ASX Announcement | 21 August 2023

RK Lithium Project – Exceptional Flotation Test-work Results

Up to 87% Li Recoveries and 3.60% Li_2O Con Grades on Ore-Sort Material(

(Updated to include JORC Table 1, no other changes)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Flotation test-work on 'ore-sort' products materially improves Li recoveries
- Ore-sort feed grade of 0.92% Li_2O shows recoveries of 77% - 87% producing Li_2O concentrates of 2.80% - 3.60% in PAM's 'Optimum Mining Scenario'
- Feed grades remain above 0.78% Li_2O for PAM's 'Modelled Mining Scenario' which incorporates 20% waste material as dilution
- Modelled Mining Scenario produces a 3.0% Li_2O concentrate with 78% Li recoveries
- Test-work confirms that the RK Lithium Project has the potential to achieve high Li recoveries and high Li_2O concentrate grades
- With the high Li_2O feed grades and Li recoveries achieved, PAM has the potential to be as competitive as the best lepidolite based LCE processors in China

21 August 2023 - Battery Materials explorer and developer Pan Asia Metals Limited (ASX: PAM) ('PAM' or 'the Company') is pleased to report very successful metallurgical test-work results for flotation of lithium mica concentrates from 'ore-sort' product derived from the RK lithium prospect.

Pan Asia Metals Managing Director, Paul Lock, said: *"This is an incredibly pleasing result, our previously reported ore sorting results in November, 2022, demonstrated an increase in the modelled ore feed grade from 0.50% Li_2O to 0.92% Li_2O – positioning PAM with one of the highest grade lepidolite feed grades in the global peer group. The modelled volume of concentrate feed is reduced by over 60%, with the reject material below the current Mineral Resource cut-off grade of 0.25% Li_2O. This means PAM will be processing a materially higher grade ore than that reflected in the RK Mineral Resource, which equates to a considerable reduction in capital and operating costs on a per tonne LCE basis. This means PAM will require less beneficiation capacity (lower capex) and PAM will be processing less product (lower opex). The result being reported today further improves PAM's position, with the Optimum Mining Scenario producing a 3.0% Li_2O con with 87% Li recoveries or a 3.6% Li_2O con with 77% Li recoveries, which should be achievable in certain fresh ore mining situations. PAM's Modelled Mining Scenario introduces 20% dilution and still achieves a 3.0% Li_2O con with 78% Li recoveries, which is a great outcome. As PAM is operating in a very low cost environment PAM expects to be as competitive as the best lepidolite based LCE processors in China, aka, those situated at the bottom of the Wood Mackenzie sourced cost curve in PAM's presentation."*

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Project Overview

The RK Lithium Project (RKLP) is one of PAM's key assets. RKLP is a hard rock lithium project with lithium hosted in lepidolite/mica rich pegmatites chiefly composed of quartz, albite, lepidolite and muscovite, with minor cassiterite and tantalite as well as other accessory minerals.

Previous open pit mining extracting tin from the weathered pegmatites was conducted into the early 1970's.

PAM's objective has been to continue drilling with the aim of increasing and upgrading the existing Mineral Resource, which will then be used as part of a Pre-Feasibility Study that will consider various options to determine the technical and economic viability of the project including the LCE production profile as well as associated by-products.

Peer group studies indicate that lithium carbonate and lithium hydroxide projects using lepidolite as their plant feedstock have the potential to be placed near the bottom of the cost curve. Lepidolite has also been demonstrated to have a lower carbon emission intensity than other lithium sources.

Metallurgical Test-work Details

The test-work was conducted by Nagrom on three separate composite samples comprised of fresh mineralisation derived from ore sorting testwork conducted on HQ core (63mm diameter) from drillhole **RKDD006** (see Table 1). This testwork was reported in PAM's ASX announcement "Exceptional Ore Sorting Results Confirmed" dated November 22, 2022.

Table 1. Ore Sorting test results

Sort sizes	Description	Product No.	Li_2O Grade (%)
-50mm, +25mm	Pegmatite	1	1.00
-25mm, +10mm	Pegmatite	2	0.85
-10mm fines	Pegmatite and siltstone	3	0.49
-50mm, +10mm	Siltstone/waste reject	4	0.22

Technical Discussion

Three composite samples for the flotation testwork were formulated from the sorted products as shown in Table 2. Each composite sample weighed 16.1kg.

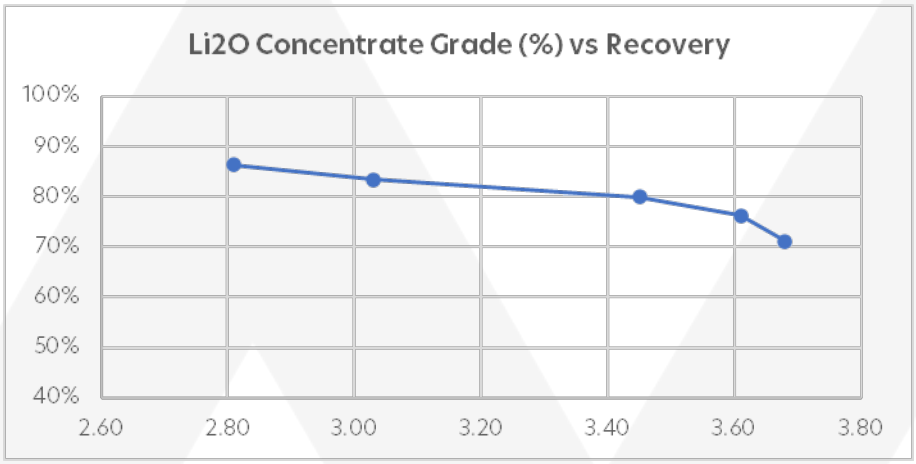
Table 2. Flotation test composite samples

Float Test No.	Scenario	Composite Description	Li_2O Feed Grade (%)
1	Optimum Mining Scenario	Products 1-3	0.92
2	Modelled Mining Scenario	Products 1-3 + 20% Product 4	0.78
3	Downside Mining Scenario	Products 1-3 + 40% Product 4	0.66

The beneficiation-flotation process undertaken on the composite samples consists of milling to a particle size of 80% passing 0.15mm followed by desliming using a hydrocyclone to remove -0.020mm material. The flotation process on the + 0.02mm feed sample consists of one rougher, one scavenging and three cleaning flotation steps. Reagent dosages were identical for all three tests and consisted of Na_2CO_3 @ 400g/t, Calgon @ 120g/t and YM 7-1 @ 510g/t.

The flotation results are shown in Figures 1-3 which are grade x recovery curves of the various singular and combined products.

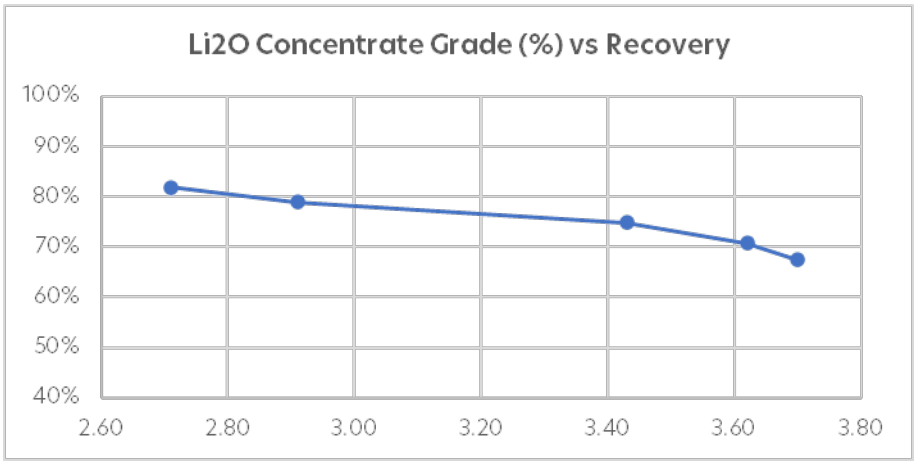
Figure 1 – Flotation Test #1 (Optimum Mining Scenario)



Flotation Test #1 indicates is the Optimum Mining Scenario, with high Li recoveries of +80% into concentrates grading from 2.81-3.45% Li_2O, and 77% for a 3.60% Li_2O concentrate. The grade x recovery indicates potential for a concentrate grade 3.0% Li_2O at a recovery of approximately 84% Li_2O. This test material is composed mostly of

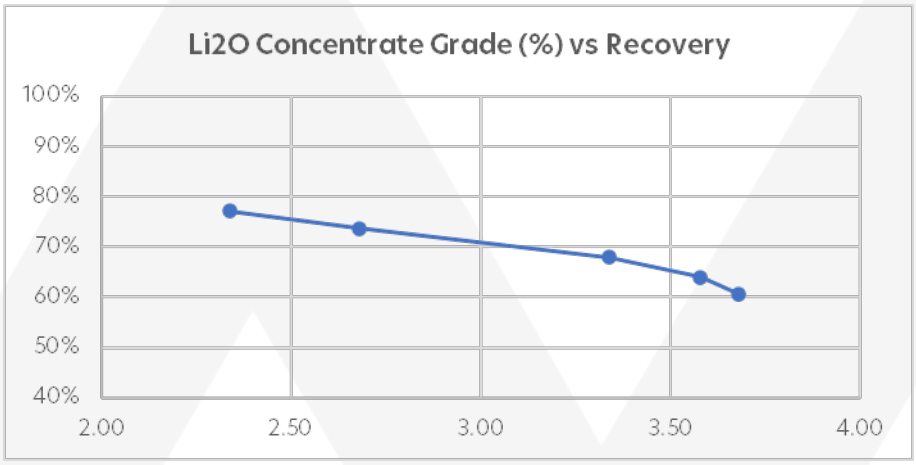
pegmatite with only minor low grade siltstone. This scenario is believed to be achievable in certain mining situations.

Figure 2 - Flotation Test #2 (Modelled Mining Scenario)



Flotation Test #2 is the Modelled Mining Scenario, indicating relatively high Li recoveries of +75% into concentrates grading from 2.71-3.43% Li_2O. The grade x recovery indicates potential for a concentrate grade of 3.0% Li_2O at a recovery of approximately 78% Li_2O. The test sample contains 20% low grade siltstone and this is interpreted to represent the potential approximate ratio of mill feed over the life of the mine.

Figure 3 – Flotation Test #3 (Downside Mining Scenario)



Flotation Test #3 is the Downside Mining Scenario, indicating Li recoveries of +68% into concentrates grading from 2.34-3.34% Li_2O. This test sample contains 40% low grade siltstone and the results indicate that as siltstone in the feed increases Li_2O recovery v concentrate grade decreases. Even though this is a worse case scenario it still

demonstrates that the grade x recovery indicates potential for a concentrate grade 3.0% Li_2O at a recovery of approximately 71% Li_2O.

Conclusions and Future Work

The test-work conducted by Nagrom has demonstrated that relatively high recoveries of lithium to concentrate are achievable utilizing the products of 'ore sorting' and industry standard methods for comminution and beneficiation. This has resulted in concentrate grades of plus 3.0% Li_2O with Li recoveries of plus 75% for most of the materials tested.

Additional test-work is planned to be conducted on various blends of both weathered and fresh mineralisation. Ore sorting test-work is also being undertaken on weathered mineralisation. This may also result in better recoveries and a higher concentrate grades. Metallurgical samples are also being prepared from drillhole samples derived from the Bang I Tum prospect.

Lithium mica concentrates are undergoing roasting and conversion test-work to produce lithium carbonate. This work is being conducted by ALS Global in Perth under the supervision of Lithium Consultants Australia acting on behalf of PAM. The process route being tested is an Alkaline Salt Roast, which is commonly referred to as a Sulphate Roast. This is the process predominantly used in China and has a strong operating track record, the process has been de-risked.

The Company looks forward to keeping Shareholders and the market updated on the drilling results obtained and other activities related to the Company's ongoing evaluation of the RK Lithium Project, as well as its broader activities to secure its position in the global lithium supply chain.

Ends

Authorised by:
Chairman and Managing Director

ABOUT PAN ASIA METALS LIMITED (ASX:PAM)

Pan Asia Metals Limited is the only publicly traded battery materials company with lithium projects in South-East Asia and South America, and with agreements with key battery and chemical producers in the Asian region to produce advanced battery chemicals.

PAM's Asian assets are strategically located in Thailand – the largest vehicle producer in the region. With Asia accounting for more than half of the global annual vehicle production, PAM is uniquely positioned to capitalize on the soaring demand for battery minerals in the region. PAM's South American assets are strategically located in the Atacama region of Chile, with both lithium brine and lithium clay assets located on key infrastructure 40km from the coast and 75km from Iquique with a large port and commercial airport.

PAM's dedication to producing innovative, high-value products with a minimal carbon footprint makes us an ideal partner for meeting our needs in both battery chemicals and sustainable energy. PAM is also a respected local company, with a strategy focused on developing an integrated supply chain to cost-effectively deliver relevant and in-demand products to the Li-ion battery market.

PAM is rapidly advancing its lithium projects through to feasibility and plans to expand its global lithium resource sustainably through its extensive holdings in Asia and South America.

To learn more, please visit: www.panasiametals.com
Stay up to date with the latest news by connecting with PAM on LinkedIn and Twitter.

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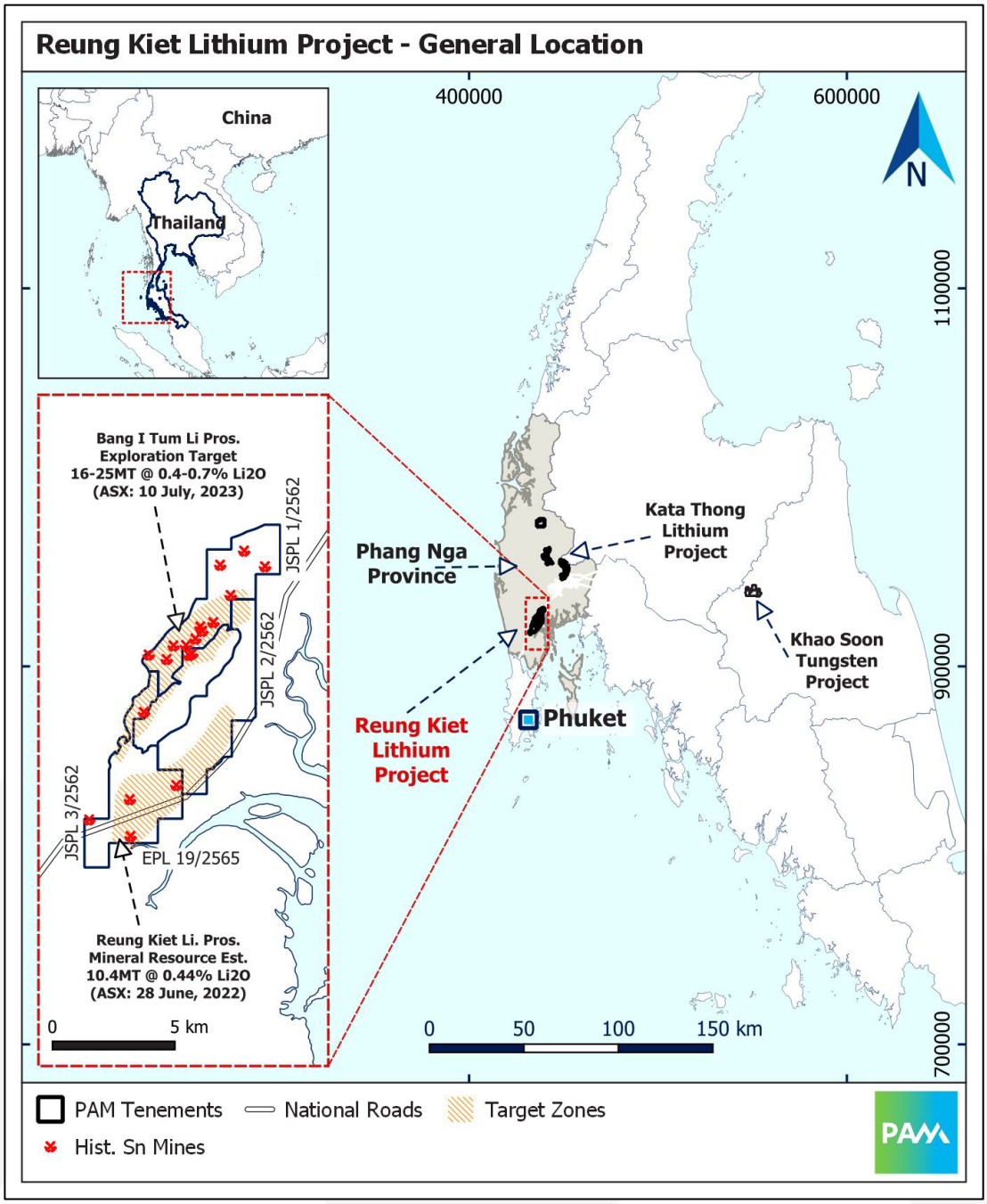
ABOUT THE RK LITHIUM PROJECT

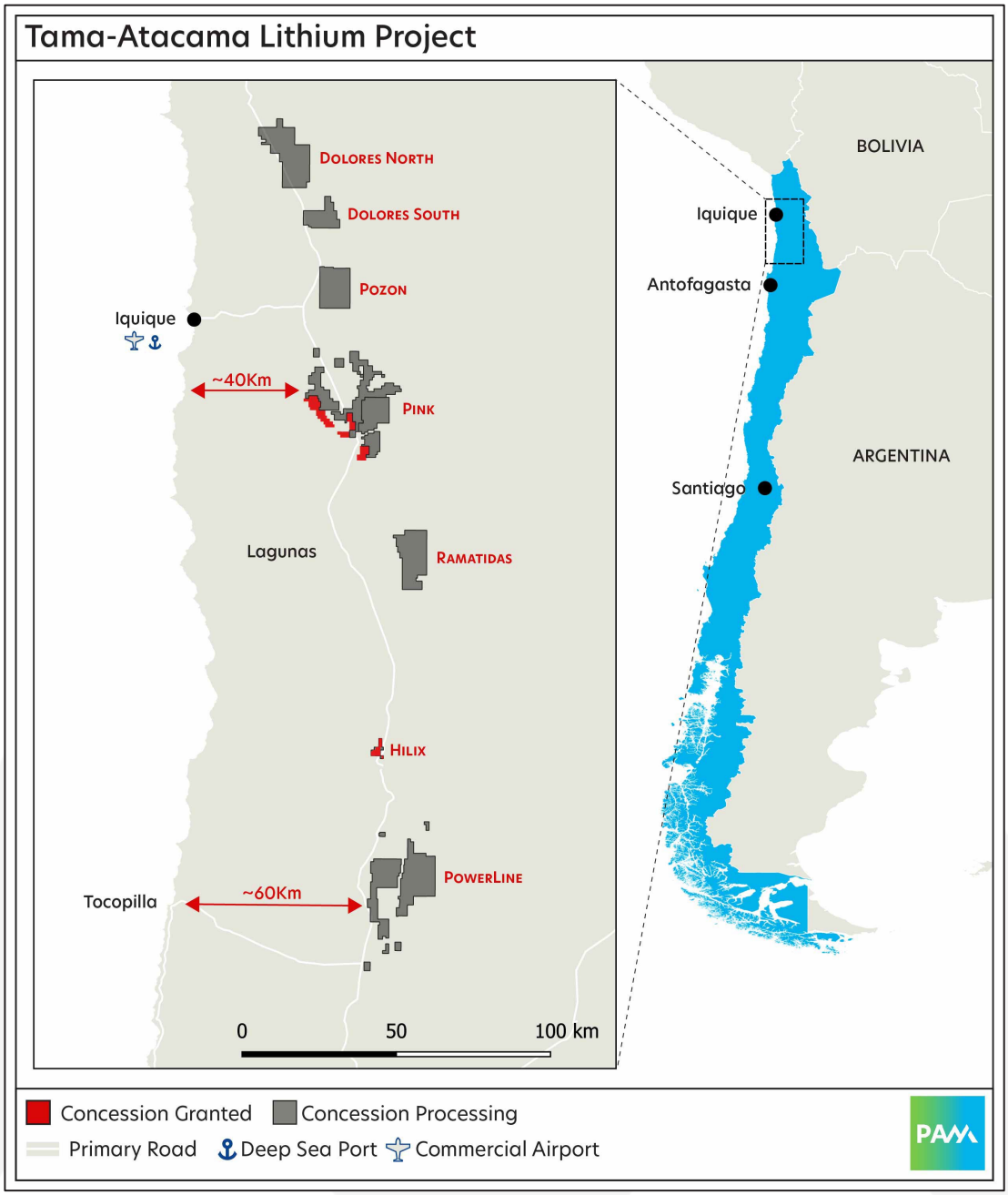
The RK Lithium Project is a lepidolite style lithium project located about 70km north-east of Phuket in the Phang Nga Province in southern Thailand. Pan Asia holds a 100% interest in 3 contiguous Special Prospecting Licenses (SPL) and 1 Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) covering about 40km².



Regional map identifying the location of the Reung Kiet Lithium Project

ABOUT THE TAMA ATACAMA LITHIUM PROJECT

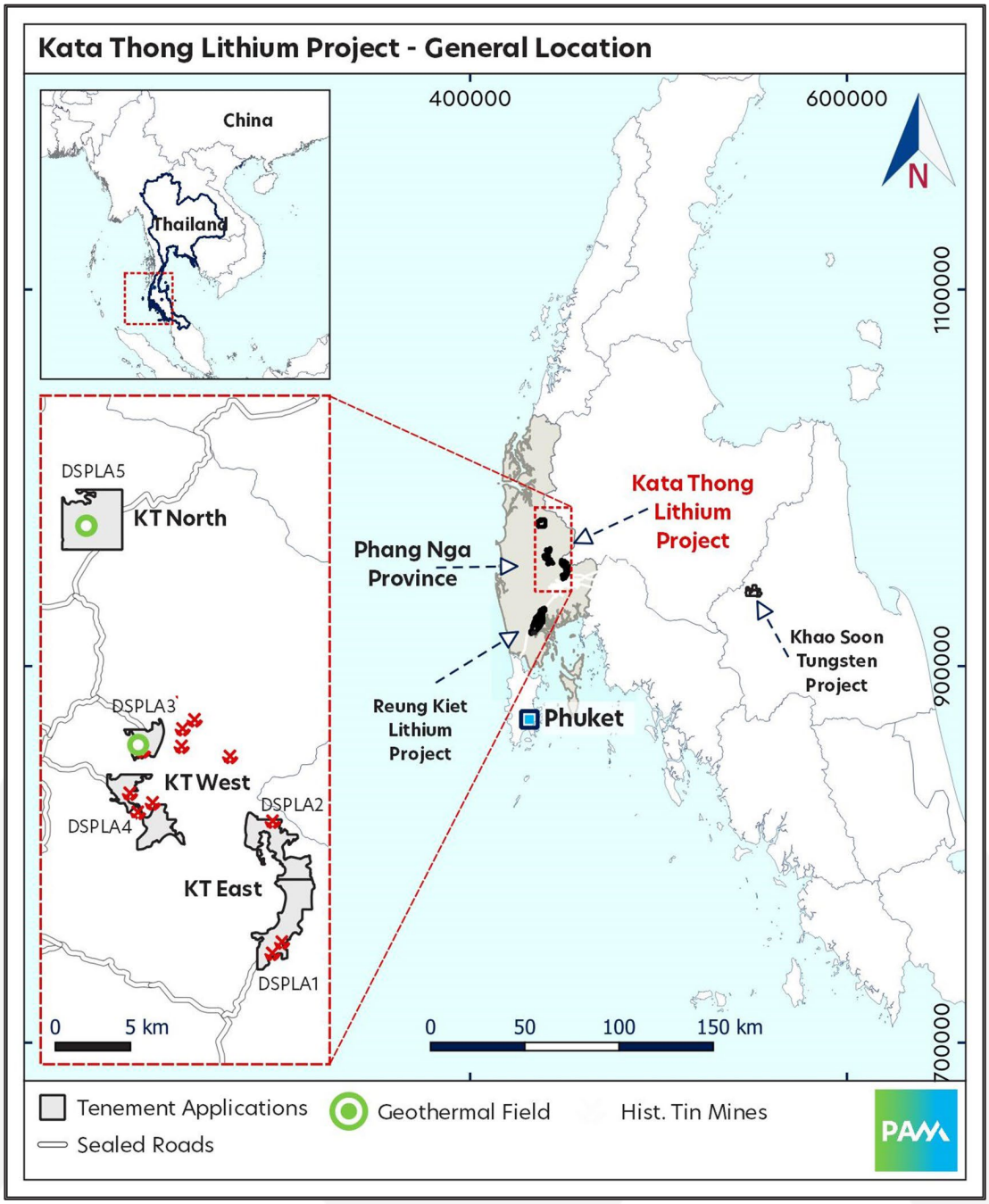
The Tama-Atacama Lithium Project is located in the Pampa del Tamarugal basin in the northern part of the Atacama Desert, in northern Chile. PAM's holdings include brine and clay style projects covering over 1400km^2. In many areas surface samples >2200ppm Li have been generated and parts of the Project are supported by historical drilling, with many intersections greater than 1,000ppm Li over substantial widths.



Regional map identifying the location of the Tama Atacama Lithium Project

ABOUT THE KT LITHIUM PROJECT

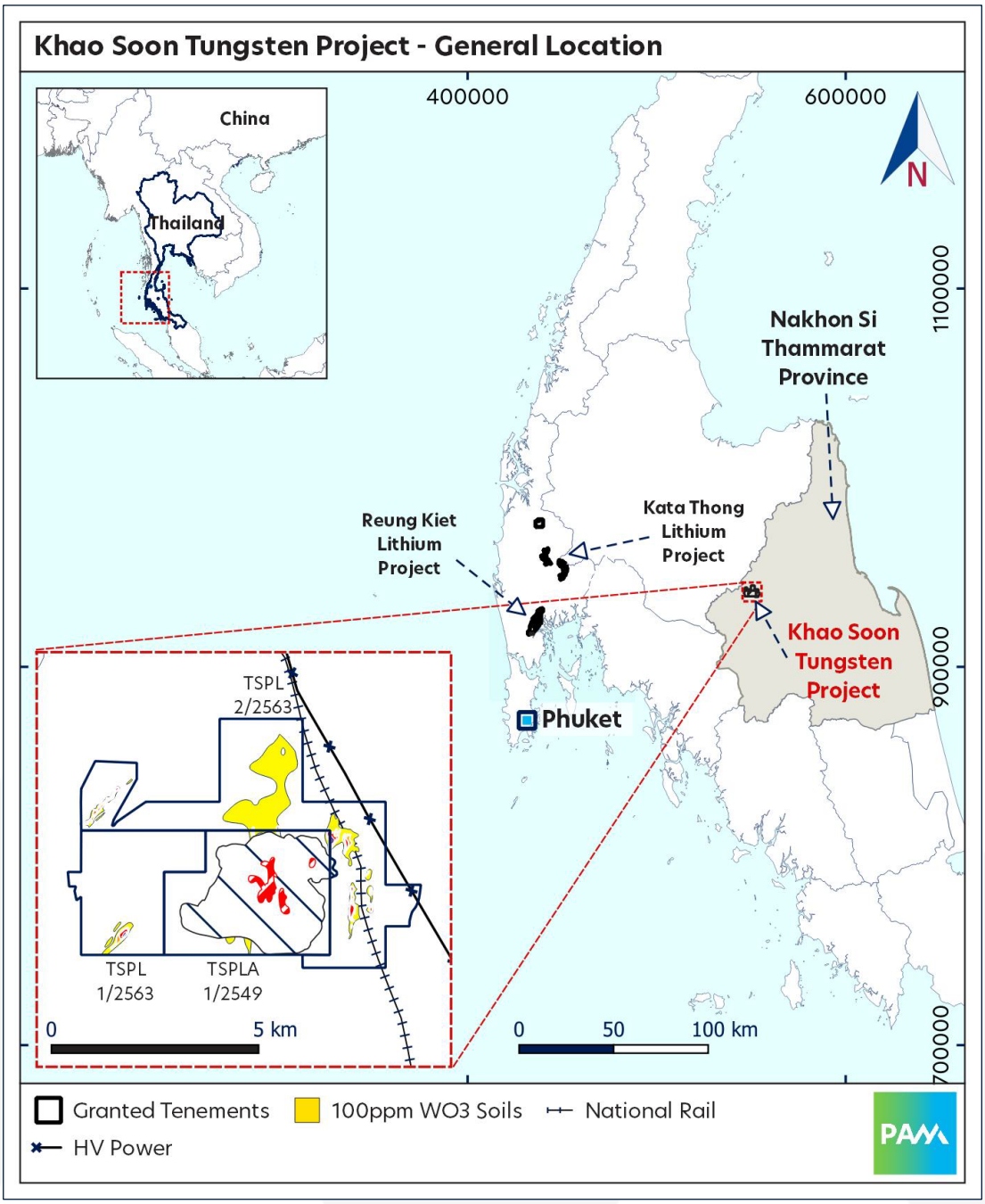
The KT Lithium Project is a geothermal lithium and hard rock lithium-tin project located about 100km north-east of Phuket in the Phang Nga Province in southern Thailand. Pan Asia holds a 100% interest in 5 Special Prospecting Licence Applications (SPLA) covering about 45km².



Regional map identifying the location the Kata Thong Lithium Project

ABOUT THE KHAO SOON TUNGSTEN PROJECT

The Khao Soon Tungsten Project is a wolframite style tungsten project located approximately 600km south of Bangkok in Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, Southern Thailand. PAM holds a 100% interest in 2 contiguous Special Prospecting Licences (SPL) a 1 Special Prospecting Licence Application (SPLA) covering about 33km².



Regional map identifying the location of the Khao Soon Tungsten Project

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Ms Millicent Canisius and Mr Anthony Wesson, both full-time employees of CSA Global. Mr Anthony Wesson is a Fellow and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Ms Millicent Canisius is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Anthony Wesson and Ms Millicent Canisius have sufficient experience, relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking, to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Anthony Wesson and Ms Millicent Canisius consent to the disclosure of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results, is based on information compiled by Mr. David Hobby, is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Hobby is a full time employee, Director and Shareholder of Pan Asia Metals Limited. Mr. Hobby has sufficient experience, relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking 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 (JORC Code). Mr. Hobby consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Various statements in this document constitute statements relating to intentions, future acts and events which are generally classified as "forward looking statements". These forward looking statements are not guarantees or predictions of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors (many of which are beyond the Company's control) that could cause those future acts, events and circumstances to differ materially from what is presented or implicitly portrayed in this document. For example, future reserves or resources or exploration targets described in this document may be based, in part, on market prices that may vary significantly from current levels. These variations may materially affect the timing or feasibility of particular developments. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks", "estimates", "potential" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Pan Asia Metals cautions security holders and prospective security holders to not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which reflect the view of Pan Asia Metals only as of the date of this document. The forward-looking statements made in this document relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. Except as required by applicable regulations or by law, Pan Asia Metals does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or review any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information or future events. Past performance cannot be relied on as a guide to future performance.

Important

To the extent permitted by law, PAM and its officers, employees, related bodies corporate and agents (Agents) disclaim all liability, direct, indirect or consequential (and whether or not arising out of the negligence, default or lack of care of PAM and/or any of its Agents) for any loss or damage suffered by a Recipient or other persons arising out of, or in connection with, any use or reliance on this document or information.

APPENDIX 2 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

PAM Lithium Projects - Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, downhole gamma sondes, handheld XRF instruments, etc). Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Report (eg 'RC drilling used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'; or where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems).	Cut drill core samples were selected in order to ascertain the degree of lithium enrichment. The samples are representative of the lithium mineralisation within the samples collected. The mineralisation is contained within alpo-pegmatites and adjacent siltstone. Half HQ3 or NQ3 samples were used with sample weights of 2.5kg-3.5kg and average sample interval is 0.99m. The whole sample is fine crushed, and then split to obtain a 0.5-1kg sub-sample all of which is pulverised to provide the assay pulp.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, whether core is oriented; if so, by what method, etc).	All holes are diamond core from surface. HQ and NQ triple tube diameters were employed. The core was oriented using the spear method, as directed by the rig geologist.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery, ensuring representative nature of samples. Is sample recovery and grade related; has sample bias occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material?	Drill core recovery is recorded for every drill run by measuring recovered solid core length over the actual drilled length for that run. Triple tube drill methods were used to assist with maximising sample recovery especially in the weathered zone. Sample recovery through the mineralised zones averages 96%, so little bias would be anticipated.
Logging	Have core/chip samples been geologically/geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Is logging qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The drill core was geologically logged at sufficient detail. Geotechnical logging was limited to contact zones and major structures. The logging is mostly qualitative in nature, with some quantitative data recorded. Photographs of each core tray wet and dry, and of wet cut core were taken. The total length of the core is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample	If core, cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, riffled, tube sampled etc and sampled wet or dry? For all sample types, nature, quality and appropriateness of sample preparation technique. QAQC procedures for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure sampling is representative of the material collected, e.g. results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	All core for sampling was cut in half with a diamond saw. The sample preparation technique is industry standard, fine crush to 70% less than 2mm. A sub-sample of 0.5-1kg or 100% of sample weight if less than 1kg is obtained via rotary splitting. This sample is pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. The laboratory reports QA/QC particle size analysis for crushed and pulverised samples. The laboratory also reports results for internal standards, duplicates, prep duplicates and blanks. Pan Asia instructs the lab to split ½ core into ¼ core pairs about every 20th sample. Comparison of results indicate excellent agreement between Li_2O grades from each ¼ pair. The sample weights average 2.8kg. This is considered appropriate for the material being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used; whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments etc, parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied, their derivation, etc. Nature of QAQC procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks); whether acceptable accuracy levels (ie lack of bias) / precision established.	Analysis is by ALS Methods ME-ICP61 and ME-MS85, all done by ALS Global These methods are considered a total technique for the elements being reported. The analysis results in 67 elements being reported. The laboratory reports results for internal standards, duplicates, prep duplicates and blanks. PAM has conducted ¼ sampling and re-analysis of sample pulps utilising different digestion and assay methods. Pan Asia inserts its own internal as well as Certified Li "standards" as pulps. Coarse blanks weighing 0.5kg are also inserted.. Both the lab QA/QC and PAM QA/QC data indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for Li assays.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Verification of significant intersections by independent / 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.	Sample results have been checked by company Chief Geologist and Senior Geologist. Most Li mineralisation is associated with visual zones of distinctively coloured lepidolite. Assays reported as Excel xls files and secure pdf files. Data entry carried out both manually and digitally by Geologists. To minimize transcription errors field documentation procedures and database validation are conducted to ensure that field and assay data are merged accurately. The adjustments applied to assay data for reporting purposes: Li x 2.153 to convert to Li to Li_2O. Ta is converted to Ta_2O_5, by multiplying Ta by 1.221.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings etc used in estimation. Specification of grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill hole locations in X Y and Z are derived from DGPS, with approximately 10cm accuracy. Downhole surveys are conducted using electronic camera every 25-35m. All locations reported are UTM WGS84 Zone 47N. Topographic control from DGPS survey is supported by drone topographic survey.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Is data spacing and distribution sufficient to establish degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Resource / Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied? Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The drilling was conducted on variably spaced sections with holes 50-100m apart on section, with two holes on many sections giving down-dip separations of about 50-100m between holes. The drillhole spacing is considered adequate for the Resources being reported. Sample compositing relates to reporting total aggregate pegmatite thickness, over a drilled interval. Grades are then reported by weighted average.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Does the orientation of sampling achieve unbiased sampling of possible structures; extent to which this is known/understood. If relationship between drilling orientation and orientation of mineralised structures has introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The sampling of half core and ¼ core supports the unbiased nature of the sampling. The drill holes reported are drilled normal or very near normal to the strike of the mineralised zone.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are securely packaged and transported by company personnel or reputable carrier to the Thai-Laos border, where ALS laboratory personnel take delivery or

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the samples are on forwarded to ALS Laos. Pulp samples for analysis are then air freighted to Vancouver or Perth in accordance with laboratory protocols.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No formal audits conducted at this stage of the exploration program.

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.	Three contiguous Special Prospecting Licences (JSPL1, 2 and 3) covering an area of 48sq km are registered to Thai company Siam Industrial Metals Co. Ltd. (SIM). Pan Asia Metals holds 100% of SIM located 60km north of Phuket in southern Thailand. The tenure is secure and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate, aside from normal considerations.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Institute of Geological Sciences, a precursor of the British Geological Survey (BGS) in the late 1960's conducted geological mapping, documenting old workings, surface geochemical sampling, mill concentrates and tailings sampling and metallurgical test-work on the pegmatite then being mined at Reung Kiet. This work appears to be of high quality and is in general agreement with Pan Asia's work. In 2014 ECR Minerals reported Li results for rock samples collected in Reung Kiet project area. The locations and other details of the samples were not reported. But the samples showed elevated Li contents.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The project is located in the Western Province of the South-East Asia Tin Tungsten Belt. The Reung project area sits adjacent and sub-parallel to the regionally extensive NE trending Phangnga fault. The Cretaceous age Khao Po granite intrudes into Palaeozoic age Phuket Group sediments along the fault zone, Tertiary aged LCT pegmatite dyke swarms intrude parallel to the fault zone.
Drillhole Information	A summary of information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation for all Material drill holes of: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • downhole length and interception depth • hole length. If exclusion of this information is not Material, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Drillhole information and intersections are reported in tabulated form within the public report.
Data aggregation methods	Weighting averaging techniques, maximum/ minimum grade cutting and cut-off grades are Material and should be stated. Where compositing short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, compositing	Li_2O Intersections are reported at > 0.2% Li_2O, and allow for up to 2m intervals of internal dilution of < 0.2% Li_2O. Sn, Ta2O5, Cs, Rb and K are also reported For reporting purposes only the Sn and Ta_2O_5 intersections occurring outside the Li_2O intersections are reported at >1000ppm (Sn+Ta) which is derived by Sn +3.5x Ta_2O_5 (in ppm).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	procedure to be stated; typical examples of such aggregations to be shown in detail. Assumptions for metal equivalent values to be clearly stated.	All intersections are weighted averages with no top cut being applied. Higher grade zones within the bulk lower grade zones are reported, where considered material.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If mineralisation geometry with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only down hole lengths are reported, a clear statement to this effect is required (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Intercept lengths are reported as downhole length. The mineralised zones dip around 65-35 degrees southeast. Holes were drilled at -55 to -65 degrees towards the northwest (normal to strike). The true width of the mineralisation reported is around 75-90% of the reported downhole width. This can be measured on Cross Sections in the Public Report.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts to be included for any significant discovery. These to include (not be limited to) plan view of collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate plans and sections are provided in the public report.
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.	Results are reported for every drillhole, that are above cut-off grade. Some results below Li_2O cut-off grade are reported to assist interpretation.
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.	The drilling results reported are from holes targeting mineralisation beneath and along strike from an old open cut. Soil, rock-chip and trench sampling by Pan Asia indicate additional mineralisation is present along trend to the south, where drillholes are also reported Weaker surface Li anomalism is also present immediately north of the pit. The whole mineralised trend at RK is 1km or more in length. Garson et al 1969 conducted work on concentrates, tailings and met test-work on a sample taken from the mine. This work was positive, no deleterious substances have been identified to date.
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 (if not commercially sensitive).	Planned further work will include drilling especially along strike to the south. Infill drilling is also planned around existing holes that have intersected higher grade mineralisation. This may later lead to deeper/step out drilling should geological controls on higher grade zones be identified.