ASX / TSX ANNOUNCEMENT

25 October 2017

Advantage Lithium CAU09 drilling results from Cauchari

Orocobre Limited (ORE:ASX, ORL:TSX) (Orocobre) is pleased to provide further drilling results announced by Advantage Lithium Corp. ("Advantage Lithium", TSXV:AAL, OTCQX: AVLIF, 35% owned by Orocobre) with sampling from the CAU09 rotary hole averaging 662 mg/l lithium with a Mg/Li ratio of 2.2:1.

Details are provided in the attached release from Advantage Lithium.

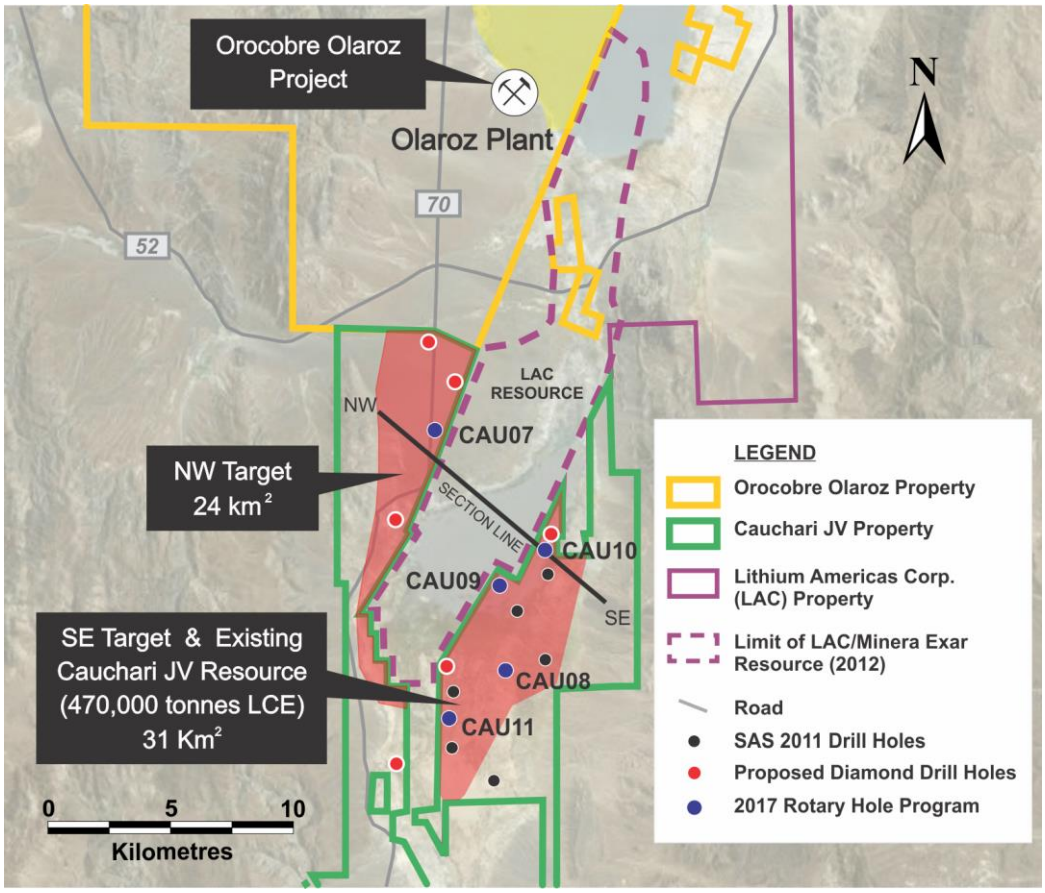

Figure 1: Location of the CAU7, 9, 10 drill holes relative to previous drilling

Drill Hole Location and Details

Exploration Hole Number	Total Depth (m)	Installed Depth (m)	Assay Interval (m)	Lithium (mg/l avg)	Potassium (mg/l avg)	Drilling method	Coordinates Gauss Kruger Argentine Zone3 Posgar Datum		Elevation mean sea level (m)	Azimuth	Dip
							Easting	Northing			
CAU10	429	340	50-340	678	6,516	Rotary	3,425,530	7,379,295	3,900	0	-90
CAU09	400	400	60-400	662	6,137	Rotary	3,423,775	7,377,806	3,900	0	-90
CAU07	275	Not installed	Awaiting results			Diamond	3,421,626	7,385,385	3,930	0	-90

* Planned coordinates - not confirmed by surveying at date of release

JORC Table 1 – Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drill cuttings were taken during rotary drilling. These are low quality drill samples, but provide sufficient information for lithological logging and for geological interpretation. • Drill core (CAU07) was recovered in triple tubes with a 1.5 m length core run and stored in core boxes after being wrapped in cling-film and duct tape to prevent moisture loss from the core. • Brine samples were collected during the preliminary pumping test, initially at 1 minute intervals, and then 5 minutes, 10 minutes, half hour and 1 hour during the 2.5 hours of the pumping test reported in this release. Samples were taken from the end of the discharge hose connected to the submersible pump installed in the hole. • The holes are geophysically logged with resistivity and SP logs, to provide information on the lithology, in particular identifying units of halite (salt). • The brine samples were collected in clean plastic bottles and filled to the top to minimize air space within the bottle. Each bottle was marked with the time and relabeled with a sample number before sending the sample to the laboratory.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-*	• Rotary drilling was the method used for the installation of CAU10 and CAU09. Natural formation brine was used for lubrication during drilling, together with the use of biodegradable additives to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	minimize the development of thick wall cake in the holes that could reduce the inflow of brine to the hole and affect brine quality. Bentonite was used in the upper part of CAU09 to seal off part of the hole where collapse issues were encountered. This sandy section has been excluded from providing inflows to the well. • During the rotary drilling the time to drill each metre is recorded, as well as any observations from the driller regarding hardness of the lithology being drilled. • Rotary drilling allowed for recovery of drill cuttings and basic geological description. During rotary drilling, cuttings were collected directly from the outflow from well head to the fluid recirculation pits. Drill cuttings were collected every metre in plastic bags, that were marked with the drill hole number and depth interval. Sub-samples were collected from the bags by the site geologist to fill chip trays. • Diamond drilling (CAU07)) produced cores with poor and variable core recovery (to be reported in future releases, as the hole is recently finished). Recovery of more friable sediments such as sands is more difficult with diamond drilling, as this material can be washed from the core barrel.
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.*	• Rotary drill cuttings were recovered from the hole from the recirculating drilling fluid, taking in account the return time for the samples, depending on the depth of the drill bit. Appropriate additives and drilling fluid viscosity were used to facilitate recovery of drill cuttings from the holes. • Diamond drill core was recovered in 1.5m length intervals in the drilling triple split tubes. Appropriate additives were used for hole stability to attempt to maximize core recovery. The core recoveries were measured from the cores and compared to the length of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		each run to calculate the recovery. • As the lithium brine (mineralisation) samples are taken in the hole from inflows of the brine to the hole they are largely independent of the quality (recovery) of the core samples. However, the permeability of the lithologies where samples are taken is related to the rate and potentially lithium grade of brine inflows.
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.*	• Rotary drilling was carried out for the collection of drill cuttings for geologic logging and for brine sampling. Drill cuttings were logged by a geologist and is essentially qualitative. • Diamond holes are logged by a geologist who supervised taking of samples for laboratory porosity analysis. Core samples are photographed as a record of the recovery and lithology.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Core samples will be systematically sub-sampled for laboratory analysis, cutting the lower 15 cm of core from the core sample and preserving the sample in cling wrap, tape and plastic tubing. This sub-sample will be sent to the porosity laboratory for testing. Sampling is to be systematic, to minimize any sampling bias. This is considered to be an appropriate sampling technique to obtain representative samples, although core recovery is noted to be variable. • Brine samples collected from the preliminary pumping test on CUA09 are homogenized as brine is extracted from the hole by pumping. No sub-sampling is undertaken in the field, although field duplicates are collected. • Fluorescein tracer dye was used to distinguish drilling fluid from natural formation brine used in the case of the diamond drilling (but not in the rotary drilling). • The brine samples were collected in new unused one-litre sample bottles which were filled with brine from the pump discharge hose. Each bottle was marked

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		with the drill hole number and details of the sample. Prior to sending samples to the laboratory they were assigned unique sequential numbers.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The Norlab/Alex Stuart laboratory in Jujuy, Argentina is used as the primary laboratory to conduct the assaying of the brine samples collected as part of the drilling program. They also analyzed duplicates and standards, with blind control samples in the analysis chain. The laboratory is a commercially accredited laboratory specialized in the chemical analysis of brines and inorganic salts. QA/QC check samples will be sent to another independent laboratory but these samples have not yet been dispatched to the external laboratory. • The quality control and analytical procedures used at the Norlab laboratory are considered to be of high quality and the laboratory is affiliated with the Alex Stuart international group of laboratories. • Duplicate and standard analyses are considered to be of acceptable quality • Down hole geophysical tools were provided by the drilling contractor and these are believed to be calibrated periodically to produce consistent results.
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.*	• Accuracy, the closeness of measurements to the “true” or accepted value, was monitored by the insertion of laboratory certified standards. • Duplicate samples in the analysis chain were submitted as part of the laboratory batch and results are considered acceptable.
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*	• The holes will located with a hand held GPS in the field and will be subsequently located by a surveyor on completion of the drilling program. Coordinates provided are planned drill hole locations. • The location is in zone 3 of the Gauss

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	topographic control.	Kruger coordinate system, with the Argentine POSGAR.
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.*	• Lithological data was collected throughout the drilling. • The brine samples from CAU09 were taken from the pump outlet pipe and represent composite samples from 60 m (base of upper blank pipe section), to the base of the hole at 400 m, with different brine inflow contributions from different lithologies in the hole. Because the samples originate from pumping they are not from discrete intervals, but composites from the length of the hole. Interval sampling will now be completed in the hole, to provide information on variability of brine grades over the length of the hole.
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 salar deposits that host lithium-bearing brines consist of sub-horizontal beds and lenses of halite, clay and minor sand and silt. The vertical holes are essentially perpendicular to these units, intersecting their true thickness.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were transported to the laboratory (primary, duplicate and QA/QC samples) for chemical analysis in sealed 250 ml rigid plastic bottles with sample numbers clearly identified. • The samples were moved from the drill site to secure storage at the camp on a daily basis. All brine sample bottles are marked with a unique label.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been conducted at this point in time.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including*	• The Cauchari JV properties are located approximately 20 km south of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	*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.*	Olaroz lithium project (operated by Orocobre/Sales de Jujuy) in the province of Jujuy in northern Argentina at an elevation of approximately 3,900 masl. • The property comprises 28,000 ha in 22 mineral properties in Jujuy province in Argentina. Exploration activities are currently focused in the northern properties within the larger property package. The properties consist of a combination of exploration properties (Cateos) and exploitation properties (minas). • The tenements/properties are believed to be in good standing, with payments made to relevant government departments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration was previously carried out in the northern properties by Orocobre subsidiary SAS in 2011, with the drilling of 6 holes, several of which were abandoned well short of the target depth due to problems with the drilling equipment. An initial resource was defined in accordance with the JORC code at the time of exploration. • Immediately to the north of the project Orocobre Limited has developed the Olaroz lithium project, which is the first new lithium brine project to produce lithium in 20 years. • Significant exploration has been conducted immediately to the east and west of the JV properties by the company Lithium Americas Corporation, who has defined a large resource and related reserve and who has completed a DFS on the project. This company is moving forward to project development with Industry major SQM.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The sediments within the salar consist of halite, clay and some sand which have accumulated in the salar from terrestrial sedimentation and evaporation of brines within the salar. These units are interpreted to be essentially flat lying, with unconfined aquifer conditions close to surface and semi-confined to confined conditions at depth

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Brines within the salar are formed by solar concentration, with brines hosted within the different sedimentary units • Geology was recorded during drilling of all the holes.
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.*	• Lithological data was collected from the holes as they were drilled as drill cuttings. • Brine samples were collected from the preliminary pumping test on CAU09 and sent for analysis to the Norlab laboratory, together with quality control/quality assurance samples • All drill holes are vertical, (dip -90, azimuth 0 degrees). CAU10 is 340 m installed (429 m drilled); CAU09 is 400 m installed and drilled. CAU07 was terminated at 274.5 m. Both CAU10 and CAU09 intersected lithium-bearing brine from the water table (approximately 5 m deep) to the base of drilling. Holes are located at approximately 3900 m above sea level.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Brine samples taken from CAU09 at intervals of 1, 5, 10 and 30 m intervals during the preliminary pump test. The result reported is an average of the sample results from the first 6 hours of the 48 hour pump test, with the results from the remaining samples yet to be received. • The samples represent the results of pumping CAU09, with contributions of brine flow from throughout the hole below the upper sealed section of the hole (which extends to 60 m deep) to the base of the hole. • No sample results (excepting standards and blanks) were excluded from the average value provided for the preliminary pumping test.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation*	• The lithium-bearing brine deposits extend across the properties and over a thickness of > 400 m (depending on the depth of drilling), limited by the depth

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	of the drilling. Mineralisation in brine is interpreted to continue below the depth of the resource. • The drill holes are vertical and essentially perpendicular to the horizontal sediment layers in the salar (providing true thicknesses of mineralisation)
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.*	• A diagram is provided in the text of the Advantage Lithium announcement showing the location of the properties and drill holes. A table is provided in this announcement shows the location of the drill holes.
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.*	• This announcement presents representative preliminary data from drilling and sampling at the Cauchari JV project, such as lithological descriptions, brine concentrations and information on the thickness of mineralisation. Additional information will be provided as it comes to hand.
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.*	• Refer to the information provided in Technical report on the Cauchari Lithium Project, Jujuy Province, Argentina, dated effective 5th December and amended 22nd December 2016 for previous geophysical and geochemical data from drilling in 2011 by the Orocobre subsidiary SAS.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The company is currently undertaking a drilling program, with CAU10 the first hole completed in this drilling program, followed by CAU09. Additional results will be provided as they come to hand.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration reporting at the Cauchari JV project has been prepared by Mr Murray Brooker. Murray Brooker is a geologist and hydrogeologist and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Brooker is an employee of Hydrominex Geoscience Pty Ltd and is independent of Orocobre. Murray has sufficient relevant experience 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. He is also a "Qualified Person" as defined in NI 43-101. Murray Brooker consents to the inclusion in this announcement of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Orocobre Limited

Orocobre Limited (Orocobre) is a dynamic global lithium carbonate supplier and an established producer of boron. Orocobre is dual listed on the Australia and Toronto Stock Exchanges (ASX: ORE), (TSE: ORL). Orocobre's operations include its Olaroz Lithium Facility in Northern Argentina, Borax Argentina, an established Argentine boron minerals and refined chemicals producer and a 35% interest in Advantage Lithium.

For further information, please visit www.orocobre.com

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NEWS RELEASE **OCTOBER 24, 2017**

Cauchari JV Drill Program Update
Initial results from CAU09 rotary hole average 662 mg/l lithium
Mg/Li ratio of 2.2:1

Vancouver, British Columbia, October 24th , 2017 – Advantage Lithium Corp. (the "Company" or "Advantage Lithium") (TSX Venture: AAL) (OTCQX: AVLIF) is pleased to announce further positive progress with its Cauchari JV drilling and pumping program where three drill rigs are now expanding the depth and lateral extent of the existing NI43-101 mineral resource dated December 2016[1].

CAU09 drilling results

The second rotary hole CAU09 is located in the SE sector of the project, approximately 2.5km SW from recently completed CAU10. Filter and casing sections along with gravel pack were installed to the 400m hole depth. The hole was subsequently cleaned and developed prior to the preliminary pumping test and sampling completed on the hole. The flow rate from this initial test was 4 l/s, with filters installed in the hole in intervals between 60m and the planned depth of 400 metres. The hole was constructed with 8 inch steel casing and filters to a depth of 125 m, to provide a chamber for the pump to be installed in, with 6 inch casing and filters to the base of the hole at 400 m depth.

A preliminary pumping test of 2.5 hours has been completed on CAU09, with 21 samples taken during the test, averaging 662 mg/l lithium and 6,169 mg/l potassium, with an average low Mg/Li ratio of 2.2:1. Quality control/assurance included three duplicate, 5 standard and 3 blank samples. All analyses were completed in a commercially accredited laboratory in Argentina.[2] These initial pumped brine samples compare to an average of 682 mg/l for CAU10 and approximately 700 mg/l for Lithium Americas Corp. (LAC) hole PB1[3], ~2.5 km to the northeast and ~2.5 km to the north respectively (refer to map fig.1)

CAU09 intersected a sequence of halite, clay and some sand like hole CAU10. The flow rate from the preliminary pumping test in CAU09 is similar to the closest LAC production well (PB1), which was flow tested at 4 l/s over 8 days[3]. Further to the north in the core of the salar CAU10 displayed a sustained flow rate of 2 l/s over the preliminary 48 hour pumping test.

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[1] Inferred resource estimated at 230 million cubic metres of brine at 380 mg/l Li and 3,700 mg/l K representing in situ contained content of 470,000 tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE) and 1.62 million tonnes of potash (KCL). Source: Independent Technical Report, Murray Brooker et. al, December 2016.

[2] Assaying completed at Alex Stewart Laboratories in Jujuy city, Argentina under strict QA/QC protocols.

[3] LAC NI43-101 report Reserve Estimation and Lithium Carbonate Production at the Cauchari-Olaroz Salars, Jujuy Province, Argentina, March 29 2017 p131 and p125

The lithologies intersected in CAU09, CAU10 and PB1 are predominantly compact halite, confirming these holes are located in the halite core of the Cauchari salar. The halite core is interpreted to be limited to this central area of the salar, with more interbedded units of clay, halite, silt and sand located further to the south and east of CAU09, as intersected in drilling by Orocobre subsidiary South American Salars (SAS) in 2011. This area southeast of the halite core is now the focus of drilling with the remaining rotary holes (CAU08 and CAU11) in the SE sector. This will provide information on changes in sediment type and porosity/permeability away from the halite core.

NW Target Area

In salars it is typical that some areas display lower porosity and permeability characteristics (such as the halite core) and it is important to define areas with different flow and lithium grade characteristics for project planning and feasibility purposes. The operating Olaroz brine project ~20 km to the north of the Cauchari JV operates production wells extracting brine at a range of flow rates and lithium grades, with the most productive wells producing from sandy units (see Orocobre announcement - Olaroz Project Large Exploration Target Defined Beneath Existing Resource 23 October, 2014).

The Cauchari JV has been drilling sandy material in hole CAU07 in the NW target area, with more details to be provided as they become available.

New rotary drill holes in the SE Sector

In line with the program plan, the rotary drill rigs from hole CAU09 and CAU10 are currently drilling at sites CAU08 and CAU11 where they have reached the target depth of 400 m. These holes are now being widened to allow installation of pipe and filters. Drilling intersected a sequence of silt, clay, halite and sand. Further information will be provided as it comes available when wells are installed and sampled.

President & CEO Mr. David Sidoo said: "*The drilling program has now picked up speed with three rigs on site. CAU09 has returned a lithium grade averaging 662 mg/l, which is very positive for the project and confirms our initial expectations of lithium brine chemistry that is similar to the nearby Olaroz lithium facility. The deeper drilling to 400 m has confirmed extension of brine to this depth, with positive implications for resource expansion. With holes CAU08 and CAU11 now having reached their target depths we look forward to reporting brine results from these holes and diamond hole CAU07 in the NW Sector in the near future."*

The technical information in this news release has reviewed and approved on behalf of the company by Murray Brooker, MAIG, RPGEO, a "Qualified Person" as defined in NI 43-101.

About Advantage Lithium Corp.

Advantage Lithium Corp. is a resource company specializing in the strategic acquisition, exploration and development of lithium properties and is headquartered in Vancouver, British Columbia. The common shares of the company are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V:AAL), and the company is also traded on the OTCQX Best Market in the U.S. (OTCQX: AVLIF). The company has acquired a 100% interest in five projects in Argentina and up to a 75% interest in a sixth, called Cauchari. Cauchari is located just 20 km south of Orocobre's flagship Olaroz Lithium Facility.

Further information about the Company can be found at www.advantagelithium.com.

ADVANTAGE LITHIUM CORP.

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Cautionary Statement:

Certain information contained in this press release constitutes "forward-looking information", within the meaning of Canadian legislation. Generally, these forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "is expected","intends", or "has the potential to". Forward looking statements contained in this press release may include statements regarding the future operating or financial performance of Advantage that involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties which may not prove to be accurate. Actual results and outcomes may differ materially from what is expressed or forecasted in these forward-looking statements. Such statements are qualified in their entirety by the inherent risks and uncertainties surrounding future expectations. The forward-looking statements included in this press release are made as of the date of this press release and the Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as expressly required by applicable securities legislation.

Neither TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

Figure 2: Location of the CAU10 and CAU09 drill holes relative to previous drilling