MILTON, QUEENSLAND--(Marketwired - Nov 23, 2016) - Orocobre Ltd. (ASX:ORE)(TSX:ORL)

Highlights

- The Cauchari project lies between Orocobre's producing Olaroz Lithium facility and the pre-development Cauchari project of L
- The Cauchari project currently contains an inferred resource of approximately 470,000 tonnes lithium carbonate equivalent an
- A revised exploration target of between 5.6 million tonnes and 0.25 million tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent and 19 millio estimated beneath the resource to 350 metres deep in the eastern properties and to 450 metres deep in the western propertie *a mineral resource. The potential quantity and grade of the exploration target is conceptual in nature, and there has been insu where the Exploration Target is outlined. It is uncertain if further exploration drilling will result in the determination of a Mineral*
- Brine chemistry (Mg/Li ratio 2.8) is similar to that at Olaroz and initial evaluation of the process suggests the brine could be pro

In conjunction with announcement of the joint venture (JV) between Orocobre Ltd. (the Company or Orocobre) and Advantage Lithiu Cauchari project ("Cauchari") in Jujuy Province, North West Argentina the company provides the following technical details.

As announced on October 22, 2012, the project currently contains an inferred resource in two adjoining areas of the salar, with a tot mg/L lithium and 3700 mg/L potassium. This is equivalent to 470,000 tonnes of lithium carbonate and 1.6 million tonnes of potash (p being equivalent to one tonne of lithium and 1.91 tonnes of potash being equivalent to one tonne of potassium. Details are given in t

To view Table 1, please visit the following link: http://media3.marketwire.com/docs/ori1123tab1.pdf.

As per Canadian reporting requirements Advantage Lithium will release an NI 43-101 resource report within 45 days of this announc

Due to differences in drill hole depths the resource was divided into a northern and a southern resource area. The resource was esti drilling, with the estimate extending to 170 metres depth in the northern area of the properties and 50 metres depth in the southern a

The resource boundaries are constrained by the company's property holdings, drilling results and geophysical survey interpretation. the Company and Competent Person/Qualified person consider it is inappropriate to apply them in a fluid resource where extraction resource, due to the limited drilling and pit sampling completed on the project to date. The property boundaries were used as the we Hole CAU006R was excluded from the resource due to a different drilling and sampling methodology and sub 100 mg/l Li composite

The brine body has attractive chemistry, with a low magnesium to lithium ratio (2.8) in the five diamond holes and a high potassium diamond holes CAU001D-4D, rising to 114 in hole CAU005D in the eastern part of the resource area. Initial evaluation of the brine c using a process route similar to that at the adjacent Olaroz project.

Introduction

The Cauchari Project is located immediately south of the Company's Olaroz lithium-potassium project (Figure 1), within the Province company drilled five diamond and one rotary vertical drill holes in the Cauchari properties, followed by chemical analyses of the brin maiden resource estimate in 2012, by independent consulting hydrogeologist Murray Brooker, and other conclusions presented in th

Orocobre activities have concentrated on exploration and development planning at the Olaroz salar project since 2008 with the proje lithium facility has a design capacity 17,500 tonnes per annum of lithium carbonate production and the company has recently compl Joint venture of the Cauchari project allows the company to concentrate on optimised operations and expansion at Olaroz.

To view Figure 1, please visit the following link: http://media3.marketwire.com/docs/ori1123fig1.pdf.

Geology, Data and Interpretation

The company collected Audiomagnetotelluric (AMT) and gravity geophysical measurements in the salar prior to drilling in 2011. The suggests the eastern JV properties contain in excess of 350-400 metres of salar sediments, providing an attractive target for future d by Lithium Americas Corp. has intersected brine bearing salar sediments to 450 metres (DDH7) and recent drilling to the north in Ol sediments to a depth of 450 metres with geophysical surveys indicating a potentially greater basin depth. No drilling has intersected

In late 2011 Orocobre drilled a total of six drill holes (five diamond and one rotary) in the Cauchari salar with the deepest hole CAU0 were drilled with an average spacing of 3.3 kilometres. Drilling intersected from surface a sequence of silt and clay up to 60 metres t of clastic sediment to the base of drilling. Down-hole geophysical logging data was collected to assist with correlation between holes geologist and photographs of the core taken. Details of the exploration undertaken in the drilling program were provided by Orocobr

The western Cauchari properties are adjacent to where Lithium Americas Corp. interprets brine to continue beneath the Archibarca

(NI43-101 report, July 12, 2012) suggests that brine continues beneath a near surface fresh water zone and a mixed zone on both t
drilling has yet been carried out in the JV western Cauchari properties and this is a priority area for future work.

Resource Estimation

The 31.04 km^2 areal extent of the maiden 2012 Cauchari resource was controlled by the location of the property boundaries, drilling
resource estimate is based on geological controls from the six holes drilled, with rotary drill hole CAU006R lying outside the resourc
vertical spacing of 1.5, 3 and 6 metres during the diamond drilling. The location of the holes was controlled by access to the salar, w
commencement of the wet season in early January. Drill holes were located with a hand held GPS.

Mean Sy (Drainable Porosity) values from the porosity analyses were used to calculate a weighted Sy value for each drill hole, base
continuous Sy value was also calculated for each hole, where geophysical logging (neutron logs) was available. Continuous Sy valu
porosities (recorded every centimetre down hole during geophysical logging) and Pt values; using a modification of the methodology
lithology-weighted and the continuous Sy values were then averaged to obtain a Sy value for each hole, as input to the resource est

The averaged Sy data for each hole was used to calculate an equivalent brine thickness at the location of each diamond hole over a
value = equivalent brine thickness for each hole as m/m^2).

The mass of lithium (Li), potassium (K) and boron (B) for the square metre centred on each diamond hole was calculated by multiply
litres) by the kg/l concentration of each element of interest in the diamond hole. This mass data from the diamond holes was then kr
concentration maps of kg/m^2 for Li, K and B. The sum of the individual grid cells provides the total resource mass as presented in Ta

Future Drilling by the Joint Venture

Only one of the holes in the 2011 drilling program, upon which the resource estimate is based, reached the then target depth of 250
350-450 metres plus, there is considerable potential to add to the existing resource. Consequently, the company believes further dri
resource.

A revised exploration target has been estimated to quantify the potential in addition to that beneath the resource announced in 22 O
western properties of the Cauchari project. This western target represents the extension of the deeper aquifer units present at Olaro
which are likely to extend beneath the Archibarca alluvial fan into these western properties.

Exploration Target

Based on available geophysics, geology and geochemistry it is possible to define an exploration target beneath the resource and in
announcement. The relationship of an exploration target to the CIM and JORC resource definitions is shown in Figure 2.

It must be stressed that an exploration target is not a mineral resource. The potential quantity and grade of the exploration target is c
to define a Mineral Resource in the volume where the Exploration Target is outlined. It is uncertain if further exploration drilling will re

The exploration target is where, based on the available geological evidence, there is the possibility of defining a mineral resource. In
requirements the exploration target defined at Cauchari is:

- Not to be considered a resource or reserve,
- Based on information summarized below.

To view Figure 2, please visit the following link: http://media3.marketwire.com/docs/ori1123fig2.pdf.

It is a requirement of stating an exploration target that it is based on a range of values, which represent the potential geological cond
Lower exploration target size. It is likely that the lithium and potassium contained in the exploration target lies somewhere between t

Information Used to Define the Exploration Target

Orocobre's 2011 drilling intersected grades of >400 mg/l Li at or near the base of holes CAU001D (249 metres), CAU002D (186 me
grades may continue beneath the depth of the Cauchari northern and southern resource areas (170 metres and 50 metres respectiv

Orocobre previously conducted a geophysical survey in the Cauchari Resource area (Cauchari North line) in which gravity and Audi
(Figure 3) suggests brine is present in salar sediments beneath the Orocobre properties to depths of ~350 metres or more, with a co
more to the salar basement.

Additional information is available from the work, including drilling and geophysics, undertaken by Lithium Americas Corp. on adjacent properties. This information, which principally relates to the area immediately west of the Cauchari 2012 resource, suggests salar sediments were intersected to 449.5 metres (end of hole) below surface (hole DDH7 in Appendix 1 of King, 2010), with multiple other holes intersecting salar sediments to 350 metres deep. This suggests that beneath the western properties south of the Olaroz project a similar thickness of sediments is present, potentially with economic lithium brine concentrations.

Consequently, there is reason to believe the lithium-bearing brine in the Orocobre properties extends to 350-450 metres or deeper. T (Figure 7-7, feasibility study July 11, 2012) suggests there is a thick layer of sand underlying the halite sequence intersected in Oroc same unit in the Cauchari project, beneath the depth of current drilling. Similarly, in the Orocobre Olaroz project to the north drilling h

To view Figure 3, please visit the following link: http://media3.marketwire.com/docs/ori1123fig3.pdf.

Estimation of the Exploration Target

The following parameters have been used to estimate an Upper Assumption and Lower Assumption case for lithium and potassium values for all parameters and the latter uses the lower values. Values used are shown in Table 2.

The thickness of the resource (Table 1) depends on the drilling depths of Orocobre holes and has been separated into a northern ar exploration target (defined to lie immediately below the resource) is consequently also separated into a northern and southern targe

Area

- The Northern target covers 19.69 km^2;
- The southern target 11.35 km^2;
- The northwestern target of 22 km^2
- A small southwestern target of 2.4 km^2

The total area (eastern and western areas and subareas) is 55.44 km^2.

Thickness

A variable thickness is used for the target estimate, depending on the thickness of the overlying resource area and the potential thic area, based on information from nearby drilling in adjacent properties.

Eastern tenements

- In the northern area, a thickness of 180 metres (from 170 to 350 metres depth) as the Upper Assumption and the Lower Assu
- In the southern area, a thickness of 300 metres (from 50-350 metres depth) as the Upper Assumption and 170 metres (from 5 possibility of basement closer to surface or a thinner brine column.

Western tenements

- In the northwestern area, a thickness of 300 metres (from 150 to 450 metres depth) is the Upper Assumption reducing to 150
- In the southwestern area, a thickness of 300 metres (from 50 to 350 metres depth) is the Upper Assumption and 200 metres (the possibility of basement closer to surface or a thinner brine column.

Porosity

Porosity is a vital measurement in determining a brine resource and it is important to understand the difference between definitions o interconnected pores that can be drained. The drainable porosity component is referred to as the specific yield (Sy) - the proportion

The BGS Sy measurements at Cauchari and Olaroz have been used for the porosity values in the exploration target estimate.

- For the Upper Assumption 13% is used as the specific yield (equivalent to the sand dominant Sy at Olaroz or a mixture of poro
- For the Lower Assumption 2% is used as the specific yield (equivalent to compact halite at Cauchari)

Lithium and Potassium Concentrations

- A value of 537 mg/L for Li and 5350 mg/l K is used in the upside case for the eastern tenements, (equivalent to the average of samples). This compares to values of 600 mg/l and 570 mg/l Li used for the updated Lithium Americas Corp. resource (outline K values determined by Lithium Americas Corp. were 5156 and 4753 mg/l,
- A value of 260 mg/L Li and 2550 mg/L K is used in the Lower Assumption case (representing the lower grade values from the Table 1).

The contained lithium in the exploration target (combining values for the eastern and western areas - see Table 2) ranges from the U carbonate and 19 million tonnes of potash to the Lower Assumption case of 0.25 million tonnes of lithium carbonate and 0.9 million t case are not economic brine grades at current market conditions. Note the total exploration target is different to that announced by C western properties has been added, taking into consideration exploration results at the Company's Olaroz lithium project and the LA

It must be stressed the exploration target is based on a series of assumptions and future drilling is required to determine the brine gr resource can be defined.

Data Collection and QA/QC

Obtaining high quality samples in the field and ensuring that subsequent analysis of the samples was carried out to a high standard technical challenges of sampling fluids (brines) and semi-consolidated sediments.

Orocobre's initial diamond drilling program in the Cauchari salar was conducted using lexan tubes in the place of the triple tube split Notwithstanding the best efforts of geologists and contractors, core recoveries averaged 76%. Down-hole geophysical logging was u geological information. Fluorescein (biodegradable) dye was used in the drilling fluid, to indicate whether brine samples taken with a

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As a further check on the results of brine samples obtained by bailing, during diamond drilling, brine was also extracted from core sa UK, where this brine was also analysed. Differences are noted between the two chemical data sets, although the contained metal ar each data set. Data obtained by bailing, (obtaining a brine sample from a steel tube with a valve at the base, lowered into the drill ho resource estimate and as the basis for definition of the exploration target.

Core samples from diamond drill holes were used for measurements of total porosity (total contained fluid) and specific yield (recove Survey laboratories using recognized techniques.

Chemical analyses on bailed samples were undertaken by Alex Stewart Assayers (Argentina) S.A. ("ASA") in Mendoza, Argentina. T salar projects. They are ISO 9001:2000 accredited and operate their own internal standards consistent with ISO 17025.

Standards and duplicate samples were used extensively, with laboratory-prepared and field standard samples submitted to the labo comprising a further 7% of the total samples.

With minor exceptions, analytical values of the standards fell within +/-10% of the standard values for samples in the diamond drillin repeatability (precision), with all but five sample pairs falling well within +/-10% limits. Ion balances confirm the general quality of the analysed at the University of Antofagasta to compare with the ASA sample values. These sample pairs show average reproducible p potassium. Overall the analyses are considered to be of acceptable quality for the inferred resource estimate, based on the results o

The resource estimate summarized in this announcement has been prepared by independent hydrogeologist Murray Brooker, addre Administrators' National Instrument 43-101.

About Orocobre Limited

Orocobre Ltd. is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange and Toronto Stock Exchange (ASX:ORE)(TSX:ORL) and is the leading Puna region of Argentina. For further information, please visit www.orocobre.com.

Competent Person's and Qualified Person's Statement

The technical information in this announcement has been prepared by Murray Brooker of Hydrominex Geoscience. Murray Brooker Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Murray has sufficient relevant experience to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 20 Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. He is also a "Qualified Person" as defined by Canadian Securities Administrators' N inclusion in this announcement of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Additional information relating to the Company's Cauchari project is available in the existing technical report entitled "Technical Rep

was prepared by John Houston.

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This report contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities legislation. Forward-looking information estimation and realization of resources at the Cauchari project, the viability, recoverability and processing of such resources, potenti Olaroz project, and other matters related to the development of the Cauchari project.

Such forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual resu such forward-looking information, including but not limited to the risk that further funding may be required, but unavailable, for the or government regulations, policies or legislation; fluctuations or decreases in commodity prices; the possibility that required permits m viability of mineral resources; general risks associated with the feasibility and development of the Cauchari project; unexpected capi anticipated program milestones; as well as those factors disclosed in the Company's Annual Information Form for the year ended Ju

The Company believes that the assumptions and expectations reflected in such forward-looking information are reasonable. Assump Company's ability to carry on its exploration and development activities, the timely receipt of required approvals, the prices of lithium efficient and effective manner and the ability of the Company to obtain financing as and when required and on reasonable terms. Re all factors and assumptions which may have been used.

There can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could diffe Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake to update a applicable securities laws.

Criteria	Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data
Sampling techniques	• Drilling was undertaken using diamond core drilling with HQ drilling in the program, when HQ equipment was not available. O used in the resource estimate. • Core samples were recovered from the core barrel inside a diamond drilling. • Brine samples were taken with a bailing device during the the base was used to purge brine from the drill hole prior to samp • A fluorescent dye is added to the brine (sourced from a pit purpose of making even small quantities of drilling brine highly vis from the hole before the depth sample is taken. Samples were ta 1.5 m in CAU001D and at 6 m intervals in some intervals). The d isolating the sediments outside the casing and only leaving a sho can inflow from the sediments, to be purged and then sampled fr • The brine sample was collected in a clean plastic bottle an bottle was taped and marked with the sample number and details
Drilling technique	• Diamond core drilling used surface brine from near the drill process and fluorescence dye added to the drilling brine, to allow This dye can be observed in very low concentrations, providing a depths in a hole) by the drilling brine (sourced from a pit at the su • Core runs were of 1.5 lengths - with shorter core runs used • Rotary drilling - This method was used for hole CAU006R, minimize the development of wall cake in the holes that could rec • CAU006R drilling allowed for recovery of drill cuttings and were collected directly from the outflow from the drill collar. Drill c hole was not used in the resource estimate.
Drill sample recovery	• Diamond core samples were recovered in plastic tubes use • Rotary drill cuttings were recovered from the well head. • Porosity samples were taken every 3 m by cutting 10 and 2 them with caps and tape, before sending them to the two porosity
Logging	• Core samples were recovered in plastic tubes, to which tig Samples were logged by the project geologist, splitting open the were taken. • Rotary drilling of CAU006R was carried out for the collectio logged by a geologist.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Brine samples were collected by bailing brine from the well brine at the base of the hole, with a non-return valve preserving t sub-sampling is undertaken in the field. • The brine sample was collected in one-litre sample bottles, with the borehole number and details of the pump test. • Samples were then filtered at the project site and 150 ml s

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Alex Stuart Assays of Mendoza was used as the primary la collected as part of the drilling program. They also analyzed blan chain. • The laboratory of the University of Antofagasta was used a it is specialized in the chemical analysis of brines and inorganic s when the main development studies of the Salar de Atacama wer • The quality control and analytical procedures used at the U quality and comparable to those employed by ISO certified labora • Additional assays were obtained on samples of brine extra
Verification of sampling and assaying	• A full QA/QC program for monitoring accuracy, precision a analytical process was part of the drilling program. Accuracy, the was monitored by the insertion of standards, or reference sample laboratory. • Duplicate samples in the analysis chain will be submitted t during the drilling process • Stable blank samples (distilled water) will be inserted to me • The anion-cation balance was used as a measure of analy limits at <5% for the samples.
Location of data points	• The wells were located with a hand held GPS. • The project uses the Argentine Gauss Krueger Transverse located in Zone 3
Data spacing and distribution	• Lithological data was collected throughout the core drilling. core drilling, with collection of samples every 3 m the standard ve
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The salar deposits that host lithium-bearing brines consist The vertical bores are essentially perpendicular to these units, in
Sample security	• Samples were transported to the Alex Stuart Assays Mend analysis in sealed 150ml rigid plastic bottles with sample number • The samples were moved from the drill site to secure stora marked with a unique label.
Review (and Audit)	• No audit of data has been conducted to date.
Section 2 - Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Cauchari properties are located at an altitude of 3900 • The property comprises approximately 30,000 ha of minera Olaroz project of Orocobre/Sales de Jujuy and the Cauchari proje • The properties are believed to be in good standing, with pa
Exploration by other parties	• No exploration is believed to have been conducted prior to small scale prospecting for surficial borate mineralisation.
Geology	• The sediments within the salar consist of halite, sands, silts terrestrial sedimentation and evaporation of brines within the sala • Brines within the salar are formed by solar concentration, v • Geology was recorded during drilling of all the holes
Drill hole data	• Core holes were logged noting the core recovery, lithologie at the British Geological Survey sedimentological laboratory • Drill hole data from field and laboratory sources was combi estimation • PVC standpipes were installed in well to allow monitoring c
Data aggregation	• Brine samples taken from diamond holes with a typical 3 m variations in brine grade over short distances. The samples repre
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• The lithium-bearing brine deposits extend across the prope the drilling • The drill holes are vertical and perpendicular to the horizon
Diagrams	• Diagrams are provided in the Technical Report on the Cau addition to diagrams provided in the October 2012 announcemen • See the attached project location map
Balanced reporting	• This announcement presents representative key informatio resource estimate and potential for definition of additional resour
Other substantive exploration data	• Refer to the information to be provided in Technical Report authorities within 45 days of this announcement by Advantage Li
Further work	• The joint venture will consider additional drilling on the prop

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