna Ph/EC/DO multiparameter. • Density measurements are undertaken on site with a field portable Atmospheric Mud Balance, made by OFI testing equipment. • Downhole geophysical profiling is conducted using a Ponti Electronics MPX-14Multiplex Well Logger.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond drilling with internal (triple) tube was used for drilling. The drilling produced core with variable core recovery, associated with unconsolidated material. Recovery of the more friable sediments was difficult, however core recovery by industry standards was very good. • Mud rotary drilling utilising a tri-cone bit was used as a pre-collar to the diamond core drilling • Fresh water is used as drilling fluid for lubrication during drilling.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Diamond drill core was recovered in 1.5m length intervals in triple (split) tubes. Appropriate additives were used for hole stability to maximize core recovery. The core recoveries were measured from the core and compared to the length of each run to calculate the recovery. • Brine samples were collected over relevant sections based upon the geology encountered and ground water representation.

		• Brine quality is not directly related to core recovery and is largely independent of the quality of core samples. However, the porosity and permeability of the lithologies where samples are taken is related to the rate of brine inflow.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The core is logged by a senior geologist and contract geologists who are overseen by the senior geologist who also supervised the taking of samples for laboratory analysis. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. The relative proportions of different lithologies which have a direct bearing on the overall porosity, contained and potentially extractable brine are noted, as are more qualitative characteristics such as the sedimentary facies. Cores are split for sampling and are photographed. • All core was logged by a geologist
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Bailer sampling: Utilises a stainless steel hollow 3m-long tube with a check valve at the bottom. The hole was first purged by extracting a calculated volume of liquid (brine and drilling mud) to ensure that sampled brine corresponds to the sampled depth. Once the calculated volume was extracted and brine was clear, samples were collected in plastic bottles and delivered to the laboratories. The lower part of the sampling hole section was temporarily sealed during purging and sampling. • Packer sampling: Discrete sections are isolated utilising 'packers', water/brine samples are collected following purging the hole of all fluid to minimize the contamination by drilling fluid, the hole is allowed to re-fill with ground waters. Samples were then taken from the relevant section. • Duplicate sampling is undertaken for quality control purposes.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The Alex Stewart laboratory located in Jujuy, Argentina, is used as the primary laboratory to conduct the assaying of the brine samples collected. • The Alex Stewart laboratory is ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certified and is specialised in the chemical analysis of brines and inorganic salts, with considerable experience in this field. • The SGS laboratory was used for secondary check analyses and is also certified for ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 • Core samples will also be sent to a laboratory for porosity test work.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Field duplicates, standards and blanks are used to monitor potential contamination of samples and the repeatability of analyses. • Sub-sample duplicates are also being transported to a second reputable industry standard laboratory in country for check analysis

Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The survey locations were located using modern Garmin handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. • The grid System used is WGS 84 Zone 19S • Topographic control was obtained by handheld GPS, and the topography is mostly flat with very little relief.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Water/brine samples were collected within isolated sections of the hole based upon the results of geological logging.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The brine concentrations being explored for generally occur as sub-horizontal layers and lenses hosted by conglomerate, gravel, sand, salt, silt and/or clay. Vertical diamond drilling is ideal for understanding this horizontal stratigraphy and the nature of the sub-surface brine bearing aquifers • The geology recorded correlates well across all holes drilled to date
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Data was recorded and processed by trusted employees, consultants and contractors to the Company and overseen by senior management ensuring the data was not manipulated or altered. • Samples are transported from the drill site to secure storage at the camp on a daily basis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been conducted to date. The drilling is at a very early stage however the Company's independent consultant and CP have approved the procedures to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Hombre Muerto Lithium Project comprises numerous licences located in Catamarca Province, Argentina. The tenements are owned by Blue Sky Lithium Pty Ltd ('Blue Sky'). The Company and Blue Sky executed a Share Sale Agreement whereby Galan Lithium Limited purchased 100% of the issued share capital of Blue Sky.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has not been any historical exploration over the Candelas licence area • Galaxy Resources, who owns the Sal de Vida lithium brine resource situated to the north of Candelas with the Hombre Muerto salar, is conducting drilling within the Candelas channel close to the tenement border.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Candelas licence area is located within a structurally controlled basin (graben) and is part of the Hombre Muerto salar. The salar hosts a world-renowned lithium brine

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		deposit. The lithium is sourced locally from weathered and altered felsic ignimbrites and is concentrated in brines hosted within basin fill alluvial sediments and evaporites.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drillhole ID: C-01-19 • Easting: 712,115,.5 E (WGS84 Zone 19) • Northing: 7,180,414.0N (WGS84 Zone 19) • Vertical hole • Hole Depth 401m • Drillhole ID: C-03-19 • Easting: 713,170E (WGS84 Zone 19) • Northing: 7,178,175N (WGS84 Zone 19) • Vertical hole • Hole Depth: 460m • Drillhole ID: C-04-19 • Easting: 712,349E (WGS84 Zone 19) • Northing: 7,175,238N (WGS84 Zone 19) • Vertical hole • Hole Depth: 488m • Drillhole ID: C-05-19 • Easting: 711,350E (WGS84 Zone 19) • Northing: 7,178,200N (WGS84 Zone 19) • Vertical hole • Hole Depth: 380m • Drillhole ID: C-06-19 • Easting: 712,300E (WGS84 Zone 19) • Northing: 7,177,000N (WGS84 Zone 19) • Vertical hole • Hole Depth: commencing
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Assay averages have been provided where multiple sampling occurs in the same sampling interval.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• It is fairly assumed that the brine layers lie sub-horizontal and, given that the drillhole is vertical, that any intercepted thicknesses of brine layers would be of true thickness.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole*	• Provided, refer to maps, figures and tables in the document

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Representative results are reported for the relevant drilling at the project to date
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material information is reported • Refer to previous ASX Company releases; ASX:GLN - 4 October ASX:GLN - 11 March, 2019 ASX:GLN - 20 March 2019 ASX:GLN - 4 April 2019
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg; tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Drilling of the next hole (C-06-19) will commence shortly • Geophysical logging and brine sampling will be undertaken at geologically appropriate intervals. • A revision of the previously reported geophysical models is underway. Models will be refined based on newly acquired drillhole results to date • Plans are to conduct further drilling along the 15km long Candelas, focussing on the northern area, to test the geographic extent of mineralisation with a view towards defining a maiden resource. The Company has previously advised that they have approval to drill an initial 5 holes at the project with approvals pending for further drilling.