ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE: 18 OCTOBER 2016

# PREVIOUS DRILLING CONFIRMS HIGH GRADE LITHIUM MINERALISATION AT PIEDMONT LITHIUM PROJECT

- *Assay results from 19 previously drilled core holes confirm high grade lithium in multiple spodumene-bearing pegmatites at the Company's 100% owned Piedmont Lithium Project*
- *The Project is located within the historic Carolina Lithium Belt and along trend from the Hallman Beam and Kings Mountain mines which provided a significant portion of the western world's lithium between 1950 and 1990 making it a prime location to recommence activities*
- *Thick zones of high grade mineralisation have been recorded at shallow depths, with selected intercepts including:*
  - ***5.5m @ 1.48% $Li_2O$*** *from 44m and* ***5.4m @ 1.48% $Li_2O$*** *from 59m (hole 10-BD-18)*
  - ***6.9m @ 1.42% $Li_2O$*** *from 63m and* ***1.9m @ 2.83% $Li_2O$*** *from 72m (hole 10-BD-17)*
  - ***7.9m @ 1.33% $Li_2O$*** *from 28m and* ***1.5m @ 2.17% $Li_2O$*** *from 85m (hole 09-BD-05)*
  - ***6.0m @ 1.31% $Li_2O$*** *from 81m and* ***8.0m @ 1.34% $Li_2O$*** *from 197m (hole 10-BD-14)*
  - ***13.0m @ 1.24% $Li_2O$*** *from 43m (hole 09-BD-06)*
  - ***12.0m @ 1.18% $Li_2O$*** *from 29 m (hole 09-BD-03)*
  - ***4.7m @ 1.54% $Li_2O$*** *from 28m (hole 09-BD-10)*
- *Importantly, the frequency of pegmatites gives the Company confidence in defining a potentially mineable deposit with cumulative thicknesses (excluding waste) including:*
  - ***31 metres*** *of cumulative thickness across 8 pegmatites (hole 10-BD-17, Figure 1)*
  - ***21 metres*** *of cumulative thickness across 2 pegmatites (hole 09-BD-03)*
  - ***19 metres*** *of cumulative thickness across 3 pegmatites (hole 10-BD-14)*
  - ***17 metres*** *of cumulative thickness across 4 pegmatites (hole 09-BD-05)*
- *The Company now has a solid basis from which to develop an exploration campaign with the goal of defining a strategic North American lithium deposit and will pursue the commencement of a follow up drilling campaign in the next few weeks*
- *WCP will also undertake a land leasing program expanding out from its strategic Piedmont Lithium Project area and is currently in negotiations with multiple landowners*
- *WCP aims to leverage its position as a first mover in restarting exploration in this historic lithium producing region with the aim of developing a strategic, U.S. domestic source of lithium to supply the growing Electric Vehicle and Battery Storage markets in the U.S.*
- *WCP's point-of-difference within the lithium industry is its unique proximity to existing infrastructure and downstream lithium processing facilities, providing the potential for lower operating and capital costs*

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**WCP Resources Limited ("WCP" or "Company") (ASX: WCP)** is pleased to announce that recently acquired historical exploration data confirms significant potential for the Piedmont Lithium Project ("**Project**") to host a strategic, US domestic lithium source for the growing demand for lithium batteries used in Electric Vehicle and Battery Storage markets.

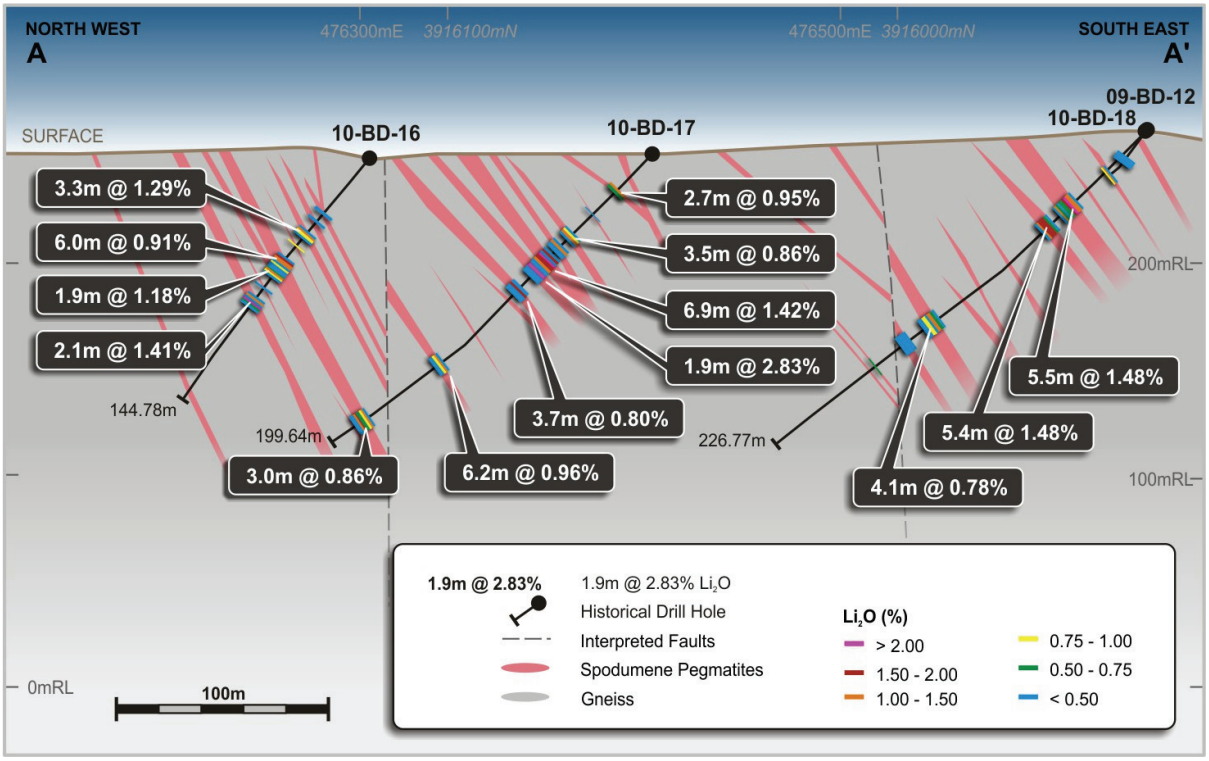


***Figure 1: Project Cross Section showing high frequency of Lithium Bearing Pegmatites***

The Project is located in Gaston County, North Carolina, USA, approximately 40 kilometres west of Charlotte, and consists of options over an initial core landholding of 415 contiguous acres. Geologically, the Project is located within the historic Carolina Lithium Belt, also referred to as the Carolina Tin-Spodumene Belt ("**TSB**"), a narrow northeast-southwest trending zone that extends for approximately 60 kilometres through Lincoln, Gaston, and Cleveland counties in North Carolina before terminating in Cherokee County in South Carolina.

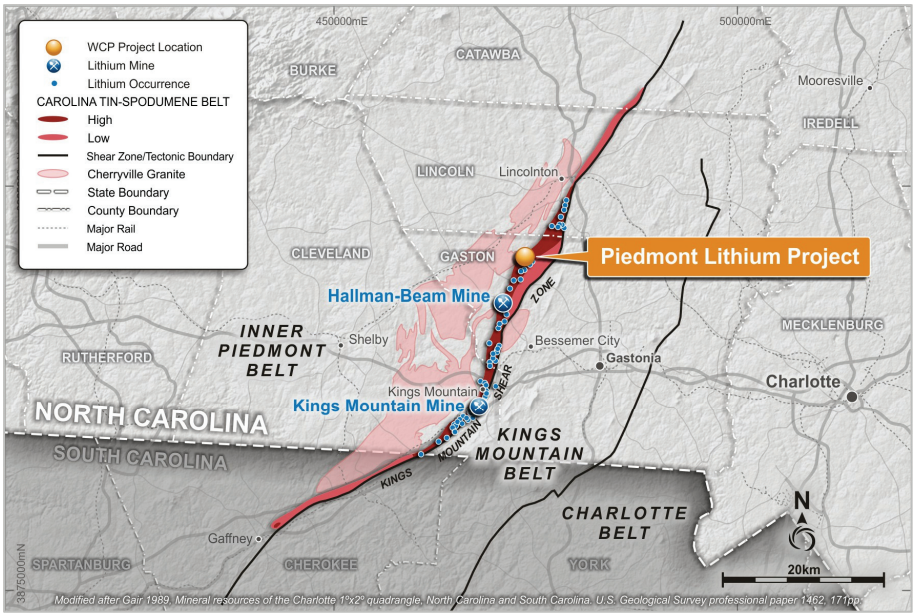


***Figure 2: Project Location within Carolina Tin-Spodumene Belt***

The TSB saw lithium exploration as early as the 1950's which resulted in significant lithium discoveries (Hallman Beam Mine and the Kings Mountain Mine) that produced until the late 1990's.

The Project is focused over an area that has been explored for lithium dating back to the 1950's where it was originally explored by Lithium Corporation of America which was subsequently acquired by FMC Corporation. Most recently, North Arrow Minerals Inc. ("North Arrow") explored the Project in 2009 and 2010, prior to North Arrow changing its focus to gold and base metal opportunities due to the significant fall in lithium price in 2010. The Company has now obtained North Arrow's exploration data which is reported in this announcement.

North Arrow conducted surface sampling, field mapping, a ground magnetic survey and two diamond drilling programs for a total of 19 holes. Surface samples returned 16 of 18 samples (grab outcrop or float) with greater than 1% $Li_2O$ and field mapping outlined over 37 spodumene-bearing pegmatite dikes.

***Previous Drilling Results***

The 2009 and 2010 diamond drilling programs undertaken by North Arrow consisted of 19 holes totalling 2,544 metres. North Arrow collected a total of 543 assay samples from 17 of the 19 holes, no assay samples were collected from two holes. The drill holes were designed to test spodumene-bearing pegmatites identified from surface geological mapping. Seventeen of the 19 holes intersected significant spodumene-bearing pegmatite, with the individual intercepts ranging in thickness from 1 to 13 metres (down-hole thickness). The pegmatite intercepts typically returned weighted assay results from 0.8% to 1.5% $Li_2O$.

Commonly multiple spodumene-bearing pegmatites are intersected within the drill holes. As an example, 8 individual mineralised pegmatites were intersected in Hole 10-BD-17. The interpreted cross-section for holes 10-BD-16, 17 and 18 (Figure 1) shows the stacked nature and steep to moderate easterly dip of the pegmatites.

The pegmatites predominantly trend northeast-southwest, and are hosted in an amphibole-biotite gneiss that rarely outcrops due to a deep weathering profile. Generally, the pegmatites intersected in drilling correlate well with the surface exposures observed in the geological mapping.

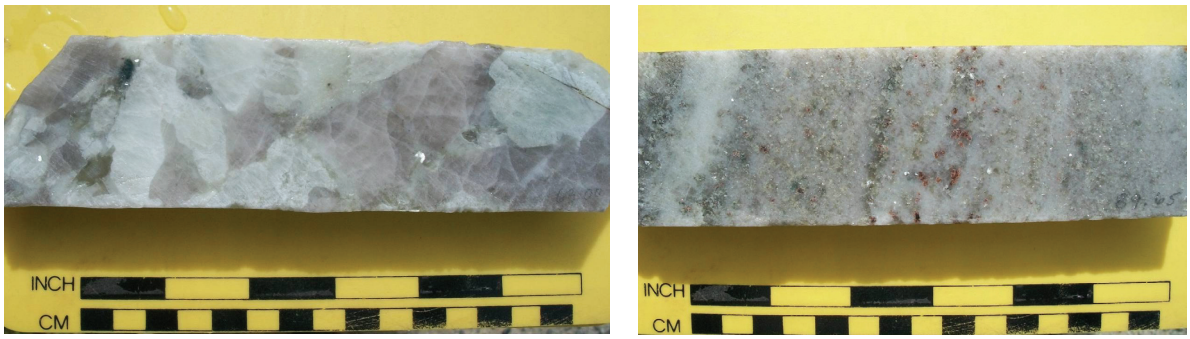


***Figure 3: Photograph of spodumene pegmatite core with two types of mineralization, coarse grained (left) and fine grained sucrosic (right)***

Spodumene mineralisation observed in the drill core ranges from crystals 1 millimetre to 10 centimetres in length (Figure 3). Occasionally crystals up to 30 centimetres in length have been observed in surface outcrop.

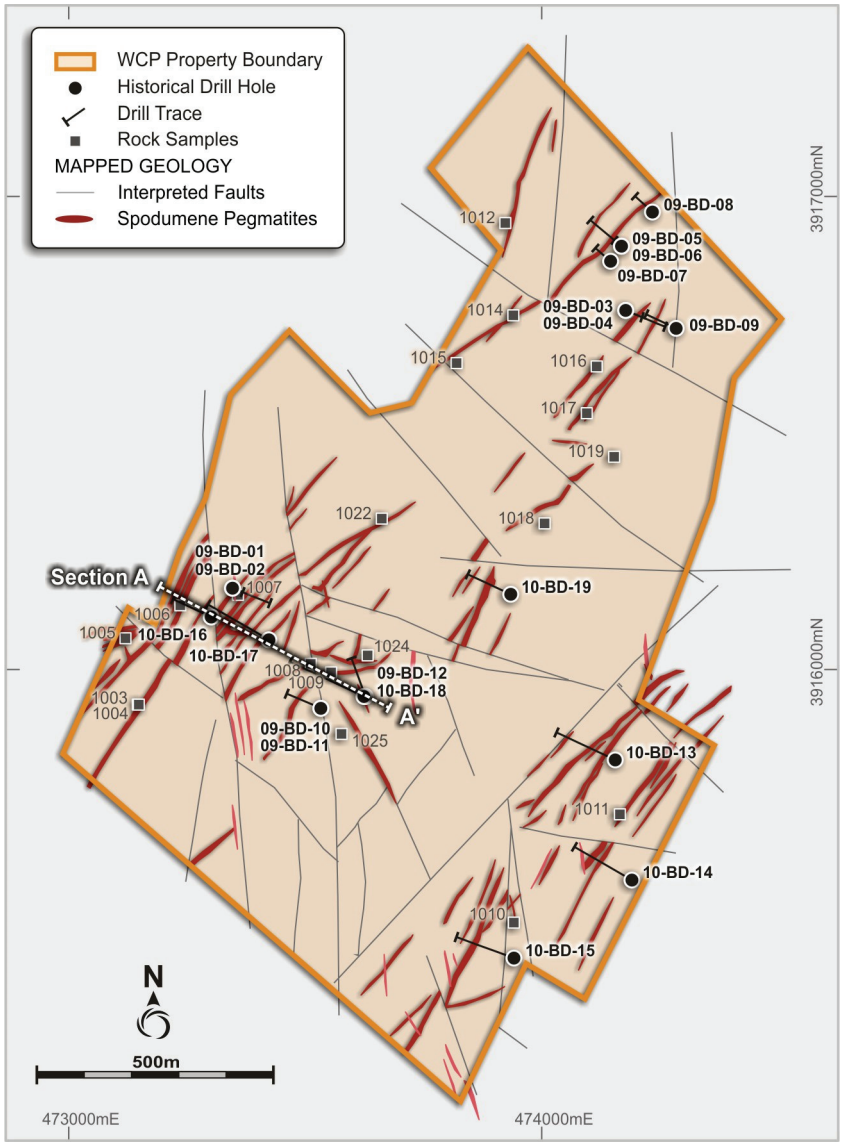


***Figure 4: Project Area showing Mapped Spodumene Pegmatites, Drill Holes and Rock Sample Locations***

All significant intersections returned from the 2009/2010 drill holes, along with the details of the collar positions, drilling orientations and depths, are summarised in Appendix 1.

### *Previous Rock Chip Results*

North Arrow's initial work in 2009 consisted of surface sampling. A total of 18 samples were collected within the Project area, consisting of selective grabs from pegmatite outcrop and float boulders. The objective of the sampling program was to confirm spodumene mineralisation within the area (not to define grade over thickness).

The assay results yielded 16 samples with >1% $Li_2O$, confirming spodumene-bearing pegmatites across a broad area of the Project, including areas outside of the initially drilled targets. The locations of the samples are shown in Figure 4 and the sample descriptions and assay results are summarised in Appendix 2.

### *TSB Geology*

Geologically, the Project lies in the Inner Piedmont belt adjacent to the Kings Mountain shear zone, which separates the Inner Piedmont belt from the Kings Mountain belt to the east.

The Inner Piedmont belt is typically characterized by Cambrian or Neoproterozoic gneisses, amphibolites, and schists of varying metamorphic grade (Gair, 1989). These rocks all lack primary structures and their relationships between one another is undetermined (Gair, 1989). Several major intrusions occur in the Inner Piedmont, including the nearby Mississippian-aged Cherryville granite (Kish, 1983). Concurrent dike events extend from the granite, mainly to the east, with a strike that is sub-parallel to the northeast trending Kings Mountain shear zone. As the dikes progressed further from their sources, they became increasingly enriched in incompatible elements including lithium. The enriched pegmatitic dikes are located within a 3.5 kilometres wide zone extending from the town of Kings Mountain through Lincolnton, this zone is known as the Carolina Tin-Spodumene Belt (Figure 2). The Project lies within the TSB.

### *TSB Infrastructure*

The Project area is intersected by state maintained paved secondary roads. Interstate I-85, a major east coast transportation corridor, lies 13 kilometres to the south and provides access to the city of Charlotte and the Charlotte Douglas International airport via a 30 minute drive. In addition to excellent access, electrical power infrastructure is in place providing power to nearby residents and property owners. A railway is accessible less than 5 kilometres to the north and 13 kilometres to the south of the Project.

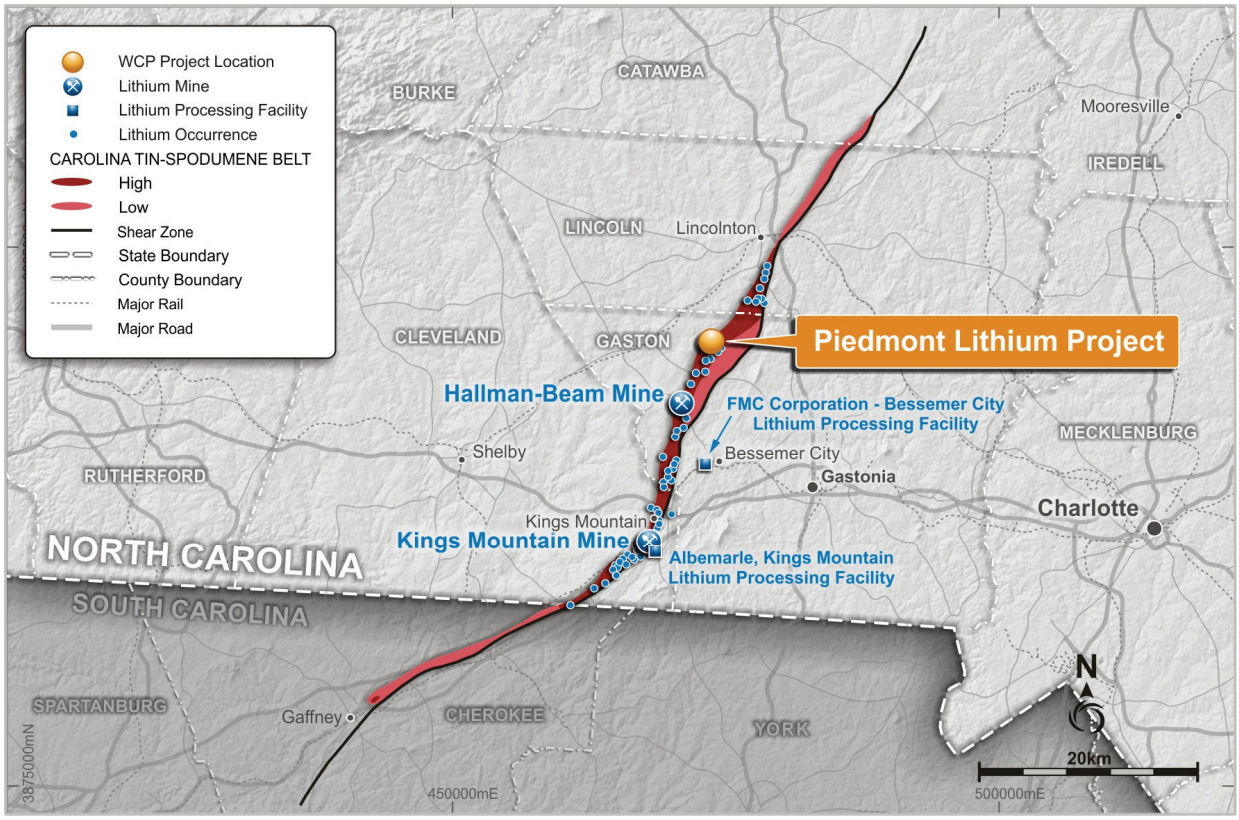


***Figure 5: Project Location and Regional Infrastructure***

Albemarle and FMC continue to operate two of the most important lithium processing facilities which are situated on these sites as a result of the rich deposits of lithium contained in the TSB. These facilities are now at the forefront of lithium research and development with FMC maintaining the Center for Lithium Energy Advanced Research ("CLEAR") lab in Bessemer City, proximal to the Project. FMC's Bessemer City lithium processing facility is approximately 14 kilometres from the Project whilst Albemarle's Kings Mountain lithium processing facility is approximately 17 kilometres from the Project (Figure 6).

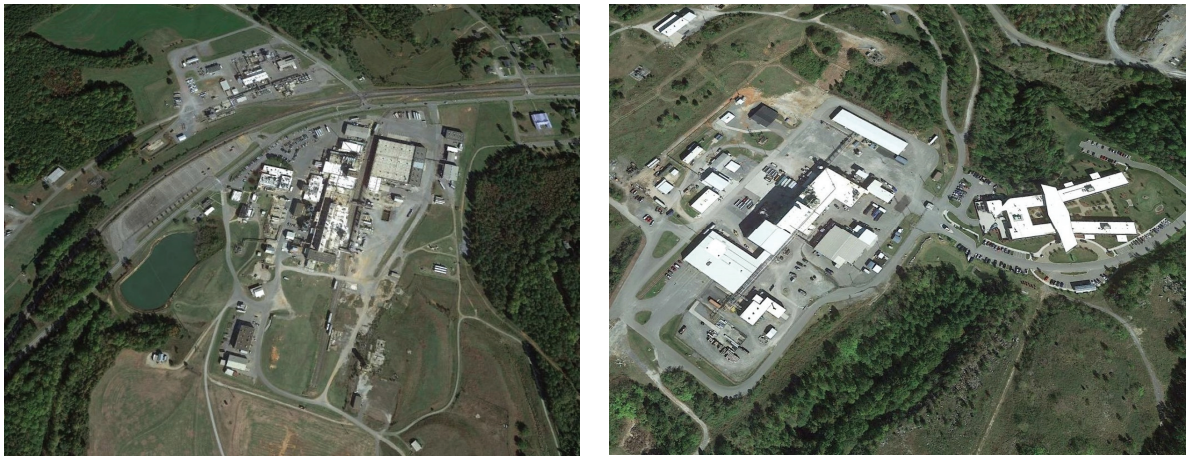

***Figure 6: FMC and Albemarle Lithium Processing Facilities***

The region is one of the premier localities in the world to be exploring for lithium pegmatites given its favourable geology and ideal location with easy access to infrastructure, power, R&D centres for lithium and battery storage, major high tech population centres and downstream lithium processing facilities. The Company is in a unique position to leverage its position as a first mover in restarting exploration in this historic lithium producing region with the aim of developing a strategic, U.S. domestic source of lithium to supply the increasing electric vehicle and battery storage markets.

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***Forward Looking Statements***

*This announcement may include forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on WCP's expectations and beliefs concerning future events. Forward looking statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of WCP, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. WCP makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this announcement, to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of that announcement.*

***Competent Persons Statement***

*The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled or reviewed by Mr Lamont Leatherman, a Competent Person who is a Registered Member of the 'Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration', a 'Recognised Professional Organisation' (RPO). Mr Leatherman is a consultant to the Company. Mr Leatherman has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Leatherman consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

## APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF CORE DRILL HOLE INTERSECTIONS

| Hole ID | Easting | Northing | Depth (m) | Elev. (m) | Azimuth (º) | Dip (º) | | From (m) | To (m) | Intercept (m) | $Li_2O$ (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **09-BD-01** | 473346 | 3916172 | 120.9 | 258 | 112 | -45 | | 27.7 | 35.7 | 8.0 | 1.04 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 41.1 | 43.6 | 2.6 | 1.07 |
| **09-BD-02** | 473346 | 3916172 | 68.6 | 258 | 112 | -70 | | 25.7 | 29.1 | 3.4 | 1.08 |
| **09-BD-03** | 474177 | 3916759 | 129.2 | 251 | 112.5 | -46 | | 28.8 | 40.8 | 12.0 | 1.18 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 53.7 | 62.7 | 9.0 | 0.85 |
| | | | | | | | *incl.* | 56.7 | 60.7 | 4.0 | 1.26 |
| **09-BD-04** | 474177 | 3916759 | 108.2 | 251 | 112.5 | -72 | | *no significant intercepts* | | | |
| **09-BD-05** | 474168 | 3916895 | 122.8 | 255 | 310 | -45 | | 28.1 | 36.1 | 7.9 | 1.33 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 73.5 | 78.2 | 4.7 | 1.14 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 84.8 | 86.3 | 1.5 | 2.17 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 97.3 | 100.3 | 3.0 | 1.13 |
| **09-BD-06** | 474168 | 3916895 | 123.4 | 255 | 310 | -75 | | 42.7 | 55.7 | 13.0 | 1.24 |
| **09-BD-07** | 474145 | 3916863 | 61.9 | 254 | 311 | -45 | | 34.4 | 40.5 | 6.1 | 0.82 |
| **09-BD-08** | 474234 | 3916967 | 77.1 | 253 | 312 | -50 | | 23.6 | 31.4 | 7.7 | 1.04 |
| **09-BD-09** | 474284 | 3916721 | 100.9 | 239 | 295 | -45 | | 84.5 | 87.5 | 3.0 | 0.53 |
| **09-BD-10** | 473533 | 3915918 | 107.6 | 250 | 293 | -45 | | 28.0 | 32.7 | 4.7 | 1.54 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 52.9 | 56.6 | 3.7 | 0.95 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 58.7 | 66.4 | 7.7 | 0.54 |
| **09-BD-11** | 473533 | 3915918 | 108.2 | 250 | 293 | -70 | | 3.9 | 7.4 | 3.6 | 1.33 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 26.1 | 30.1 | 4.0 | 1.22 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 33.2 | 34.4 | 1.2 | 1.06 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 72.7 | 74.2 | 1.5 | 1.20 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 79.4 | 85.4 | 6.0 | 1.10 |
| **09-BD-12** | 473627 | 3915943 | 104.6 | 263 | 340 | -45 | | 31.8 | 35.4 | 3.5 | 1.04 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 55.5 | 62.0 | 6.4 | 1.14 |
| **10-BD-13** | 474155 | 3915809 | 199.7 | 265 | 295 | -45 | | 116.9 | 123.0 | 6.1 | 1.16 |
| **10-BD-14** | 474190 | 3915555 | 208.5 | 267 | 300 | -47 | | 80.7 | 86.7 | 6.0 | 1.31 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 152.3 | 157.2 | 4.9 | 1.36 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 196.6 | 204.6 | 8.0 | 1.34 |
| **10-BD-15** | 473941 | 3915390 | 190.5 | 260 | 290 | -46 | | 89.5 | 92.8 | 3.7 | 1.29 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 96.5 | 99.4 | 2.9 | 1.32 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 181.2 | 185.8 | 4.7 | 1.40 |
| **10-BD-16** | 473301 | 3916111 | 144.8 | 250 | 296 | -50 | | 46.7 | 49.2 | 3.3 | 1.29 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 62.8 | 68.8 | 6.0 | 0.91 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 70.8 | 72.6 | 1.9 | 1.18 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 88.2 | 90.3 | 2.1 | 1.41 |
| **10-BD-17** | 473423 | 3916063 | 199.6 | 248 | 300 | -45 | | 18.6 | 21.3 | 2.7 | 0.95 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 49.2 | 52.7 | 3.5 | 0.86 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 57.2 | 59.9 | 2.7 | 0.79 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 63.1 | 70.0 | 6.9 | 1.42 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 72.2 | 74.1 | 1.9 | 2.83 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 84.3 | 88.1 | 3.7 | 0.80 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 135.6 | 138.6 | 3.0 | 0.86 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 179.2 | 185.3 | 6.2 | 0.96 |
| **10-BD-18** | 473624 | 3915943 | 226.8 | 260 | 295 | -45 | | 44.0 | 49.5 | 5.5 | 1.48 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 59.2 | 64.6 | 5.4 | 1.48 |
| | | | | | | | *and* | 129.7 | 133.8 | 4.1 | 0.78 |
| **10-BD-19** | 473934 | 3916159 | 140.8 | 248 | 295 | -45 | | *no significant intercepts* | | | |

## APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY OF ROCK CHIP ASSAY RESULTS

| Sample ID | Sample Type | Rock Description | $Li_2O$ (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1004 | grab outcrop | pegmatite | 1.13 |
| 1005 | grab outcrop | pegmatite | 1.71 |
| 1006 | grab outcrop | pegmatite | 1.08 |
| 1007 | grab outcrop | pegmatite | 3.52 |
| 1008 | grab outcrop | pegmatite | 1.95 |
| 1009 | grab outcrop | pegmatite | 2.15 |
| 1010 | float | pegmatite | 2.40 |
| 1011 | float | pegmatite | 2.01 |
| 1012 | grab outcrop | pegmatite | 2.15 |
| 1014 | grab outcrop | pegmatite | 0.03 |
| 1015 | from stock pile | pegmatite | 1.97 |
| 1016 | grab outcrop | pegmatite | 2.52 |
| 1017 | grab outcrop | pegmatite | 1.02 |
| 1018 | float | pegmatite | 0.61 |
| 1019 | grab outcrop | pegmatite | 2.09 |
| 1022 | float | pegmatite | 4.37 |
| 1024 | grab outcrop | pegmatite | 1.48 |
| 1025 | grab outcrop | pegmatite | 1.56 |

## APPENDIX 3 – JORC TABLE 1 CHECKLIST OF ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Sampling techniques* | > *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*<br>> *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>> *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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.* | Drill data reported is from North Arrow Minerals Inc.'s ("North Arrow") 2009 and 2010 drill campaigns. North Arrow drilled a total of 19 NQ/HQ diamond drill holes in 2009 and 2010.<br>The core was marked up, logged and photographed at a nearby facility. The core was split using a diamond saw, half of the core was submitted for analysis.<br>Generally, the pegmatite intervals were sampled on one metre intervals. Most significant pegmatite intervals included shoulder samples of the gneissic country rock.<br>For the 2009 drilling program each sample was crushed to 80% passing a 10 mesh size and a 250 gram split collected. The crushed split was pulverized to 85% passing a 200 mesh, split and a 5 gram sample collected. The sample was subjected to a four acid digestion and analysis for 40 elements (including lithium) using a combination of inductively coupled plasma ("ICP") emission spectrometry and ICP mass spectrometry methods (Acme method 7TX). Field blanks and laboratory inserted duplicates and standards were utilized to check precision and accuracy.<br>For the 2010 drilling program samples were assayed using two methods. Along with Acme's 7TX method (described above) a 0.25 gram split sample was collected from the pulverized sample was subjected to a sodium peroxide fusion for refractory ore minerals (Acme method 7PF-Li) and lithium analysis by inductively coupled plasma emission spectrometry ("ICP-ES"). Field blanks, field standards and laboratory inserted duplicates and standards were utilised to check precision and accuracy.<br>An initial surface sampling program was completed by North Arrow in 2009. A total of 18 samples were collected within the Project area, consisting of selective grabs from pegmatite outcrop and float boulders. |
| *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.).* | All 19 diamond drill holes were collared with HQ and were transitioned to NQ once unweathered and un-oxidized bedrock was encountered. Drill core was recovered from surface.<br>No oriented core was obtained. |
| *Drill sample recovery* | > *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>> *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>> *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.* | Drill method was diamond core and wire line retrievable core barrel.<br>Drilling was performed with 10 foot drill steel and core barrel. Marker footage blocks were placed at the base of every core barrel run. Footage blocks were converted to metres at the core logging facility. Sample intervals (From (m) and To (m)) are recorded in a database.<br>Core recoveries were not recorded. Within comment fields, occasional reference is made to recovery.<br>Unable to determine whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade at this stage. |
| *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.*<br>> *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*<br>> *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | Geologically, data was collected in detail, sufficient to aid in Mineral Resource estimation, however, more geotechnical data is needed.<br>Core logging consisted of marking the core and describing lithologies, geologic features. Magnetic susceptibility (hand held KT-9 Kappametre) and percentage of spodumene per sample interval was collected<br>All 2,544 metres of core was logged. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | > *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>> *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>> *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>> *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>> *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.*<br>> *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | Core was cut in half with a diamond saw.<br>Core diameter drilled: HQ transitioning to NQ.<br>For the 2009 drilling program each sample was crushed to 80% passing a 10 mesh size and a 250 gram split collected. The crushed split was pulverized to 85% passing a 200 mesh, split and a 5 gram sample collected. The sample was subjected to a four acid digestion and analysis for 40 elements (including lithium) using a combination of inductively coupled plasma ("ICP") emission spectrometry and ICP mass spectrometry methods (Acme method 7TX). This sample preparation is considered appropriate for this style of lithium mineralisation.<br>For the 2010 drilling program samples were assayed using two methods. Along with Acme's 7TX method (described above), a 0.25 gram split sample was collected from the pulverized sample was subjected to a sodium peroxide fusion for refractory ore minerals (Acme method 7PF-Li) and lithium analysis by inductively coupled plasma emission spectrometry ("ICP-ES").<br>Field blanks, field standards and laboratory inserted duplicates and standards were utilised to check precision and accuracy in both drilling programs |
| *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.*<br>> *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.*<br>> *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.* | In 2009 data was verified by the insertion of blanks in the field (marble chips) and by laboratory-inserted duplicates and standards. In 2010, along with the insertion of blanks every 25 samples, North Arrow was able to obtain two different lithium standards (high and low) for insertion in the field. The field inserted standards were custom lithium standards prepared by the dilution of spodumene concentrate from Tanco pegmatite mine, Bernic Lake, Manitoba with pulverized quartz (<200 mesh). The spodumene concentrate was obtained from Cabot Corporation of Canada and sent to Ontario Geological Survey, Geoscience Laboratories, Sudbury, Ontario for the dilution, pulverization to <200 mesh and homogenization by mixing in a blender for 24 hours. Dilution was carried out at 1:7 and 1:14 ratios to produce a low (ST-L) and high (ST-H) grade standard. The pulps were subjected to a sodium peroxide fusion and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy. Details of assays for the standards are available.<br>The data verification standards and blanks revealed no evidence for cross contamination or bias in analysis. It is interpreted by North Arrow that values returned by Acme are accurate and correctly represent their associated samples. |
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | > *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>> *The use of twinned holes.*<br>> *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>> *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | Numerous North Arrow personnel observed and inspected the drill core and verified the significant intersections.<br>No holes were twinned.<br>Geologic mapping and core logging data was recorded digitally in the field and transferred to a data manager in the head office in Vancouver.<br>Li was converted to $Li_2O$ for the purpose of reporting. The conversion used was $Li_2O$ = Li x 2.153. |
| *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.*<br>> *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>> *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | Drill holes were collared using a handheld GPS and their azimuth and initial dip was measured by compass. Locations measured with the GPS are within 3 metres of the indicated position. The dip of the hole at depth was measured with 3 to 4 acid tests per hole which revealed small deviations in the dip of the drill hole with depth. Elevations were obtained from USGS 71/2 minute topograghic maps in feet and converted to metres.<br>Drill hole coordinates and details reported in UTM NAD 83 zone 17 |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | > *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>> *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.*<br>> *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | Closest spacing between holes is 40 metres. Overall, the spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation.<br>$Li_2O$ intercepts reported are weighted composites. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *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.*<br>> *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.* | Spodumene pegmatites may have several orientations, the predominant orientation is a trend of south southwest to north northeast, the dip is steep to moderate to the east. Drill holes were predominately oriented west northwest perpendicular to the pegmatites. |
| *Sample security* | > *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | All sample collection and packaging was performed by a North Arrow employee. The drill core splits were packaged in individual plastic sample bags, sealed with a cable tie and placed into larger rice bags that were also securely sealed with cable ties. The rice bags were then stacked on a pallet, wrapped with shrink wrap. Samples were shipped via YRC (shipping company) secure freight to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd (Acme), Vancouver, British Columbia. |
| *Audits or reviews* | > *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | The Competent Person has reviewed all sampling techniques and exploration data and concludes that the sampling and analytical results have no biases and appropriate accuracy and precision. |

**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.*<br>> *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.* | WCP Resources ("WCP"), through its 100% owned U.S. subsidiary, Piedmont Lithium Inc., has entered into exclusive option agreements with private landowners, which upon exercise, allows WCP to purchase (or long term lease) approximately 415 acres of surface property and the associated mineral rights from the private landowners, which host the 19 diamond drill holes reported in this report.<br>There are no known historical sites, wilderness or national parks are located within the Project area and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in this area. |
| *Exploration done by other parties* | > *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | The Project is focused over an area that has been explored for lithium dating back to the 1950's where it was originally explored by Lithium Corporation of America which was subsequently acquired by FMC Corporation. Most recently, North Arrow explored the Project in 2009 and 2010. North Arrow conducted surface sampling, field mapping, a ground magnetic survey and two diamond drilling programs for a total of 19 holes. WCP has obtained North Arrow's exploration data which is reported in this report. |
| *Geology* | > *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | Spodumene pegmatites, located near the litho tectonic boundary between the inner piedmont and kings mountain belt. The mineralization is thought to be concurrent dike events extend from the Cherryville granite, as the dikes progressed further from their sources, they became increasingly enriched in incompatible elements such as Li, tin (Sn). |
| *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:*<br>> *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>> *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>> *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>> *down hole length and interception depth*<br>> *hole length.*<br>> *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.* | Details of all reported drill holes are provided in Appendix 1 of this report.<br>All of this information has been included in Appendix 1 of this report. |
| *Data aggregation methods* | > *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*<br>> *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.*<br>> *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | Weighted averaging.<br>Generally, sample intervals were 1 metre.<br>High grade intervals that are internal to broader zones of lithium mineralisation are reported as included intervals.<br>No metal equivalent values are used. |
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | > *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>> *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>> *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').* | Pegmatites are interpreted to dip steep to moderately to the east. The drilling was planned in such a way as to intersect expected mineralisation in a perpendicular manner. With the current limited amount of drilling, other pegmatite orientations cannot be ruled out.<br>Pegmatite intercepts are down-hole length, true widths are not known. |
| *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.* | Appropriate diagrams, including geologic maps, drill plan and cross section, are included in the main body of this report. |
| *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 of the relevant exploration data for the Exploration Results and available at this time has been provided in this report. |

| 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.* | Host rock adjacent to pegmatites is elevated in lithium, however this mineralisation does not appear to be spodumene, therefore these intervals were not included in the reported intercepts. The mineral responsible for enrichment is thought to be holmquisite. |
| *Further work* | > *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>> *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | The planned next phase of work is a drill program testing lateral and down dip extension/continuity.<br>Appropriate geologic maps, diagrams, and exhibits are included in this report. |