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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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## Anson Identifies Advantages of Cane Creek Artesian Flow

### Highlights:

- Artesian flow of supersaturated brine continuous
- Flow rate of 45,600 gallons per day (g/d) from 2 7/8-inch tubing
- Temperature of brine at surface was 83<sup>0</sup>F – beneficial for processing
  - Temperature downhole was recorded as 132<sup>0</sup>F
- Calculated downhole pressure is 5,595psi resulting in artesian flow

Anson Resources Limited (Anson) is pleased to announce that the supersaturated brine has continued to flow freely from the Cane Creek 32-1 well on re-opening the recently sampled well. The free flowing brine's temperature and pressure is a significant development in relation to the economics of the project moving forward.



**Figure 1: shows the supersaturated brine free flowing from the tubing of the workover rig.**

During the drill out of the plugs that had been inserted in the Cane Creek well to seal off the previously sampled clastic horizons, the Clastic 29 zone continued to flow freely to the surface with the sampled brine weighing 10.7 pounds per gallon (lb/g).

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The flow rate was measured at 1900 g/h which equates to 45,600 g/d. The flow of the supersaturated brine to surface with this weight from 6,170 feet indicates that there is significant pressure within that clastic horizon and if maintained during production would provide a saving in operating costs.



**Figure 2: Flow from Cane Creek well showing the extent of the pressure.**

The temperature at 6,170 feet was recorded as 132<sup>0</sup>F during the initial drilling of the Cane Creek 32-1 well in the geophysical logs. In the recent sampling program, the temperature of the brine was measured at 83<sup>0</sup>F on reaching the surface. The higher than normal temperature will be advantageous in the precipitation and/or evaporation processes reducing both the time involved and the operating costs.

While pressure testing could not be performed on this re-entry program at the Cane Creek well, a value for pressure can be interpreted. The pressure at the surface on the tubing was 2,100 psi, it can then be calculated \* for a brine of 10.7 lb/g to flow to the surface, the pressure at 6,170 feet would be 5,595 psi. The actual common reservoir pressure for water (8.3 lb/g) to flow from that depth would be 2,653 psi. This shows that there is additional pressure at this depth in Clastic Zone 29 which will be beneficial in relation to the economics of the project as no pumping of the brine to the surface will possibly be required.

\*Formula for Fluid Density and Pressure

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Leaving the well open will facilitate the collection of additional bulk samples of brine future test work. These samples can also be continuously fed through the bench top test work, resulting in additional lithium carbonate product becoming available for testing. This product can then be offered to MoU off-take partners and/or battery manufacturers for analysis as the next step towards commercial off-take agreements.

Anson Managing Director, Bruce Richardson commented, “In order to fast track the Paradox Brine Project into production the properties of the brine when extracted need to be understood to ensure that all of the advantages that it offers can be taken into account when designing the production flow chart. Higher than normal pressure at this depth will assist in maintaining flow rates, a temperature of 83<sup>0</sup>F will assist in the process if evaporation is required, as the initial test work done by Outotec indicates. For example, if less energy is needed to evaporate the brine to cause some salts to precipitate and further concentrate lithium in the brine solution, then it would be expected that there will be an positive impact on operating costs.”

**ENDS**

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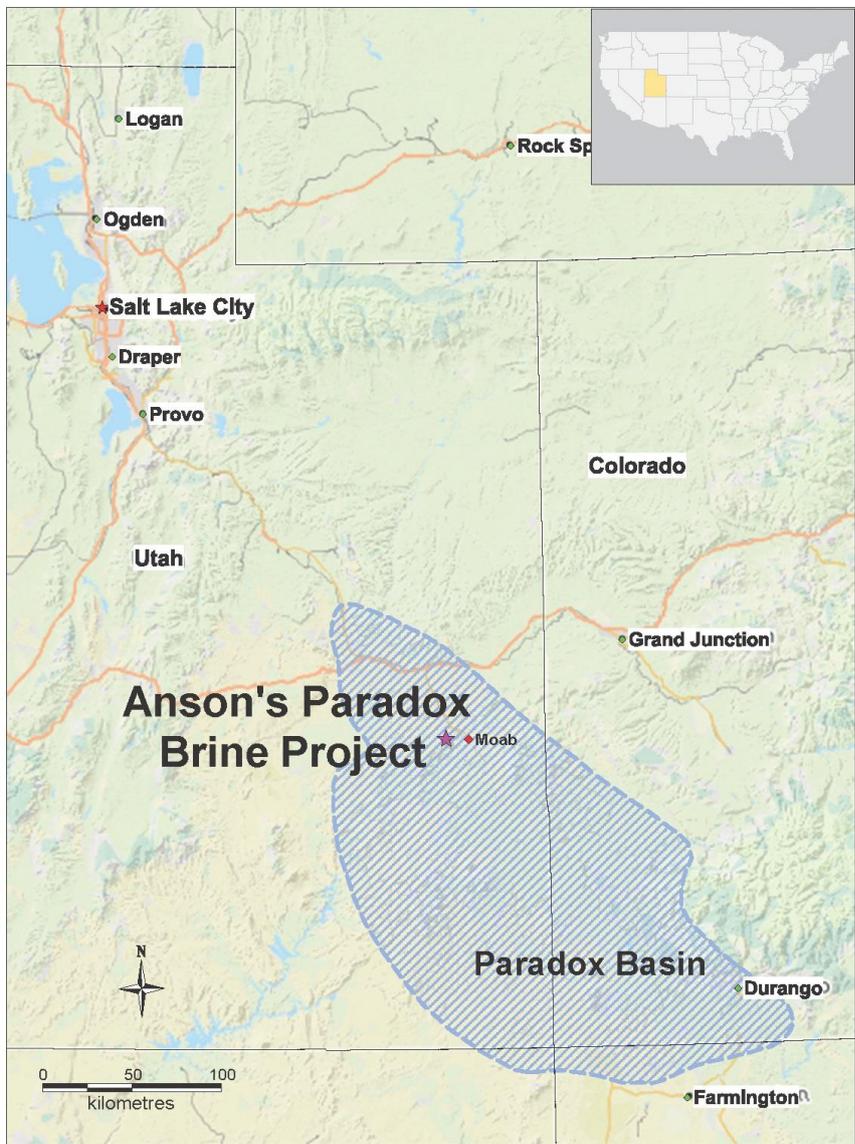
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**Forward Looking Statements:** Statements regarding plans with respect to Anson’s mineral projects are forward looking statements. There can be no assurance that Anson’s plans for development of its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no assurance that Anson will be able to confirm the presence of mineral deposits, that mineralisation may prove to be economic or that a project will be developed.

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**About the Utah Lithium Project**

Anson is targeting lithium rich brines in the deepest part of the Paradox Basin in close proximity to Moab, Utah. Lithium values of up to 1,700ppm have historically been recorded in close proximity to Anson’s claim area. The location of Anson’s claims within the Paradox Basin is shown below:



**Competent Person’s Statement:** The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and geology is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Mr Greg Knox, a member in good standing of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Knox is a geologist who has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation 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 and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which they appear. Mr Knox is a director of Anson and a consultant to Anson.

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