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AmeriLithium Announces Positive CSAMT Survey Results on Nevada-based Full Monty Lithium Brine Project

PR Newswire

HENDERSON, NV, Jan. 23, 2012

HENDERSON, NV, Jan. 23, 2012 /PRNewswire/ -- AmeriLithium Corp. (OTC Bulletin Board: AMEL; "AmeriLithium" or "the Company") is pleased to announce positive results from its 2nd stage controlled source audio magneto-telluric (CSAMT) survey on the Company's Full Monty lithium project. Results from a previous gravity survey were used to place the CSAMT survey lines over the deepest part of the Full Monty basin. The stratigraphic and structural detail shown in the CSAMT data for the three survey lines indicates the presence of highly conductive layers that are indicators of brines below the surface within the Company's claim block in Nevada.

The team of J.L. Wright Geophysics and Zonge International completed the CSAMT survey over the deep basin underlying the Full Monty property that was identified in the recent gravity survey of the area commissioned by the Company. Wright compiled and interpreted the data collected by Zonge with the objective of further defining geologic structures and sedimentary stratigraphy in the basin. The ultimate aim of the survey was to identify drilling targets that will be tested during the next phase of the Company's exploration program.

Sedimentary units are evident in the interpreted data along all three survey lines. Distinct low-resistivity layers stand out on all survey profiles as separate from high-resistivity beds above and below. Brine rich aquifers are expected to exhibit low resistivities and be contained within sedimentary units. The conductive layers in the Full Monty basin fit these criteria. However, it is important to note that low resistivities and a layered geometry are no guarantee of economic brine concentrations. The layers could simply represent a particularly porous unit unusually saturated by a large volume of typical ground water. Regardless, these low resistivity units are excellent lithium-bearing brine exploration drill targets. The only true test for economic concentrations of lithium is drilling, groundwater sampling, and laboratory analysis, which comprise the next step in AmeriLithium's exploration process.

Three drillhole locations have been identified based on the CSAMT results. Drilling depths are anticipated to be between 2,360 and 2,700 feet (720 and 825 meters). Drillholes will be designed to penetrate into the low-resistivity unit and collect water samples for analysis. An additional target will be the base of the conductive layer in order to confirm the stratigraphy in the basin.

[Additional survey and report details are provided further below, and the full report is also available for download on the Company's website at <http://www.AmeriLithium.com>.]

Matthew Worrall, AmeriLithium's CEO, commented: "As with our Clayton Deep project, we'll now proceed to utilize these CSAMT results in planning and executing our exploratory drill program on the project. Meanwhile, we're looking forward to shortly receiving the final CSAMT reports on our Jackson Wash project."

The Full Monty Project represents a 5,300-acre block (8.25 square miles) of federal placer mining claims in Nye County, Nevada, 25 miles north of Clayton Valley's prime lithium-mining region. The project covers the gravity low of the intersection of the Montezuma Trough (gravity) lineament with the Big Smoky Valley lineament. Gravity lows such as the Full Monty Gravity Low are thought to be traps for lithium-bearing groundwater.

ADDITIONAL SURVEY & REPORT DETAILS

The Full Monty CSAMT survey was performed in November 2011 along 3 established lines (as identified from the results of a previously completed gravity survey) totaling approximately 22,600 meters, using 50-meter station spacings. Once the data from the survey was received, AmeriLithium's consulting geophysicist, Mr. Jim Wright of J.L. Wright Geophysics, completed the corresponding 2nd stage report.

Wright reports: "Beneath the surface resistive layer is a sequence of layers with varying resistivities, which generally decrease in resistivity with depth. Correlation between the lines is possible for the thicker layers. Most prominent is a large low resistivity layer extending across the bottom of all sections. On the west end of the northern-most line, this layer becomes unusually conductive proximal to the basin bounding structure. Further east on this line is a shallower, thinner conductive layer."

Of note is the fact that the CSAMT sections only extend to approximately 600 meters deep, while the basin drops to almost 3,000 meters in depth. Examination of the depth contours reveals the CSAMT survey did not penetrate sufficiently to reveal the older Tertiary rocks or Paleozoic basement. The resistivity of sedimentary units in the basin apparently decreases significantly with depth. In other words, the formations become increasing more conductive. The result is that the electromagnetic energy introduced by the CSAMT method dissipates with depth to the point where no response signal returns to the instrument. These highly conductive layers are suggestive of high brine concentrations in groundwater in these units.

Volcanic ash, sand, and gravel layers are the host units for groundwater aquifers in nearby Clayton Valley from which Chemetall Foote has produced lithium since the 1960s. These units appear as low-resistivity formations in the CSAMT profiles. Additional evidence of brine accumulation may be indicated by the clearly identifiable faults on the edges of the basin that were first evident in the gravity survey. According to Chemetall reports, the presence of highly conductive (low resistivity) sedimentary units in proximity to basin-bounding faults is an important indicator of the presence of brines in Clayton Valley.

While the presence of low resistivity in sedimentary layers within the Full Monty basin and their proximity to basin-edge faults is highly suggestive of brine aquifers, it does not guarantee the presence of economic lithium-bearing brine concentrations. Again, the only true test for economic concentrations of lithium is drilling, groundwater sampling, and laboratory analysis, which comprise the next step in AmeriLithium's exploration process.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information on the Full Monty Project, and additional information regarding the Company, can be found at AmeriLithium's corporate website www.amerilithium.com along with the facility to sign up for regular news updates.

ABOUT LITHIUM: Lithium is a lightweight metal used in a wide range of consumer products the world over: the medical industry uses Lithium as an anti-depressant; industrial uses include glass, ceramic and porcelain enamel manufacture; the aviation industry uses Lithium in alloys. Of particular interest is the use of Lithium for battery production, which has expanded significantly in recent years due to rechargeable Lithium batteries being used increasingly in electrical tools and in the rapidly expanding portable electronics market. Furthermore, the next generation of hybrid and electric vehicles are being designed to use high-capacity Lithium-ion batteries as environmentally-friendly fuel alternatives while the Obama administration has introduced \$5 billion in funding and incentives for the development of a secure, domestic battery industry with special focus on Lithium-ion batteries.

ABOUT AMERILITHIUM: AmeriLithium is a publicly traded (NASDAQ OTC BB: AMEL), mining company committed to progressively developing into one of the leading American players in the global Lithium industry. The Company is headquartered in Henderson, NV. AmeriLithium has amassed a Lithium portfolio consisting of ~727,319 acres, including four Nevada-based projects nearby the only Lithium producing plant in the US, a large project in Alberta, Canada, and a project in Western Australia.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

AmeriLithium Corp.
Matthew Worrall, Chief Executive Officer

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The information contained herein includes forward-looking statements. These statements relate to future events or to our future financial performance, and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements since they involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which are, in some cases, beyond our control and which could, and likely will, materially affect actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements.

Any forward-looking statement reflects our current views with respect to future events and is subject to these and other risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to our operations, results of operations, growth strategy and liquidity. We assume no obligation to publicly update or revise these forward-looking statements for any reason, or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements, even if new information becomes available in the future.

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