ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE: 23 MAY 2017

PHASE 1 DRILLING CONFIRMS FOUR MAJOR HIGH GRADE LITHIUM CORRIDORS AT THE PIEDMONT LITHIUM PROJECT

- *Further high grade lithium mineralization has been encountered in all of the final 7 holes from the Phase 1 drilling program at the Company's 100% owned Piedmont Lithium Project, including:*
  - ***19m*** *of cumulative thickness of mineralization across 5 pegmatites which includes high grade zones of* ***5.0m @ 1.36% Li_2O, 1.3m @ 2.06% Li_2O*** *and* ***4.5m @ 1.46% Li_2O*** *in hole 17-BD-31*
  - ***19m*** *of cumulative thickness of mineralization across 4 pegmatites which includes high grade zones of* ***7.0m @ 1.11% Li_2O*** *and* ***3.4m @ 1.53% Li_2O*** *within hole 17-BD-25*
  - ***18m*** *of cumulative thickness of mineralization across 4 pegmatites which includes a high-grade zone of* ***5.0m @ 1.44% Li_2O*** *within hole 17-BD-29*
- *Importantly, every hole drilled at the Project (31 holes in total) has encountered mineralization at shallow depths and has confirmed 4 major corridors totalling a cumulative strike length of over 4km, which remains open in all directions (Figure 1)*
- *The Company will now accelerate the Phase 2 drilling program to target these 4 corridors with the aim of delineating a maiden lithium resource estimate during the 2nd half of 2017*

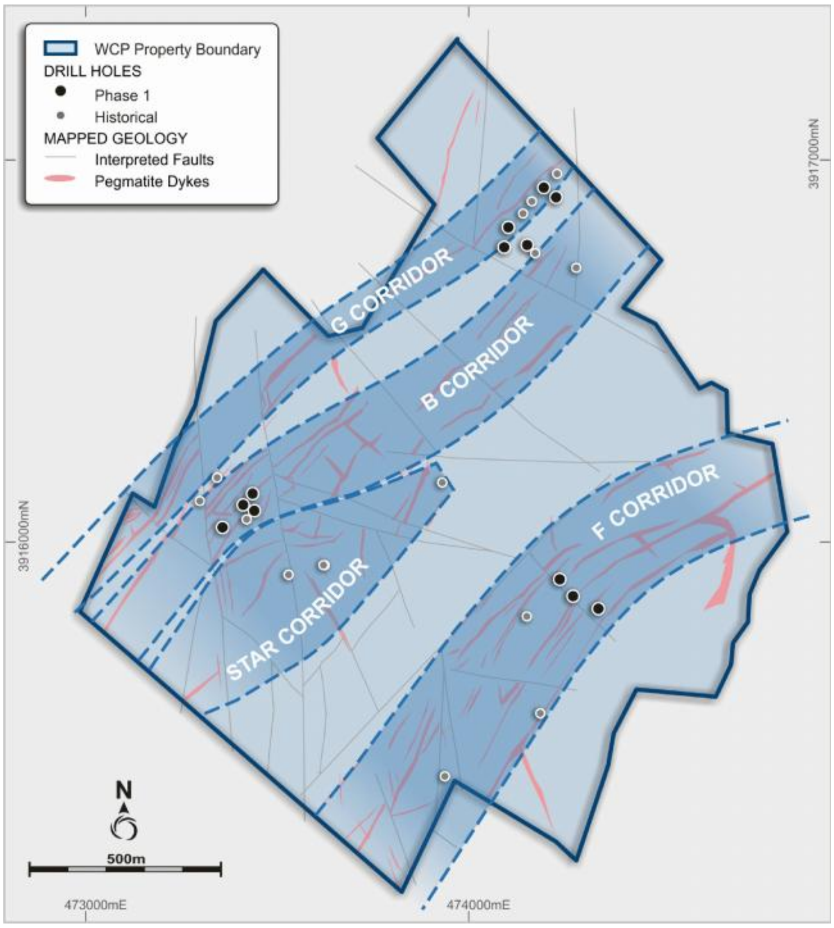

Figure 1: High Grade Lithium Corridors at Piedmont Lithium Project

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WCP Resources Limited ("WCP" or "Company") (ASX: WCP) is pleased to announce that high grade mineralisation has been confirmed in the final seven drill holes completed in its maiden Phase 1 drilling program at the Piedmont Lithium Project ("**Project**"). The Project is located in the world class Carolina Tin-Spodumene Belt ("**TSB**"), a historic lithium producing district in North Carolina, United States. The TSB is host to the Hallman Beam and Kings Mountain mines, historically providing most of the western world's lithium between 1950 and 1998 and are along strike, to the southwest, 6 kilometres and 12 kilometres respectively from the Project.

Commenting on the results of the Phase 1 drill program Executive Director, Anastasios Arima, said *"The drilling done to date within the Project area has been exceptional in yielding lithium mineralization in each of the 31 holes drilled, which are also consistent with the Project's geological setting along strike from two of the largest historic lithium mines which were in production and their ores processed into lithium end products for over 40 years.*

These results provide critical new data for planning of the much larger Phase 2 drilling program, which will now focus on the four major high grade corridors of mineralisation we have been able to identify.

We are now well funded and very well placed for an exciting second half of the year, with substantial news flow from a number of key exploration and development activities over the coming months".

The final seven holes from the Phase 1 drilling program at the Project encountered thick zones of high grade mineralisation at shallow depths, with selected intercepts including:

- **19m** of cumulative thickness of mineralization across 5 pegmatites which includes high grade zones of **5.0m @ 1.36% Li_2O, 1.3m @ 2.06% Li_2O** and **4.5m @ 1.46% Li_2O** within hole 17-BD-31
- **19m** of cumulative thickness of mineralization across 4 pegmatites which includes high grade zones of **7.0m @ 1.11% Li_2O** and **3.4m @ 1.53% Li_2O** within hole 17-BD-25
- **18m** of cumulative thickness of mineralization across 4 pegmatites which includes high grade zones of **5.0m @ 1.44% Li_2O** and **3.1m @ 1.26% Li_2O** within hole 17-BD-29
- **15m** of cumulative thickness of mineralization across 4 pegmatites which includes high grade zones of **2.4m @ 1.87% Li_2O** and **5.2m @ 1.56% Li_2O** within hole 17-BD-26
- **13m** of cumulative thickness of mineralization across 2 pegmatites which includes a high-grade zone of **7.3m @ 1.39% Li_2O** within hole 17-BD-28
- **13m** of cumulative thickness of mineralization across 2 pegmatites which includes high grade zone of **10.4m @ 1.54% Li_2O** within hole 17-BD-27
- **7m** of cumulative thickness of mineralization across 3 pegmatites which includes high grade zone of **1.8m @ 1.20% Li_2O** within hole 17-BD-30

Results from the Phase 1 drill program together with the historical exploration highlight the potential for the Company to define a strategic, US lithium resource and becoming a key U.S. based developer of lithium raw material supply into the growing US domestic Electric Vehicle and Battery Storage markets.

The Phase 1 program consisted of 12 diamond core drill holes, totalling 1,662 meters. The results from the first five holes were previously reported on 3 April 2017. Results for the final seven holes are reported in this announcement. Significant, high grade mineralization was intercepted in all seven core holes with grades ranging from 0.90% to 2.06% Li_2O. All significant intersections within the new drill holes, along with the details of the collar position, drill hole orientation and depth, are summarised in Appendix 1.

Importantly, the completion of the Phase 1 drill program together with the historical drill program and exploration campaigns have allowed the Company to establish the presence of four major, high grade lithium corridors on the Project (Figure 1). On surface, these corridors are defined by semi continuous zones of outcrop, subcrop, and float blocks of mineralized pegmatite. The corridors, total in excess of 4 kilometres of mineralized trend within the Project. Approximately 85% of the 4+ kilometres are unexplored by drilling which will be the focus of the Phase 2 drill program. Each corridor has the potential to host high grade, thick mineralisation as was seen in the majority of the Phase 1 results. Further details on each mineralised corridor is explained below.

G Corridor

The G Corridor is the most north-western Corridor and is ~1.6 kilometres in length. It hosts multiple spodumene bearing dikes that have a northeast-southwest trend and dip moderately to the southeast. To date, only 10 holes have been drilled in the G Corridor with all returning mineralized intercepts; 9 of the 10 holes were focused within a 250-meter-long zone in the northeast portion of the corridor where historic drilling confirmed multiple mineralized pegmatite dikes and more specifically, the presence of a thick mineralized pegmatite which the Company has named the G-1 Pegmatite (Figure 2). The remaining single hole in the G corridor is located 970 meters to the southwest where 10-BD-16 intercepted high grade lithium mineralisation.

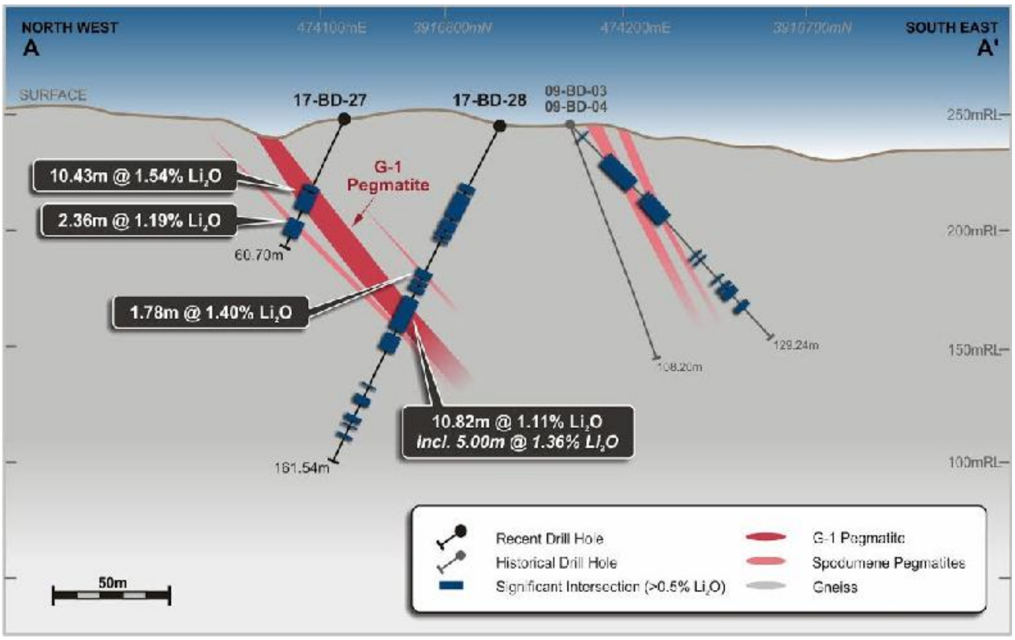

Figure 2: Cross-section of the G Corridor

The historic drilling suggested that the G-1 dike dipped moderately to the southeast. The Phase 1 objectives were to test the previous interpretation and confirm continuity along strike and down dip. Holes 17-BD-24 to 17-BD-28 targeted the G-1 dike with all holes intersecting the dike where expected. To date, the G-1 dike has been defined for 250 meters along strike and downdip to 100 meters. The G-1 dike remains open in all directions.

B Corridor

The B Corridor is a northeast-southwest trending corridor ~1.4 kilometres long. Drilling has confirmed that at least one set of dikes has a moderate southeast dip, however surface data suggests that other dike sets may have northwest and sill like orientations.

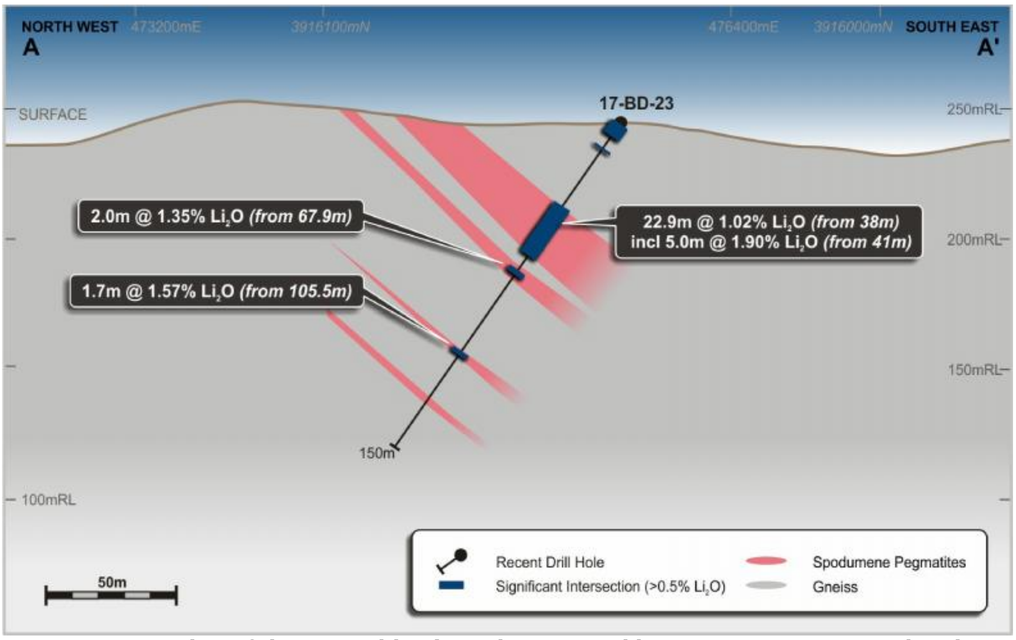

Figure 3: Cross-section of the B Corridor (Results reported in ASX announcement dated 3 April 2017)

To Date, 10 holes with the majority (7 holes) have been drilled in the southern portion of the Corridor. The Phase 1 drilling followed up on historical mineralized pegmatites intersected in 10-BD-17, holes 17-BD-20 to 17-BD-23 (Figure 3) all intersected multiple mineralized dikes. The Phase 1 drilling tested and confirmed dike continuity for 140 meters along strike and 100 meters down dip and remains open in all directions.

F Corridor

The F Corridor is located in the South-East and is ~1.4 kilometres long. To date, 6 holes have been drilled and all intersected mineralisation. Initial interpretations for the results of 17-BD-29, 30 and 31 (Figure 4) suggest a southeast dip for the pegmatites, however a second set of dikes at a crosscutting orientation is possible.

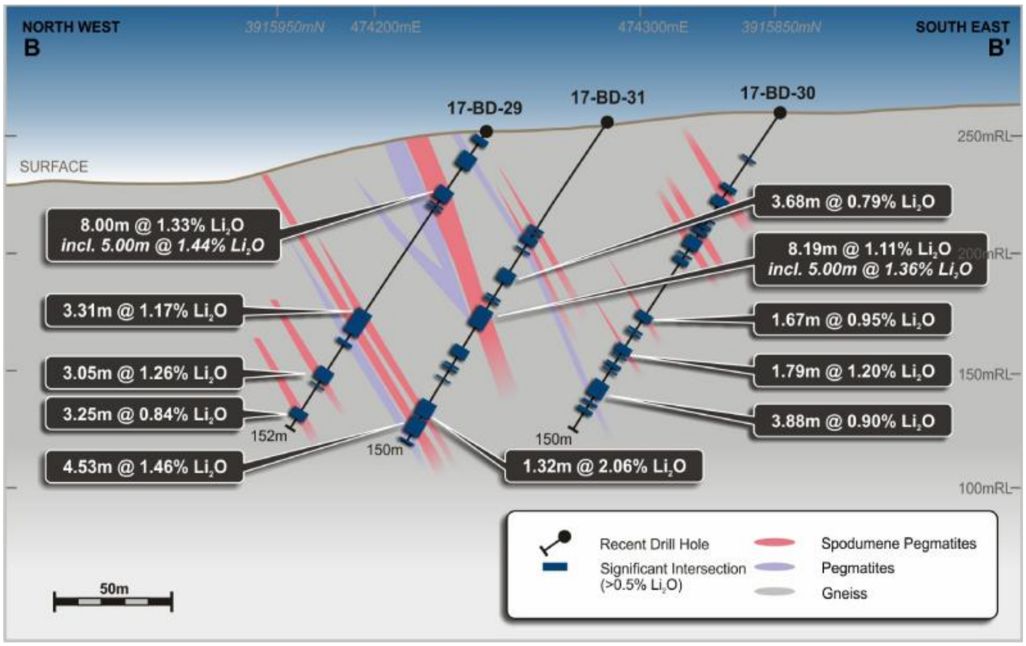

Figure 4: Cross-section of the F Corridor

Star Corridor

Surface mapping confirms the spodumene bearing dikes have multiple orientations suggesting a more complex structural setting with the potential for very thick mineralisation. The drilling for this corridor consists of only five historic holes, all of which intersected mineralization.

The Phase 2 drill program will further enhance the understanding of each of the corridors and the pegmatites within them. The Company is confident that the Phase 2 drilling together with the Phase 1 and historical drill programs will form the basis for a maiden lithium resource estimate for the Project in accordance with the JORC Code, which is expected to be completed in the September 2017 quarter.

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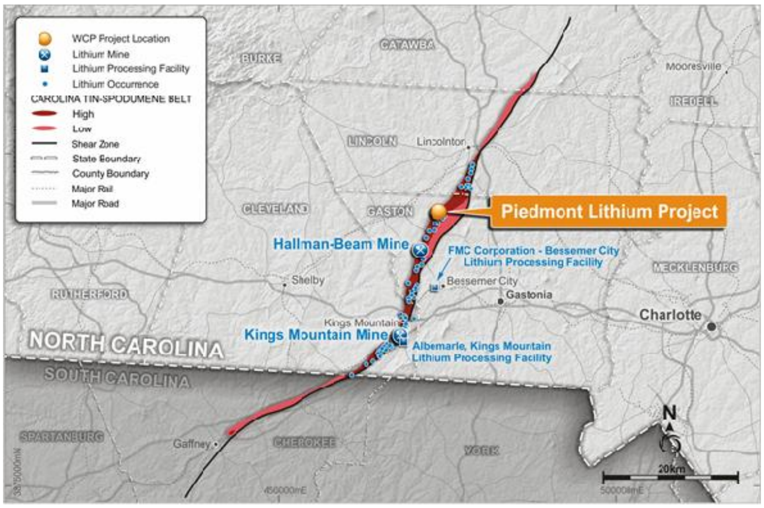
The Piedmont Lithium Project

*The Piedmont Lithium Project is located within the world-class Carolina Tin-Spodumene Belt ("**TSB**"), and along trend to the Hallman Beam and Kings Mountain mines, historically providing most of the western world's lithium between 1950 and 1990. The TSB is one of the premier localities in the world to be exploring for lithium pegmatites given its history of lithium bearing spodumene mining, 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.*



Piedmont Lithium Location and Bessemer City Lithium Processing Plant (FMC, Top Right) and Kings Mountain Lithium Processing Facility (Albemarle, Top Left)

The TSB has previously been described as one of the largest lithium provinces in the world and is located approximately 40 kilometres west of Charlotte, North Carolina, United States. The TSB was the most important lithium producing region in the western world prior to the establishment of the brine operations in Chile in the late 1990's. The TSB extends over approximately 60 kilometres in length and reaches a maximum width of approximately 1.6 kilometres.

*The Project was originally explored by Lithium Corporation of America which eventually was acquired by FMC Corporation ("**FMC**"). FMC and Albemarle Corporation ("**Albemarle**") both historically mined the lithium bearing spodumene pegmatites from the TSB with the historic Kings Mountain lithium mine being described as one of the richest spodumene deposits in the world by Albemarle. These two mines and their respective metallurgy also formed the basis for the design of the two lithium processing facilities in the region which were the first modern spodumene processing facilities in the western world.*

Albemarle and FMC continue to operate these important lithium processing facilities with FMC's Bessemer City lithium processing facility being approximately 14 kilometres from the Project whilst Albemarle's Kings Mountain lithium processing facility is approximately 17 kilometres from the Project.

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.

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	Elev. (m)	Az. (º)	Dip (º)	Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Li_2O (%)
17-BD-25	474200.19	3916930.64	250.47	310	-70	106.68		30.57	37.56	6.99	1.11
								53.62	55.30	1.68	1.68
								62.02	68.23	6.21	1.26
							Incl.	*64.81*	*68.23*	*3.42*	*1.53*
								87.87	92.02	4.15	0.96
17-BD-26	474230.368	3916906.045	253.47	310	-70	146.61		63.96	68.87	4.91	1.39
							Incl.	*66.49*	*68.87*	*2.38*	*1.87*
								87.07	92.25	5.18	1.56
								102.07	104.74	2.67	1.74
								109.06	111.36	2.30	0.98
17-BD-27	474100.372	3916826.951	247.32	310	-69.9	68.96		31.95	42.38	10.43	1.54
								49.47	51.93	2.36	1.19
17-BD-28	474144.091	3916773.442	247.74	310	-65	161.54		71.07	72.85	1.78	1.40
								87.05	97.87	10.82	1.11
							Incl.	*87.05*	*94.31*	*7.26*	*1.39*
17-BD-29	474241.706	3915906.199	251.77	305	-55	152.4		30.49	38.49	8.00	1.13
							Incl.	*30.49*	*35.49*	*5.00*	*1.44*
								93.67	96.98	3.31	1.17
								126.14	129.19	3.05	1.26
								143.06	146.31	3.25	0.84
17-BD-30	474341.967	3915829.344	257.25	293	-55	161.54		103.79	105.46	1.67	0.95
								120.35	122.14	1.79	1.20
								138.63	142.51	3.88	0.90
17-BD-31	474276.256	3915862.817	253.32	305	-56.1	161.54		76.90	80.58	3.68	0.79
								95.77	103.96	8.19	1.11
							Incl.	*95.77*	*100.77*	*5.00*	*1.36*
								142.45	143.85	1.40	1.49
								145.83	147.15	1.32	2.06
								151.23	156.23	4.53	1.46

APPENDIX 2 – 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.* > *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 (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.*	All results reported are from diamond core samples. The core was sawn at an orientation not influenced by the distribution of mineralization within the drill core (i.e. bisecting mineralized veins, or cut perpendicular to a fabric in the rock that is independent of mineralization, such as foliation). Diamond drilling provided continuous core which allowed continuous sampling of mineralized zones. The core sample intervals were a minimum of 0.35m and a maximum of 1.5m for HQ or NQ drill core (except in saprolitic areas of poor recovery where sample intervals may exceed 1.5m in length), and took into account lithological boundaries (i.e. sample was to, and not across, major contacts). Standards and blanks were inserted into the sample stream to assess the accuracy, precision and methodology of the external laboratories used. In addition, field duplicate samples were inserted to assess the variability of the mineralisation., The laboratories undertake their own duplicate sampling as part of their internal QA/QC processes. Examination of the QA/QC sample data indicates satisfactory performance of field sampling protocols and assay laboratories providing acceptable levels of precision and accuracy.
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 diamond drill holes were collared with HQ and were transitioned to NQ once non-weathered and unoxidized bedrock was encountered. Drill core was recovered from surface. No oriented core was collected.
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.*	The core was transported from the drill site to the logging facility in covered boxes with the utmost care. Once at the logging facility, the following procedures were carried out on the core: 1. Re-aligning the broken core in its original position as closely as possible. 2. The length of recovered core was measured and meter marks clearly placed on the core to indicate depth to the nearest centimetre. 3. The length of core recovered was used to determine the core recovery, which is the length of core recovered divided by the interval drilled (as indicated by the footage marks which was converted to meter marks), expressed as a percentage. This data was recorded in the database. The core was photographed wet before logged. 4. The core was photographed again immediately before sampling with the sample numbers visible. Sample recovery was consistently good except for zones within the oxidized clay and saprolite zones. These zones were generally within the top 20m of the hole. No relationship is recognized between recovery and grade. The drill holes were designed to intersect the targeted pegmatite below the oxidized zone.
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.*	Geologically, data was collected in detail, sufficient to aid in Mineral Resource estimation. Core logging consisted of marking the core, describing lithologies, geologic features, percentage of spodumene and structural features measured to core axis. The core was photographed wet before logging and again immediately before sampling with the sample numbers visible. All the core from the seven holes reported was logged.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</td>
<td>
> 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.
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Core was cut in half with a diamond saw.

Standard sample intervals were a minimum of 0.35m and a maximum of 1.5m for HQ or NQ drill core, taking into account lithological boundaries (i.e. sample to, and not across, major contacts).

The preparation code is PRP70-250 (crush to 70% of sample <2mm, pulverize 250g to 85% <75 microns).

A CRM or coarse blank was included at the rate of one for every 20 drill core samples (i.e. 5%).

Sampling precision is monitored by selecting a sample interval likely to be mineralized and splitting the sample into two ¼ core duplicate samples over the same sample interval. These samples are consecutively numbered after the primary sample and recorded in the sample database as “field duplicates” and the primary sample number recorded. Field duplicates were collected at the rate of 1 in 20 samples when sampling mineralized drill core intervals

Samples were numbered sequentially with no duplicates and no missing numbers. Triple tag books using 9-digit numbers were used, with one tag inserted into the sample bag and one tag stapled or otherwise affixed into the core tray at the interval the sample was collected. Samples were placed inside pre-numbered sample bags with numbers coinciding to the sample tag. Quality control (QC) samples, consisting of certified reference materials (CRMs), were given sample numbers within the sample stream so that they are masked from the laboratory after sample preparation and to avoid any duplication of sample numbers.
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<td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td>
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> 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.
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All samples were shipped to the Bureau Veritas minerals laboratory in Reno, Nevada.

The preparation code was PRP70-250 (crush to 70% of sample <2mm, pulverize 250g to 85% <75 microns).

The analysis code was MA270 (multi-acid digestion with either an ICP-ES or ICP-MS finish), which has a range for Li of 0.5 to 10,000 ppm (1%) Li. This digestion provides only partial analyses for many elements in refractory minerals, including Ta and Nb. It does not include analyses for Cs.

The over-range method code for Li>10,000 ppm is PF370, which uses a peroxide fusion with an ICP-ES finish, and has lower and upper detection limits of 0.001 and 50%, respectively. The laboratory was instructed to implement the over-range method in all samples that exceed 5,000 ppm Li to allow for poor data precision near the upper limit of detection using MA270.

Accuracy monitoring was achieved through submission and monitoring of certified reference materials (CRMs).

Sample numbering and the inclusion of CRMs was the responsibility of the project geologist submitting the samples. A CRM or coarse blank was included at the rate of one for every 20 drill core samples (i.e. 5%).

The CRMs used for this program were supplied by Geostats Pty Ltd of Perth, Western Australia. Details of the CRMs are provided in Table 1. A sequence of these CRMs covering a range in Li values and, including blanks, were submitted to the laboratory along with all dispatched samples so as to ensure each run of 100 samples contains the full range of control materials. The CRMs were submitted as “blind” control samples not identifiable by the laboratory.
Table 1. Details of CRMs used in the drill program (all values ppm)
<table>
<tr><td>CRM</td><td>Manufacturer</td><td>Lithium</td><td>1 Std Dev</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTA-01</td><td>Geostats</td><td>3132</td><td>129</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTA-02</td><td>Geostats</td><td>1715</td><td>64</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTA-03</td><td>Geostats</td><td>7782</td><td>175</td></tr>
</table>
Sampling precision was monitored by selecting a sample interval likely to be mineralized and splitting the sample into two ¼ core duplicate samples over the same sample interval. These samples were consecutively numbered after the primary sample and recorded in the sample database as “field duplicates” and the primary sample number recorded. Field duplicates were collected at the rate of 1 in 20 samples when sampling mineralized drill core intervals. Random sampling precision was monitored by splitting samples at the sample crushing stage (coarse crush duplicate) and at the final sub-sampling stage for analysis (pulp duplicates). The coarse, jaw-crushed, reject material was split into two preparation duplicates, sometimes referred to as second cuts, crusher or preparation duplicates, which were then pulverized and analyzed separately. These duplicate samples were selected randomly by the laboratory. Analytical precision was also monitored using pulp duplicates, sometimes referred to as replicates or repeats. Data from all three types of duplicate analyses was used to constrain sampling variance at different stages of the sampling and preparation process.

Examination of the QA/QC sample data indicates satisfactory performance of field sampling protocols and assay laboratories providing acceptable levels of precision and accuracy.
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 representatives of WCP Resources have inspected and verified the results. No holes were twinned. Ten foot rods and core barrels were used, the core was converted from feet to meters. Li% was converted to Li_2O by multiplying Li% by 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.* > *Specification of the grid system used.* > *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill collars were located with the Trimble Geo 7 which resulted in accuracies <1m. All coordinates were collected in State Plane and reprojected to Nad83 zone17 in which they are reported.
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.*	For selected areas, the drill spacing is approximately 40m along strike and down dip. This spacing is sufficient to establish continuity in geology and grade for this pegmatite system. Composite samples are reported in Li_2O%, this is calculated by multiplying drill length by Li_2O for each sample; then the weighted averages for multiple samples are totalled and divided by the total drill length for the selected samples
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 pegmatite dikes targeted trend northeast and dip to the southeast, drillholes were designed, oriented to the northwest with inclinations ranging from -55 to -70 degrees, to best intersect the tabular pegmatite bodies as close to perpendicularly as possible.
Sample security	> *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Drill core samples were shipped directly from the field by the project geologist in sealed rice bags or similar containers using a reputable transport company with shipment tracking capability so that a chain of custody can be maintained. Each bag was sealed with a security strap with a unique security number. The containers were locked in a shed if they were stored overnight at any point during transit, including at the drill site prior to shipping. The laboratory confirmed the integrity of the rice bag seals upon receipt
Audits or reviews	> *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	CSA Global developed a "Standard Operating Procedures" manual in preparation for the drilling program. CSA global reviews all logging and assay data, as well as merges all data in to database that is held off site.

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.*	WCP, through its 100% owned U.S. subsidiary, Piedmont Lithium Inc., has entered into exclusive option agreements with local landowners, which upon exercise, allows the Company to purchase (or long term lease) approximately 528 acres of surface property and the associated mineral rights from the local landowners. There are no known historical sites, wilderness or national parks 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.
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 and cross-cutting dike swarms extending from the Cherryville granite, as the dikes progressed further from their sources, they became increasingly enriched in incompatible elements such as Li, tin (Sn). The dikes are considered to be unzoned.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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:* > *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* > *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* > *dip and azimuth of the hole* > *down hole 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.*	Details of all reported drill holes are provided 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.* > *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.*	Weighted averaging was used in preparing the drill composites reported. Composites were reported for entire pegmatites, with additional high grade sub intervals reported from the same pegmatite. In the case where thin wall rock intervals were included, a value of 0% Li_2O was used in the weighted averaging. Li% was converted to Li_2O% by multiplying Li% by 2.153.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Drill intercepts are reported as Li_2O% over the drill length, not true thickness. The pegmatites targeted strike northeast-southwest and dip moderately to the southeast. All holes were drilled to the northwest and with inclinations ranging between -55 and -70.
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 a drill plan map, 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.
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.*	Thin section samples have been collected and submitted to Vancouver Petrographic for preparation, mineral identification and description. Report pending. Sample pulps are being selected for XRD analysis.
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).* > *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	A Phase 2 program has been designed to test and evaluate the four mineralized trends identified on the property. Generally. The drill spacing is 80 - 100m laterally and 40-50m downdip.