

Neo Lithium Produces 99.1 % Lithium Carbonate in the First Batch from its Pilot Plant

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- Lithium carbonate pilot plant fully operational in Fiambalá using 3Q Project brine
- Achieved high purity of 99.1% in the very first batch of lithium carbonate production
- First batch of battery grade lithium carbonate expected in early Q4 2019

TORONTO, Sept. 16, 2019 - [Neo Lithium Corp.](#) ("Neo Lithium" or the "Company") (TSXV:NLC; OTCQX:NTTHF; FSE:NE2) is pleased to announce the results of its first batch of lithium carbonate production from its pilot plant in Fiambalá using concentrated brine from its wholly-owned Tres Quebradas lithium project ("3Q Project") in Catamarca Province, Argentina.

The in-situ brine comes from the high-grade northern sector of the 3Q Project salar, with an initial chemical composition as follows:

Li	Cl	Na	Ca	Mg	K	B	Density
mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	g/ml
1,175	212,662	68,861	51,529	1,875	11,319	1,567	1,237

The brine was evaporated in the industrial scale ponds (<http://www.neolithium.ca/project/default.aspx#section=pictures>) at the 3Q Project salar under similar conditions that would occur during production scale ponds. Final concentration took approximately six months to reach the point to be used as feed material to the pilot plant. No chemical reagents were added to the brine other than minor amounts of hydrochloric acid (HCl) for pH control at the final stage of evaporation. The concentrated brine chemical composition was as follows:

Li	Cl	Na	Ca	Mg	K	B	Density
mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	g/ml
54,622	526,121	1,866	121,284	2,692	31,602	8,023	1,433

The concentrated brine was then transported by truck to the pilot plant located in Fiambalá, which is located 160 km from the 3Q Project salar. The Company's lithium carbonate pilot plant, which was built by the Instituto de Investigaciones Tecnológicas from Universidad de Concepción, Chile, has been operational since May 2019 at Neo Lithium's Fiambalá facility. The pilot plant has a designed capacity of 40 tonnes of lithium carbonate per year.

The concentrated brine was then processed with a solvent extraction phase (SX-B) for boron removal, a sulfatation phase for calcium removal and a liming and carbonation phase to remove magnesium and any remaining calcium. The lithium carbonate process is then completed with three stages of soda ash carbonation, washing and drying. See pictures of the operation at <http://www.neolithium.ca/project/default.aspx#section=pictures>.

The result of the aforementioned process, produced lithium carbonate with a purity of 99.1%. These results

are not only very positive but also encouraging considering this is only the first batch of production. The composition of impurities in the lithium carbonate after the first batch is as follows*:

SO4	Cl	Mg	K	B	Ca	Na	Insoluble	Humidity
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0.372	0.073	0.001	0.017	0.007	0.018	0.111	0.011	0.289

*

Other
elements
undetected.

"Producing lithium carbonate with this purity level in our first batch is due to the hard work of our technical team and the results of our proven upstream pilot pond system we have implemented," stated Waldo Perez, President and CEO of Neo Lithium. "This is not a bench scale study; this is real life field conditions for evaporation at the project site and 1:500 scale pilot plant testing in Fiambalá obtaining high purity lithium carbonate in our first attempt. We have now proven our concept, and now we have our focus on the production of battery grade lithium carbonate production during the Q4 2019."

Despite the high purity obtained for the lithium carbonate after the first batch, the Company considers this first batch as technical grade because some impurities need to be below specific thresholds or industry specifications for the Company's goal of producing battery grade lithium carbonate. The Company will continue to fine-tune the process, reagents and operations to obtain battery grade in early Q4 2019.

Technical Information

The samples collected were delivered by Company personnel to Andesmar Transport Company ("Andesmar") in La Rioja, in the province of Rioja. Andesmar delivered the samples by truck to ASL, an ISO 9001-2008-certified laboratory in Mendoza, Argentina. ASL used the following analytical methodologies: ICP-OES (inductively-coupled plasma-optical (atomic) emission spectrometry) to quantify boron, barium, calcium, lithium, magnesium, manganese, and potassium; an argentometric method to assay for chloride; a gravimetric method to analyze for sulfate; a volumetric analysis (acid/base titration) for the evaluation of alkalinity (as CaCO₃); a gravimetric method to determine density and total dissolved solids; and, a laboratory pH meter to determine pH. All analytical work is subject to a systematic and rigorous Quality Assurance-Quality Control. A reference ("standard") sample was inserted into the sample stream at a frequency of approximately 1 in 15 samples; a field blank was inserted at a frequency of approximately 1 in 15 samples; and a field duplicate sample was inserted at a frequency of approximately 1 in 15 samples.

Waldo Perez, Ph.D, P.Geo., the CEO and President of [Neo Lithium Corp.](#) is the Qualified Person who approved the scientific and technical disclosure in the news release.

About Neo Lithium Corp.

[Neo Lithium Corp.](#) has quickly become a prominent new name in lithium brine exploration by virtue of its high quality 3Q Project and experienced team. Already well capitalized, Neo Lithium is rapidly advancing its recently discovered 3Q Project - a unique high-grade lithium brine lake and salar complex in Latin America's "Lithium Triangle".

The 3Q Project is in Catamarca Province, the largest lithium producing area in Argentina. The project covers approximately 35,000 ha and the salar complex within this area is approximately 16,000 ha.

The technical team that has discovered the 3Q Project characterized this unique salar as one of the most experienced in lithium salars. For example, this team discovered and led the technical work, including

