KALIUM LAKES

ASX Release

Tuesday 13 June 2017

Excellent Brine Test Pumping Flowrates With Consistently High Potassium Grades

Highlights

- Excellent ongoing **Production Bore** Brine Test Pumping Flowrates with pump rates **up to 25 litres per second (l/s)**
- Outstanding 10 Mile **Trench** Test Pumping at flowrates **up to 20 l/s per kilometre** (km) **of trench**
- Consistently High Potassium Grades for both Production Bores and Trenches up to an equivalent **SOP grade of 24,000 miligrams per litre (mg/l)**
- To date, more than **35 million litres of brine pumped** at the 10 Mile area

Kalium Lakes Limited (KLL) is pleased to provide an update on current test pumping and brine analysis results for the Beyondie Sulphate Of Potash (SOP) Project – see Table 1 and Table 2 below. Test pumping has been completed on four of the seven Production Bores installed and two of the four Trenches excavated at 10 Mile.

Managing Director, Brett Hazelden, commented: "These test pumping results confirm that both production bores within the palaeochannels and surficial trenches within the lake surface are viable brine extraction methods for the Beyondie Sulphate Of Potash Project.

"The assay results validate the high grade and low impurity resource that underpins the Project and confirms its status as the highest grade potassium brine Resource in Australia. In addition, it is important to note that the figures show the grade has not diminished over time as a result of pumping," he said.

Trench excavation is still occurring at 10 Mile and will be followed by excavation of trenches at Sunshine. Drilling is continuing at Sunshine with Production Bore installation scheduled to commence shortly. The test pumping results provide aquifer hydrogeological parameters that feed into the Resource and Reserve estimates.

Table 1 – Bore Test Pumping Brine Assay Results and Pump Rate

Hole Number	Ca	K	Na	Mg	SO_4	Cl	SOP*	Na:K Ratio	Pump Rate
	mg/l								l/s
TMPB23 Step Test Start	413	**10,900**	74,900	8,390	30,300	129,200	**24,290**	**6.9**	**5**
TMPB23 Step Test End	404	**10,700**	77,100	9,000	30,900	133,200	**23,845**	**7.2**	**15**
TMPB23 24hr CRT^	403	**10,900**	78,500	8,890	32,100	136,350	**24,290**	**7.2**	**10**
TMPB23 CRT Day 1 am	651	**9,990**	66,400	5,780	21,000	114,300	**22,262**	**6.6**	**10**
TMPB23 CRT Day 2 am	411	**10,900**	80,100	8.960	29,900	137,950	**24,290**	**7.3**	**10**
TMPB23 CRT Day 2 pm	413	**10,700**	79,700	8,930	29,900	138,450	**23,845**	**7.4**	**10**
TMPB23 CRT Day 3 am	410	**10,900**	79,400	8,940	29,600	137,950	**24,290**	**7.3**	**10**
TMPB23 CRT Day 3 pm	413	**10,800**	75,000	8,610	30,600	129,700	**24,068**	**6.9**	**10**
TMPB23 CRT Day 4 am	405	**10,800**	79,400	8,800	29,900	138,100	**24,068**	**7.4**	**10**
TMPB23 CRT Day 4 pm	403	**10,650**	78,150	8,980	31,200	137,050	**23,733**	**7.3**	**10**
TMPB23 CRT Day 5 am	402	**10,650**	77,850	8,850	29,750	137,500	**23,733**	**7.3**	**10**
TMPB23 CRT Day 5 pm	407	**10,700**	78,900	8,970	29,900	138,650	**23,845**	**7.4**	**10**
TMPB23 CRT Day 6 am	408	**10,700**	80,300	8,990	30,000	137,600	**23,845**	**7.5**	**10**
TMPB23 CRT Day 6 pm	405	**10,700**	79,100	8,930	30,000	137,750	**23,845**	**7.4**	**10**
TMPB23 CRT Day 7 Final	391	**10,400**	79,300	8,930	31,500	136,700	**23,176**	**7.6**	**10**
WB10TM CRT Day 1 am	517	**8,500**	63,200	7,040	25,000	110,450	**18,942**	**7.4**	**25**
WB10TM CRT Day 1 pm	512	**8,440**	63,400	6,930	24,650	110,370	**18,815**	**7.5**	**25**
WB10TM CRT Day 2 am	517	**8,450**	64,000	6,950	24,800	110,300	**18,831**	**7.6**	**25**
WB10TM CRT Day 3 am	521	**8,440**	65,000	6,990	25,600	109,400	**18,808**	**7.7**	**25**
WB10TM CRT Day 3 pm	523	**8,470**	65,200	7,040	24,900	109,050	**18,875**	**7.7**	**25**
WB10TM CRT Day 4 am	517	**8,320**	64,200	6,930	24,800	109,250	**18,541**	**7.7**	**25**
WB10TM CRT Day 4 pm	518	**8,290**	64,700	7,180	25,100	108,900	**18,474**	**7.8**	**25**
WB10TM CRT Day 5 am	516	**8,260**	63,500	7,000	25,400	109,400	**18,407**	**7.7**	**25**
WB10TM CRT Day 5 pm	516	**8,260**	64,600	6,940	25,400	109,050	**18,407**	**7.8**	**25**
TMPB26 Step Test	543	**8,470**	61,700	7,860	25,200	108,550	**18,875**	**7.3**	**2 - 5**
TMPB26 CRT	561	**8,710**	64,150	7,900	25,750	109,150	**19,400**	**7.4**	**3**
TMPB12 Step Test	496	**9,080**	70,100	7,730	27,300	118,500	**20,235**	**7.7**	**6 - 16**

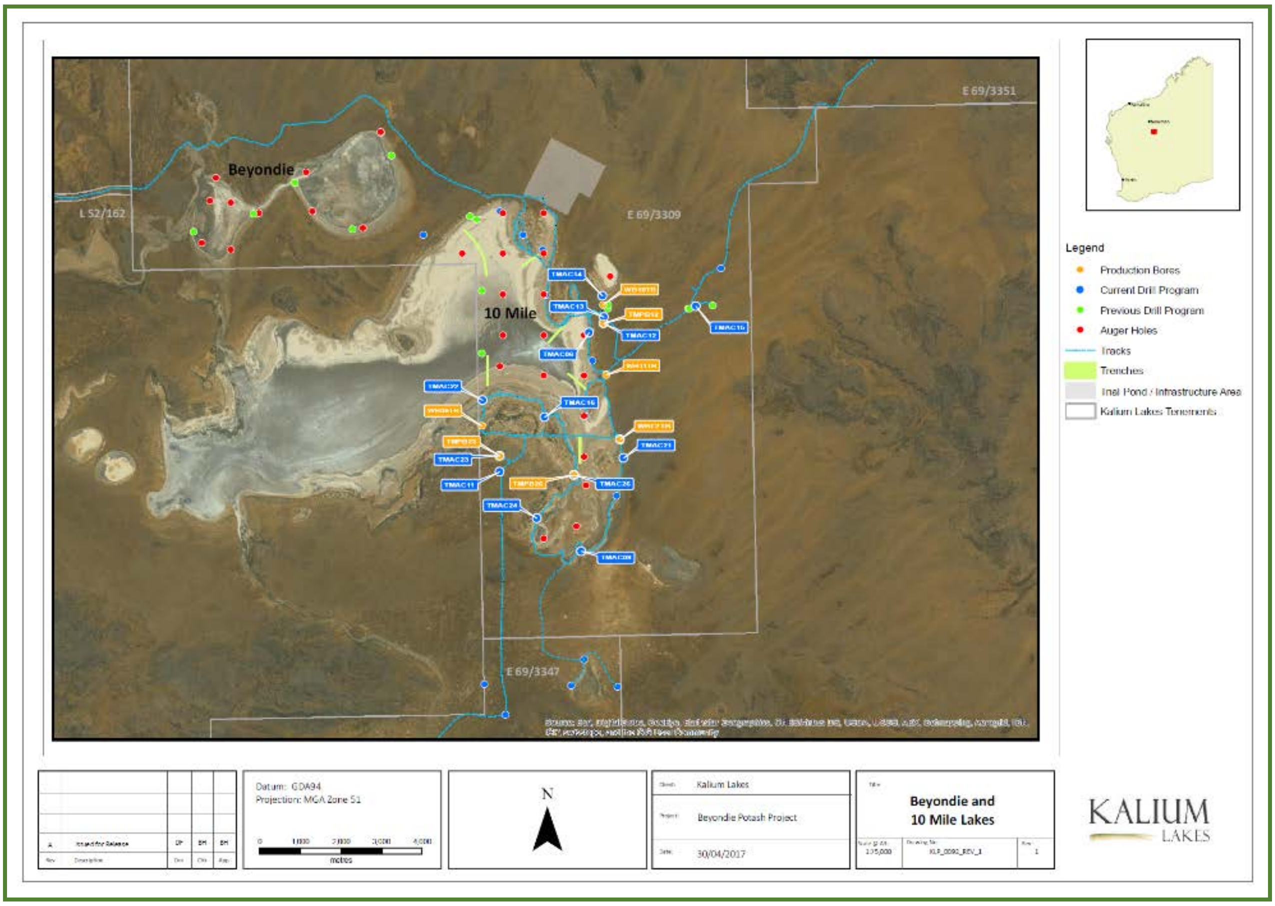
* SOP grade calculated by multiplying Potassium (K) by a conversion factor of 2.228475
^ CRT = Constant Rate Test

Table 2 – Trench Test Pumping Brine Assay Results and Pump Rate

Hole Number	Ca	K	Na	Mg	SO_4	Cl	SOP*	Na:K Ratio	Pump Rate
	mg/l								l/s/km^
Trench TM2 Start Surface	711	**9,340**	61,500	5,470	20,500	103,000	**20,825**	**6.6**	No Meter
Trench TM2 Top Day 1	660	**10,200**	68,200	6,060	22,400	113,950	**22,730**	**6.7**	No Meter
Trench TM2 Bottom Day 1	553	**10,900**	73,800	6,560	24,200	126,200	**24,290**	**6.8**	No Meter
Trench TM2 Top Day 2	400	**10,700**	78,700	8,870	32,100	137,250	**23,845**	**7.4**	No Meter
Trench TM2 Bottom Day 2	548	**10,900**	71,200	6,670	23,400	125,500	**24,290**	**6.5**	No Meter
Trench TM2 Top Day 3	644	**10,200**	66,900	5,960	22,300	115,000	**22,730**	**6.6**	No Meter
Trench TM2 Bottom Day 3	666	**10,100**	65,400	5,880	22,100	113,250	**22,508**	**6.5**	No Meter
Trench TM2 Bottom Day 4	572	**11,500**	75,800	6,960	25,200	132,150	**25,627**	**6.6**	No Meter
Trench TM2 Top Day 5	681	**10,200**	68,300	6,050	22,300	112,900	**22,730**	**6.7**	No Meter
Trench TM2 Bottom Day 5	585	**11,800**	76,900	6,820	25,500	132,150	**26,296**	**6.5**	No Meter
Trench TM2 Top Day 6	650	**10,300**	67,800	6,200	22,300	117,450	**22,953**	**6.6**	No Meter
Trench TM2 Bottom Day 6	675	**9,940**	65,750	5,860	21,600	113,100	**22,150**	**6.6**	No Meter
Trench TM2 Top Day 7	670	**9,990**	64,900	5,850	21,500	113,450	**22,262**	**6.5**	No Meter
Trench TM2 Bottom Day 7	585	**11,600**	78,900	7,110	25,000	133,050	**25,850**	**6.8**	No Meter
Trench TM2 Top Day 8	730	**8,970**	57,700	5,250	19,600	101,200	**19,989**	**6.4**	No Meter
Trench TM2 Test 2 Start	578	**10,400**	72,800	6,570	23,000	123,000	**23,176**	7.0	15
Trench TM2a Test 2 Day 1	570	**10,300**	71,100	6,340	22,400	119,400	**22,953**	6.9	15
Trench TM2a Test 2 Day 2	610	**10,500**	71,500	6,450	22,700	121,050	**23,399**	6.8	15
Trench TM2a Test 2 Day 3	576	**10,200**	70,200	6,290	22,700	118,950	**22,730**	6.9	15
Trench TM2a Test 2 Day 4	668	**9,230**	64,800	5,620	20,900	107,150	**20,569**	7.0	15
Trench TM6 Day 1	780	**6,090**	50,000	5,220	18,100	84,400	**13,571**	8.2	26
Trench TM6 Day 2	805	**6,250**	51,600	5,450	18,500	85,600	**13,928**	8.3	22
Trench TM6 Day 3	803	**6,250**	51,400	5,390	18,400	84,750	**13,928**	8.2	18
Trench TM6 Day 4	798	**6,150**	50,600	5,250	18,100	84,150	**13,720**	8.2	20

* SOP grade calculated by multiplying Potassium (K) by a conversion factor of 2.228475
^ Calculated by multiplying the tested flow rate per metre of trench by 1,000 at the time of sampling

10 Mile Trench 2 Undergoing Test Pumping



10 Mile Drilling Locations and Trench Location

Table 3 – JORC Table One

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.*	• The sampling program involved the collection of brine samples and lithological samples of the aquifer material. • Brine samples were obtained during drilling from prolonged airlift yields and collected at the cyclone. These samples are interpreted to come from the zone above the drilling depth, although the possibility of downhole flow outside of the drill rods from shallower zones cannot be excluded. • Brine samples during test production bore pumping were obtained from the end of the discharge line and represent an average composition of groundwater pumped from the screened section of the production bore. • Brine samples from trench pumping were obtained from the end of the discharge line and are and average representation of the aquifer zone the trench intercept. • Lithological samples at 1m intervals were obtained by reverse circulation drilling.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• Reverse circulation aircore drilling has been utilised for all exploration and monitoring bore holes drilled during this report. • All production bores were drilled using mud rotary techniques. • All holes were drilled vertically.
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.*	• Brine samples have been collected during drilling, by sampling direct from the cyclone discharge. • Airlifts were generally of prolonged duration to obtain representative samples, however water flowing down from the surficial aquifer during deeper airlift yields cannot be ruled out.
Geologic 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*	• All geological samples collected during all forms of drilling are qualitatively logged at 1 m intervals, to gain an understanding of the variability in aquifer materials hosting the brine. • Geological logging and other hydrogeological parameter data is recorded within a database and summarised into stratigraphic intervals. • Solid samples are collected and washed and stored in chip trays for future reference.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	relevant intersections logged.	
Subsampling 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.*	• All samples collected are kept cool until delivery to the laboratory in Perth. • Brine samples were collected in 500 ml bottles with little to no air. • Field brine duplicates have been taken at approximately 1 in 10 intervals
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Elemental analysis of brine samples are performed by a reputable Perth laboratory, the Bureau-Veritas (BV) (formerly Amdel/Ultrace) mineral processing laboratories. BV is certified to the Quality Management Systems standard ISO 9001. Additionally they have internal standards and procedures for the regular calibration of equipment and quality control methods. • Laboratory equipment are calibrated with standard solutions • Analysis methods for the brine samples used are inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP OES), Ion Selective Electrode (ISE), Inductive coupled plasma mass spectroscopy (ICP-MS), volumetrically and colourimetrically. • The assay method and results are suitable for the calculation of a resource estimate. • Check assays have been undertaken
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.*	• Multiple samples have also been taken from nearby locations during sampling. • Field parameters of SG and total dissolved solids have been taken. • Data concerning sample location was obtained out in the field, data entry then performed back in the Perth office to an electronic database and verified by Advisian. • Assay data remains unadjusted.
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.*	• Hole location coordinates obtained by a qualified mines surveyor using a Trimble RTK GPS with an accuracy of +/- 25mm in X,Y and +/- 50mm in Z. • The grid system used was MGA94, Zone 51.
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*	• Drilling has ensured a bore spacing of between 1 km and 3 km over the main paleo-channel in the 10 Mile Area. This is better than the recommendations by Houston *et al* (2011) of 5 km spacing for an Indicated Resource.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
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.*	• Not applicable, considering the deposit type. • All drill holes are vertical given the flat lying structure of a salt lake
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are labelled and transported by KLL personnel to Perth. They are then hand delivered to BV laboratories by KLL personnel.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Advisian has conducted a review of works undertaken previously by AQ2 and KUtec.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Beyondie Sulphate Of Potash Project is 100% owned by Kalium Lakes Limited (KLL or Kalium Lakes) with project tenure held under granted exploration licences: E69/3306, E69/3309, E69/3339, E69/3340, E69/3341, E69/3342, E69/3343, E69/3344, E69/3345, E69/3346, E69/3347, E69/3348, E69/3349, E69/3351, E69/3352. • KLL has a land access and mineral exploration agreement with the Mungarlu Ngurrarankatja Rirraunkaja Aboriginal Corporation over tenures E69/3339, E69/3340, E69/3342, E69/3343, E69/3344, E69/3345, E69/3348, E69/3349 and E69/3351. • KLL has an exploration and prospecting deed of agreement, and a Mining Land Access Agreement with the Gingirana Native Title Claim Group over tenures E69/3341, E69/3346, E69/3347 and E69/3352.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been no previous exploration at the Beyondie Sulphate of Potash Project.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit is a brine containing potassium and sulphate ions that could form a potassium sulphate salt. The brine is contained within saturated sediments below the lake surface and in sediments adjacent to the lake. The lake sits within a broader palaeochannel system that extends over hundreds of kilometres.
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 drillholes:*	• Information has been included in drill collar tables and bore logs appended to this report or previously reported. • All holes are vertical.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *downhole length and interception depth* • *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.*	
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.*	• Not applicable due to exploration results being applicable to a brine and not a solid. • No low or high grade cut-off grade has been implemented due to the consistent grade of the brine assay data.
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 drillhole 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 (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').*	• Not applicable.
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 collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures/tables in this announcement.
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.*	• All pertinent results have been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Approximately 1,105 km of gravity and passive seismic geophysical surveys have been completed. The tests were performed to define the deepest parts of the palaeochanel, with traverses undertaken across the channel, extending from 10 Mile Lake to TJunction Lake. • Test pumping of production bores has been controlled by the use of accurate flow rate measurements using a Siemens calibrated magflow meter. • Test pumping of trenches has been controlled by the use of accurate flow rate measurements using an impeller flow meter. • Trench pumping rates are derived from tests still in progress. • Eight sand samples, two clay samples and 12 lake alluvium samples were previously collected during drilling and submitted to a laboratory for porosity and specific yield analysis. • Metallurgical and mineral processing testwork has included bench scale solar evaporation tests, milling, floatation and conversion. The results of the test work have enabled preliminary process plant design for the Beyondie brine. • Other companies have regionally performed exploration on for similar brine deposits.
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.*	• More extensive drilling may confirm the occurrence of basal sands throughout the whole palaeochannel system, and increase the certainty related to the continuity in sand horizons around existing bores in the Ten Mile Lake area. • Further geophysical surface exploration of the paleo-channels will determine stratification as well as the exact vertical and horizontal extension of the channels. • Continued testing of further test bores and trial trenches in the 10 Mile and Sunshine area, to obtain aquifer parameters and boundaries, especially hydraulic conductivity and specific yield across the project. • A long term hydrodynamic trial is planned, pumping a wellfield around the current test bores at Ten Mile Lake, with the aim of measuring the aquifer response to pumping and to observe the operation of evaporation ponds. • Data from the hydrodynamic trial will be used to help calibrate the numerical model which can be used to predict long term abstraction potential, wellfield design, drawdown impacts and changes to brine quality.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this ASX Announcement that relates to Exploration Results for The Beyondie Sulphate Of Potash Project is based on, and fair represents, information compiled by Mr Adam Lloyd, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and International Association of Hydrogeologists. Mr Lloyd has verified and approved the data disclosed in the release, including the sampling, analytical and test data underlying the information.

Mr Lloyd is employed by Advisian, an independent consulting company. Mr Lloyd has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Lloyd consents to the inclusion in this ASX Announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Compliance Statement

The information in this document that relates to Mineral Resources Estimates has been extracted from the reports listed below.

- 28 November 2016:
  Disclosure Document - Kalium Lakes Limited Independent Expert's Report Project Number AU9636 October 2016
- 11 January 2017:
  Resource Statement and Technical Report - "Technical Report for the Beyondie Sulphate of Potash Project, Australia, JORC (2012) and NI 43-101 Technical Report" dated 23 May 2016
- 2 May 2017:
  "Current Drilling Program Delivers Outstanding Potassium Grades" - ASX Release

The Reports are available to be viewed on the website at: www.kaliumlakes.com.au

Kalium Lakes confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

All statements, trend analysis and other information contained in this document relative to markets for Kalium Lakes including trends in resources, recoveries, production and anticipated expense levels, as well as other statements about anticipated future events or results constitute forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "believe", "plan", "estimate", "expect" and "intend" and statements that an event or result "may", "will", "should", "could" or "might" occur or be achieved and other similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are subject to business and economic risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results of operations to differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on estimates and opinions of management at the date the statements are made. Kalium Lakes does not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements even if circumstances or management's estimates or opinions should change. Investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements

*** ENDS***

Corporate Profile (as at 13 June 2017)

Kalium Lakes Limited is an exploration and development company, focused on developing the Beyondie Sulphate Of Potash Project in Western Australia with the aim of producing Sulphate of Potash (SOP) for the domestic and international markets.

The Beyondie Sulphate Of Potash Project comprises 15 granted exploration licences and a miscellaneous licence covering an area of approximately 2,400 square kilometres. This sub-surface brine deposit will supply an evaporation and processing operation located 160 kilometres south east of Newman.

The Company is also a Joint Venture partner with BC Iron Limited (BCI) in the Carnegie Potash Project, a potash exploration project located approximately 220 kilometres north-east of Wiluna. Carnegie comprises one granted exploration licence and two exploration licence applications covering a total area of approximately 1,700 square kilometres.

Kalium Lakes Limited

ABN: 98 613 656 643
ASX: KLL
Ordinary Shares on Issue: 135,030,035

Board of Directors:

Mal Randall	Non-Executive Chairman
Brett Hazelden	Managing Director
Rudolph van Niekerk	Executive Director
Brendan O'Hara	Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary:

Gareth Widger

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