ASX RELEASE | March 6, 2018 | **ASX:PLL; OTC-Nasdaq Intl: PLLLY**

PIEDMONT LITHIUM CONTINUES TO EXPAND ITS FIRST MOVER LAND POSITION IN NORTH CAROLINA, USA

- *Piedmont increases land position by 10%, raising total acreage to ~1,200 acres*
- *New properties are on the Carolina Tin-Spodumene Belt and ~1 mile south of core property*
- *Grab samples identify multiple high-grade lithium bearing pegmatites including:*
    - ***2.89% Li_2O***
    - ***2.58% Li_2O***
    - ***2.20% Li_2O***
- *Drilling of high priority targets is expected to commence in Q2 2018, immediately after infill drilling for the maiden Mineral Resource has been completed on the core land package*
- *The Company continues discussions with multiple land owners in the region with the potential to add significantly to its land position in the belt over 2018*
- *Current drilling campaign is advancing well with over 6,000 meters completed (of a 20,000-meter total) and initial results to be announced over the coming weeks*

Piedmont Lithium Limited ("Piedmont" or "Company") is pleased to announce that the Company has secured an additional 107 acres of within the historic and world-class Carolina Tin-Spodumene Belt ("TSB"). This increases the Company's total land holdings to 1,199 acres and, more importantly, consolidates a further 137-acre land position just south of the Company's core land package where five rigs are currently drilling.

Piedmont continues to make significant progress on its 20,000-meter drilling campaign, with the first 13,000 meters committed to infill drilling to define the maiden Mineral Resource estimate. On completion of the infill drilling the management team expects to move one or more of the five rigs to the newly acquired properties to test the high priority drill targets. The Company will make an announcement on the progress of the current drilling campaign and future drill targets over the course of this quarter.

Keith D. Phillips, President and Chief Executive Officer, said, *"The addition of a third large contiguous land block is highly strategic, particularly given the new property's location on-trend and midway between our current core land package and the historic Hallman-Beam mine, one of the world's largest sources of lithium from the 1950s to the 1990s. Our geologists are excited about the prospects on the new land, and we are optimistic that our strategy of TSB land consolidation will position us to develop a large, long-lived integrated lithium project."*

The Company expects to continue to add to its land position in the TSB during the course of 2018 with management in discussions with multiple land owners in the region to secure additional mineralised land holdings.

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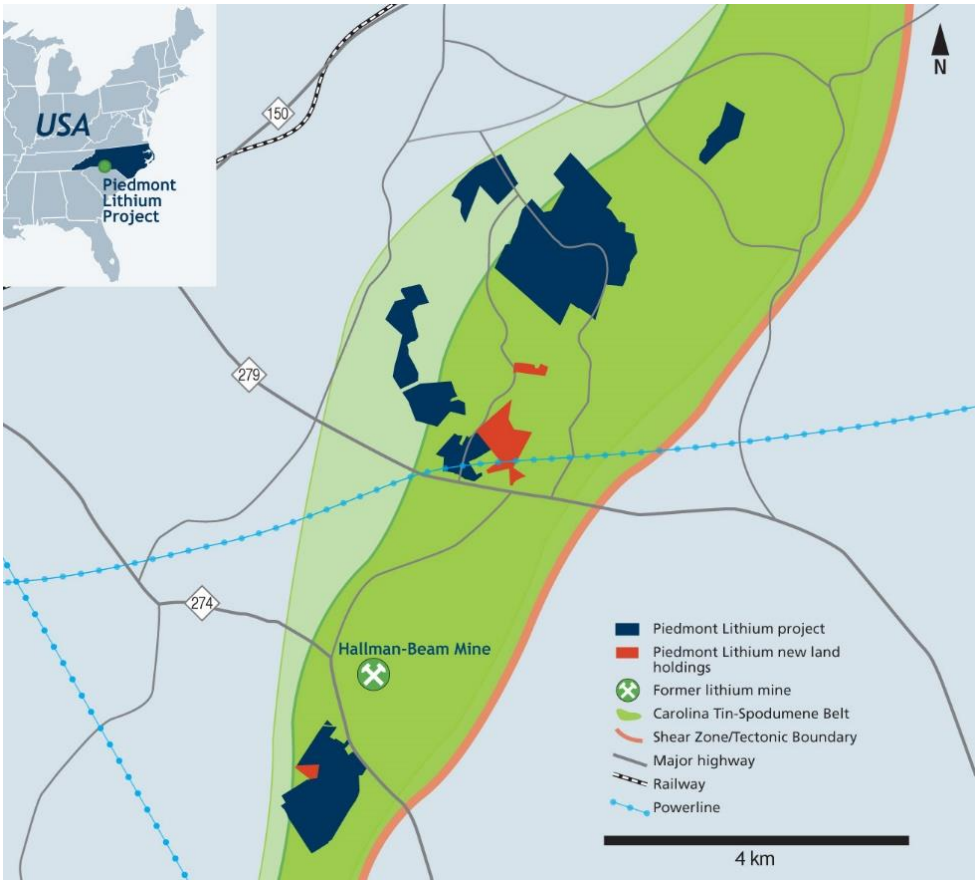
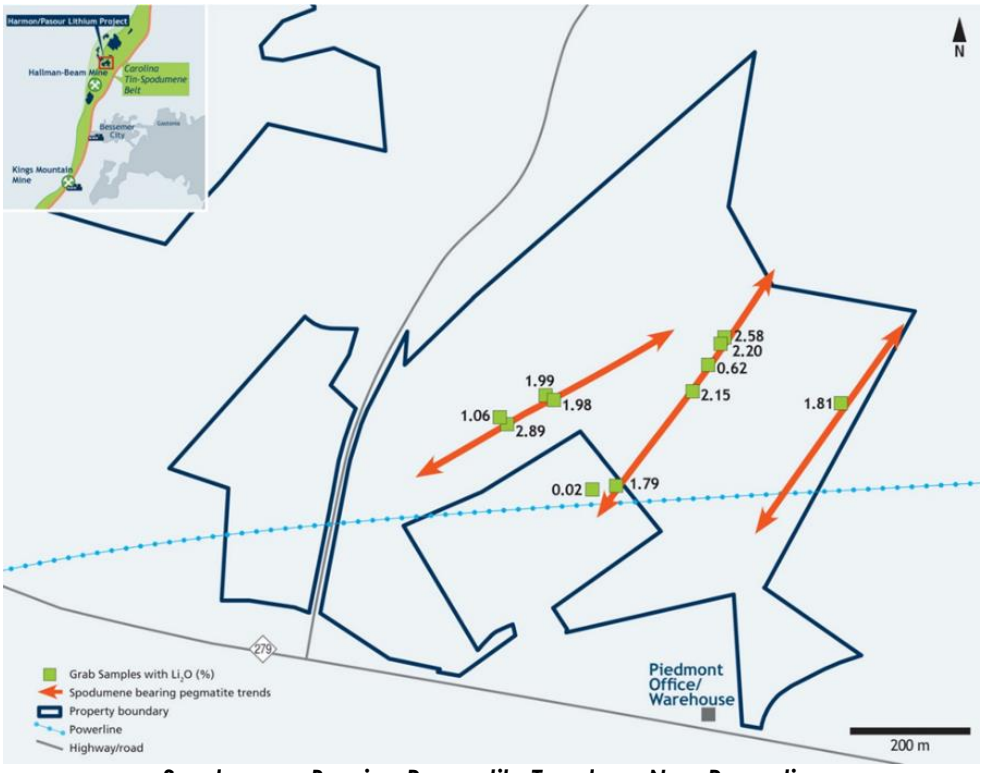


Piedmont Lithium New Land Holdings



Spodumene Bearing Pegmatite Trends on New Properties

The largest property added is located approximately 1 mile south-southeast of the core land package. This property is contiguous to a pre-existing Piedmont land holding and consolidates this area into a 137-acre position which appears to host high-grade multi zoned mineralization.

Eleven grab samples have been collected from the numerous sub-crop and float blocks on the property with nine of the samples returning high-grade lithium, with the most impressive results including **2.89% Li_2O**, **2.58% Li_2O**, and **2.20% Li_2O** (refer to Appendix 1 for further details).

Initial interpretations suggest at least three individual northeast trending zones of mineralization. One zone is traceable for over 200 meters along strike. The spodumene occurs in fine to coarse grained pegmatite, locally spodumene crystals are in excess of 10 cm in length.

Piedmont, through its 100% owned U.S. subsidiary, Piedmont Lithium Inc., has entered into exclusive option agreements and land acquisition agreements with local landowners, which upon exercise, allows the Company to purchase (or in some cases long-term lease) 1,199 acres of surface property and the associated mineral rights from the local landowners. The new properties being the subject of this announcement total 107 acres, of which 9 acres have been acquired under land acquisition agreements and 98 acres have been optioned under land option agreements, on substantially the same terms as the Company's existing land option agreements.

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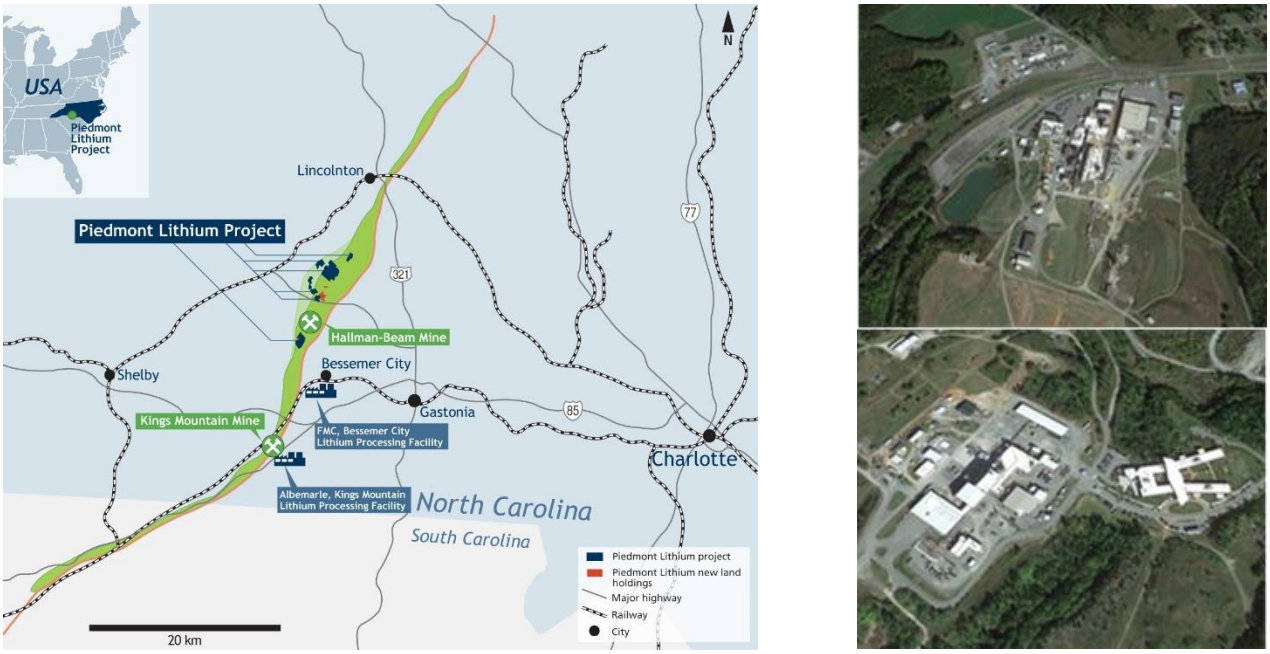
About Piedmont Lithium

Piedmont Lithium Limited (ASX: PLL; OTC-Nasdaq Intl: PLLLY) holds a 100% interest in the Piedmont Lithium Project ("Project") 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 the 1950s and the 1990s. The TSB has been described as one of the largest lithium provinces in the world and is located approximately 25 miles west of Charlotte, North Carolina. It is a premier location to be developing and integrated lithium business based on its favourable geology, proven metallurgy and 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, Bottom Right)

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 within the TSB and developed and continue to operate the two world-class lithium processing facilities in the region which were the first modern spodumene processing facilities in the western world. 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.

Piedmont, through its 100% owned U.S. subsidiary, Piedmont Lithium Inc., has entered into exclusive option agreements and land acquisition agreements with local landowners, which upon exercise, allow the Company to purchase (or in some cases long-term lease) approximately 1,199 acres of surface property and the associated mineral rights.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may include forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on Piedmont'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 Piedmont, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. Piedmont 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 'Recognized Professional Organization' (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 GRAB SAMPLES

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Sample Type	Rock Type	Li (ppm)	Li_2O (%)
B00040468	472853	3913493	subcrop	spodumene pegmatite	9200	1.98
B00040471	472863	3913489	subcrop	spodumene pegmatite	9270	2.00
B00040472	473149	3913591	float	spodumene pegmatite	10200	2.20
B00040473	473145	3913583	subcrop	spodumene pegmatite	12000	2.58
B00040474	473124	3913545	subcrop	spodumene pegmatite	2870	0.62
B00040475	473096	3913500	subcrop	spodumene pegmatite	10000	2.15
B00040476	473345	3913482	float	spodumene pegmatite	8400	1.81
1001	472926	3913338	subcrop	pegmatite	100.3	0.02
1002	472967	3913342	float	spodumene pegmatite	8299	1.79
B00061543	472780	3913450	subcrop	spodumene pegmatite	13400	2.89
B00061544	472775	3913459	float	spodumene pegmatite	4925	1.06

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 surface sub-crop and float blocks. The reported samples are considered as grab samples and do not represent a continuous sample over any width or length of the mineralized system. Standards and blanks were inserted into the sample stream to assess the accuracy, precision and methodology of the external laboratories used., 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.).*	Not applicable
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.*	Not applicable
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.*	Not applicable
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.*	All samples reported are from surface sub-crop and float blocks. The reported samples are considered as grab samples and do not represent a continuous sample over any width or length of the mineralized system. The preparation code is CRU21 (crush to 75% of sample <2mm) and PUL45 (pulverize 250g to 85% <75 microns). A CRM or coarse blank was included at the rate of one for every 20 samples (i.e. 5%). 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.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	All surface samples were shipped to the SGS laboratory in Lakefield, Ontario. The preparation code was CRU21 (crush to 75% of sample <2mm) and PUL45 (pulverize 250g to 85% <75 microns). The analyses code was GE ICM40B (multi-acid digestion with either an ICP-ES or ICP-MS finish), which has a range for Li of 1 to 10,000 (1%) ppm Li. The over-range method code for Li >5,000 ppm is GE ICP91A, which uses a peroxide fusion with an ICP finish, and has lower and upper detection limits of 0.001 and 5% respectively. Two of the samples are historic in nature - taken in 2009 along the powerline right of way.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Accuracy monitoring was achieved through submission and monitoring of certified reference materials (CRMs). One or more of the CRMs below was inserted in to the sample stream.
Details of CRMs used in the sampling program (all values ppm):
<table><tr><th>CRM</th><th>Manufacturer</th><th>Lithium</th><th>1 Std Dev</th></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><tr><td>GTA-04</td><td>Geostats</td><td>9275</td><td>213</td></tr><tr><td>GTA-06</td><td>Geostats</td><td>7843</td><td>126</td></tr></table>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 analysed 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 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>> 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.</td><td>Multiple representatives of Piedmont Lithium, Inc. have inspected and verified the results.
CSA has conducted site visits. Dennis Arne (Managing Director -Principal Consultant) toured the site, facilities and reviewed core logging and sampling workflow as well as Leon McGarry (Senior Resource Geologist). Each provided comments on how to improve our methods and have been addressed. Verification core samples were collected by Leon McGarry.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Location of data points</td><td>> 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.</td><td>Sample locations were recorded in the field with a Trimble Juno hand held unit. Accuracy is generally < 3m.
All coordinates were collected UTM Nad83 zone17 in which they are reported.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data spacing and distribution</td><td>> 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.</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</td><td>> 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.</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sample security</td><td>> The measures taken to ensure sample security.</td><td>The 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. The laboratory confirmed the integrity of the rice bag seals upon receipt.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Audits or reviews</td><td>> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr>
</table>

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.*	Piedmont, through its 100% owned U.S. subsidiary, Piedmont Lithium Inc., has entered into exclusive option agreements and land acquisition agreements with local landowners, which upon exercise, allows the Company to purchase (or in some cases long-term lease) 1,199 acres of surface property and the associated mineral rights from the local landowners. The new properties being the subject of this announcement total 107 acres, of which 9 acres have been acquired under land acquisition agreements and 98 acres have been optioned under land option agreements, on substantially the same terms as the Company's existing land option agreements. There are no known historical sites, wilderness or national parks are 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.*	Lithium Corporation of America (FMC) and North Arrow Minerals
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 dike events extend from the Cherryville granite, as the dikes progressed further from their sources, they became increasingly enriched in incompatible elements such as Li, tin (Sn).
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.*	Not applicable
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.*	All samples reported are from surface sub-crop and float blocks. The reported samples are considered as grab samples and do not represent a continuous sample over any width or length of the mineralized system.
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').*	From past work, the majority of the pegmatites dip steep to moderately to the east. Detailed mapping indicates that northwest trending pegmatites and sill like bodies exists.
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.*	See location map of grab samples in body of announcement.
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.*	See Appendix 1.
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.*	Host rock adjacent to pegmatites is elevated in lithium, however this mineralization does not appear to be spodumene, therefore these intervals were not included in the weighted composites. The mineral responsible for enrichment is thought to be holmquisite.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 20,000-meter drilling campaign is currently in progress on the Company's core land package, with the first 13,000 meters committed to infill drilling to define the maiden Mineral Resource estimate. On completion of the infill drilling the management team expects to move one or more of the five rigs to the newly acquired properties to test the high priority drill targets.