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ASX Announcement | December 03, 2021

Drilling Update
Reung Kiet Lithium Prospect, Thailand

HIGHLIGHTS

- Positive assay results from another four (4) holes completed at the Reung Kiet Lithium Project in southern Thailand.
- Results include:
  - RKDD023: from 72.95m to 121.4m hosts 27.9m of composite mineralisation @ 0.70% Li_2O
    ***Incl. 14.15m @ 0.81% Li_2O**, 590ppm Sn, 117ppm Ta_2O_5, 305ppm Cs, 0.28% Rb and 2.75% K from 107.25m-121.4m.*
  - RKDD024: from 65.15m to 122.65m hosts 38.05m of composite mineralisation @ 0.56% Li_2O
    ***Incl. 10.15m @ 0.93% Li_2O**, 741ppm Sn, 105ppm Ta_2O_5, 309ppm Cs, 0.32% Rb and 2.71% K from 112.5m to 122.65m.*
  - RKDD025: from 19.15m to 67.4m hosts 27.75m of composite mineralisation @ 0.54% Li_2O
    ***Incl. 6.45m @ 0.84% Li2O**, 460ppm Sn, 66ppm Ta_2O_5, 307ppm Cs, 0.27% Rb and 2.18% K from 28.05m to 34.5m.*
  - RKDD026: from 11.95m to 50.45m hosts 22.8m of composite mineralisation @ 0.84% Li_2O
    ***Incl. 10.50m @ 0.93% Li_2O**, 340ppm Sn, 98ppm Ta_2O_5, 455ppm Cs, 0.27% Rb and 2.97% K from 35.5m to 46m.*

- Results confirm extensive lithium mineralised zone with robust thickness and grades.
- Intersected Li_2O grades are in-line with other lithium mica projects in the global peer group.
- Tin, tantalum rubidium, cesium and potassium mineralisation occur in association with lithium, and are all potentially valuable by-products. Intersected grades are in line with global peer group.
- Drilling is ongoing at Reung Kiet.

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- Assay results for holes RKDD027-030 are expected shortly and will be reported as they become available.
- Assay results for holes RKDD031-035 are expected by year end.
- Samples from holes RKDD036-042 have recently been dispatched to the laboratory.
- Mineral Resources and Exploration Targets anticipated 1st Quarter, 2022, followed by a Scoping Study.

Specialty metals explorer and developer **Pan Asia Metals Limited (ASX: PAM) ('PAM' or 'the Company')** is pleased to provide an update for four (4) more drill holes completed at the Reung Kiet lithium prospect in southwest Thailand. These new holes and the results from previously reported holes continue to support the geological model of extensive lithium mineralisation hosted in lepidolite rich pegmatite dykes-veins and adjacent metasediments. The mineralised zone is currently defined over a strike length of 1km, which remains open along strike to the north and south, and at depth on many sections

Pan Asia Metals Managing Director Paul Lock said: *"We continue to be very satisfied with the assay results we are seeing. Our infill and extensional drilling continues to reward us with great success and the prospective zone at Reung Kiet Prospect still remains open to the north and south and at depth on many sections. The assay results we have received compare favourably with the lithium mica peer group and we are on track to deliver a Mineral Resource in 1st Quarter 2022. Our drilling results suggest that a 10,000 tonne per annum lithium chemical plant is a realistic objective."*

The Reung Kiet 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 including some rare earths. Previous open pit mining extracting tin from the weathered pegmatites was conducted into the early 1970's.

PAM's objective is to continue drilling with the aim of reporting a Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. The Mineral Resource will be used as part of a Scoping Study that plans to consider initial production of up to 10,000tpa of LCE and associated by-products. PAM is focusing on lepidolite as a source of lithium as peer group studies indicate that lithium carbonate and lithium hydroxide projects using lepidolite as their plant feedstock have the potential to be placed at the bottom of

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the cost curve. Lepidolite has also been demonstrated to have a lower carbon emission intensity than other lithium sources.

Reung Kiet Prospect (RK)

The RK Prospect was a relatively large open cut tin mine. The old pit is about 500m long and up to 125m wide (see Figure 1).

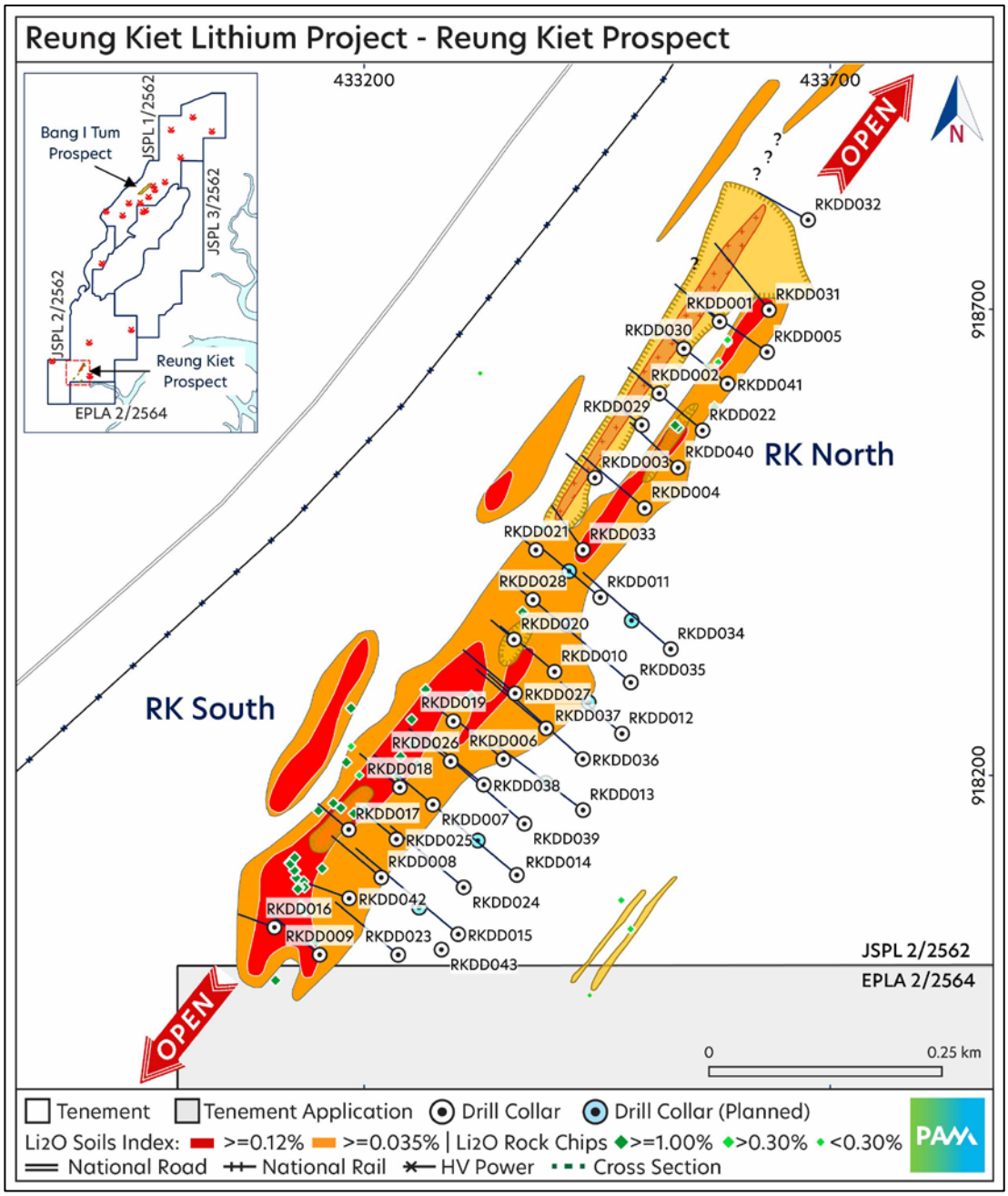

Figure 1. Reung Kiet South Prospect, Phang Nga Province, southern Thailand

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Mining of the weathered pegmatites extended up to 25m below surface, to the top of hard rock. Pan Asia has identified a prospective zone at least 1km long in association with extensive surface indications of lithium in trenching, rock-chips and soil anomalies, which are now supported by drilling results along the whole of the trend. Lithium mineralisation remains open to the north and south and at depth on many sections (see Figure 1).

Reung Kiet Prospect - Drilling

Pan Asia Metals has been drilling at the Reung Kiet Lithium prospect since mid-March, 2021. PAM has recently received assay results for drillholes RKDD023 to RKDD026.

Collar details for these and other relevant holes are provided in Table 1 - Reung Kiet Drill hole Collars, located in Appendix 1. Further technical details are provided in Appendix 2, being JORC Table 1. Appropriate plans and sections are provided throughout this report.

Assay results for holes RKDD006-012 were previously reported in PAM ASX Announcement dated June 29 and titled "Drilling Update Reung Kiet Lithium Prospect, Thailand". Assay results for holes RKDD013-015 were reported in PAM ASX Announcement dated August 16 and titled "Drilling Update Reung Kiet Lithium Prospect, Thailand". Assay results from drillholes RKDD016-022 were reported in PAM ASX Announcement on Sept. 14 titled Drilling Update-Reung Kiet Lithium Prospect.

As outlined in those announcements, all holes have returned zones of lithium mineralisation associated with lepidolite rich pegmatite dykes and veins and adjacent altered siltstone.

Technical Discussion

The RK pegmatite trend is divided into two main parts, RK North and RK South, each about 500m long (see Figure 1). RK North includes the old open cut and immediate surrounds. RK South extends along strike to the southeast and encompasses a prominent knoll.

At RK North the pegmatite dykes and veins dip at 65-70 degrees to the south-east. The Main dyke intersected in drilling beneath the pit can be up to 30m wide, narrower dykes and veins also occur, particularly to the east. At RK South the pegmatites form a dyke and vein swarm that dips at angles of 60 to 30 degrees. The pegmatite dykes and veins at RK South are typically more numerous when compared to RK North. The dykes and veins host the bulk of the lithium mineralisation however, it is relatively

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common for adjacent and intercalated meta-siltstone to contain lithium above the cut-off grade selected.

Along the whole trend from west to east the pegmatite swarm at RK South is approximately 100m wide and may taper slightly to the northeast as RK North is approached (see Figure 2).

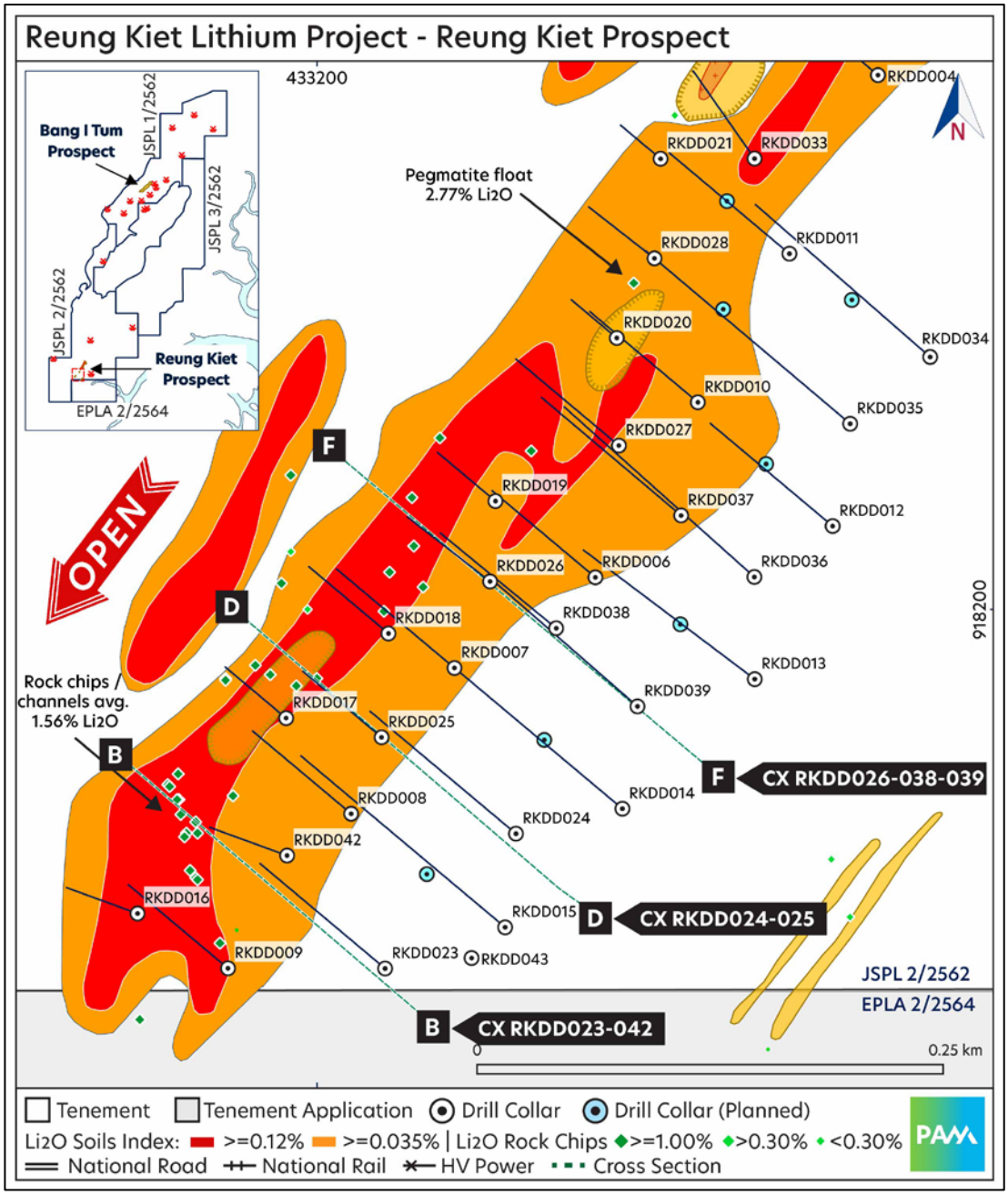

Figure 2. Reung Kiet South Prospect, drill collars, sections and surface geochemistry

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The whole 1km long trend remains open to the north, south and down dip on many sections. Additional infill and extensional drilling is being undertaken. Drill spacings are designed with the aim of estimating Mineral Resources. With continued success PAM expects to report Mineral Resources in 1st Quarter, 2022.

In this report drillholes RKDD023-RKDD026 are discussed, and cross sections are presented as shown in Figure 2. Other drillholes that have been drilled on these sections, but for which assay results are awaited are also discussed.

On Section B, at the southern end of the prospect, RKDD023 was drilled to test and infill the drill spacing in between drillholes RKDD009 and RKDD015 (see Figure 2).

RKDD023 intersected numerous pegmatites from 19m-170.4m. The bulk of lithium containing pegmatites occurred in a swarm from 72.95 to 149.3m (see Figure 3). Individual pegmatites range up to 9.4m wide. In the zone from 72.95m to 121.4m a composite width of 27.9m of mineralisation averaging 0.70% Li_2O was intersected. Better intersections include 7.9m @ 0.70% Li2O from 83m and 14.15m @ 0.81% Li2O from 107.25m including 8.4m @ 1.16% Li_2O from 113m (see Table 2). Lithium mineralisation occurs in association with accessory Sn, Ta, Cs, Rb and K (see Table 2). These are all potential by-products.

Drillhole RKDD042 was drilled up-dip of RKDD023 and serves as a nearer surface infill hole. RKDD042 intersected the dyke swarm from 4.9m to 105.45m, with the main part of the swarm from 27.5m to 56m in which 14.7m of composite mineralisation was intersected. Individual dykes range up to 4.6m wide (see Figure 3). The mineralisation is weathered, with lepidolite visible in many sections of pegmatite. Additional narrow pegmatites also occur up and downhole from the central part of the dyke swarm (see Figure 3)

This drilled section supports the current interpretation of the pegmatite swarm. Importantly mineralisation remains open beneath the intersections in RKDD023.

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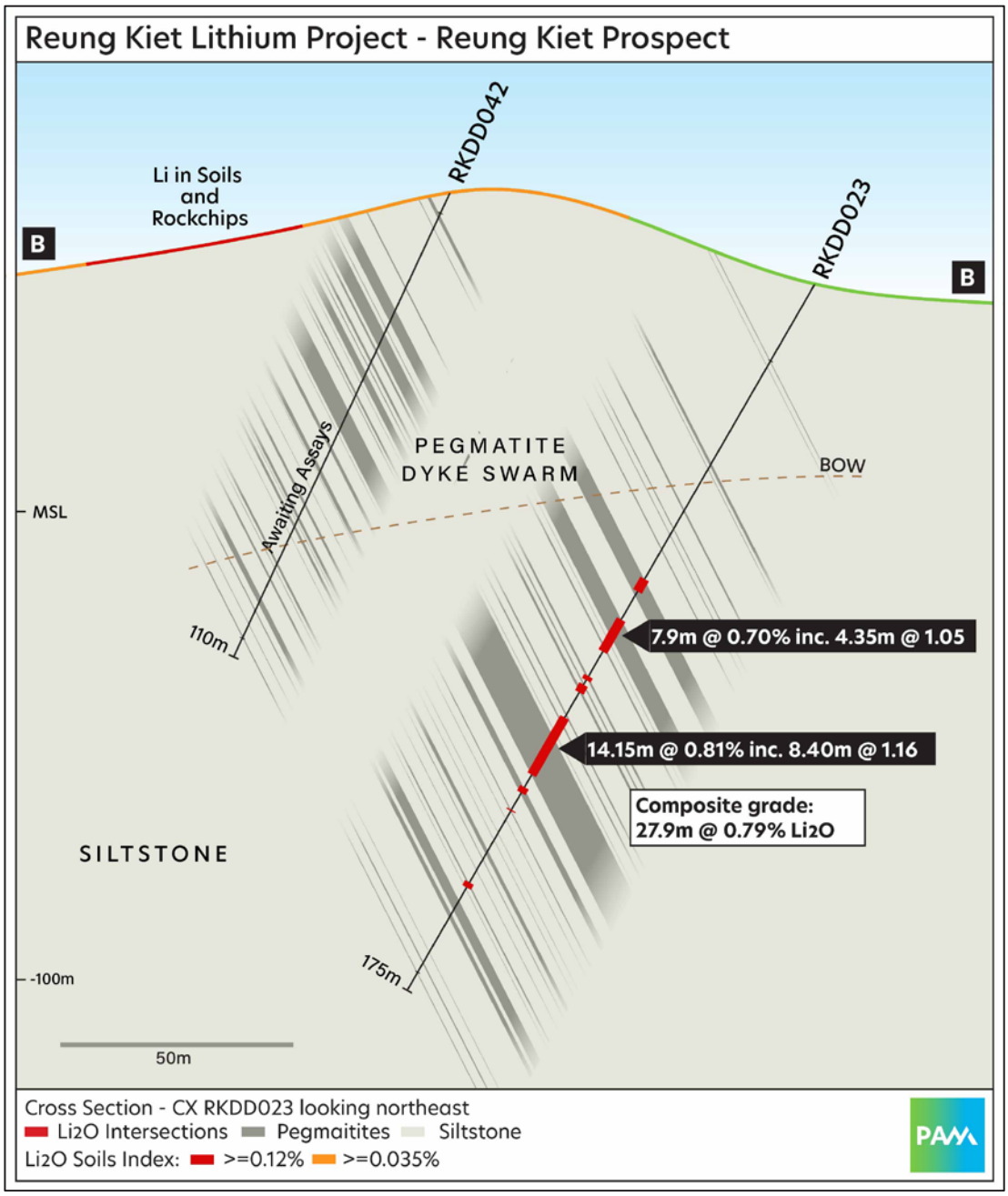

Figure 3. Section B showing RKDD023 and RKDD042.

On Section D, RKDD024 and 25 were drilled as infill holes between previous 100m spaced sections (see Figure 2). Both holes intersected the extensive pegmatite dyke and vein swarm containing lithium mineralisation and associated accessory elements, with lower grade mineralisation extending into adjacent meta-siltstone (see Table 2). The two drillholes define a zone approximately 70m wide which contains numerous sub-zones of higher grade mineralisation (see Figure 4).

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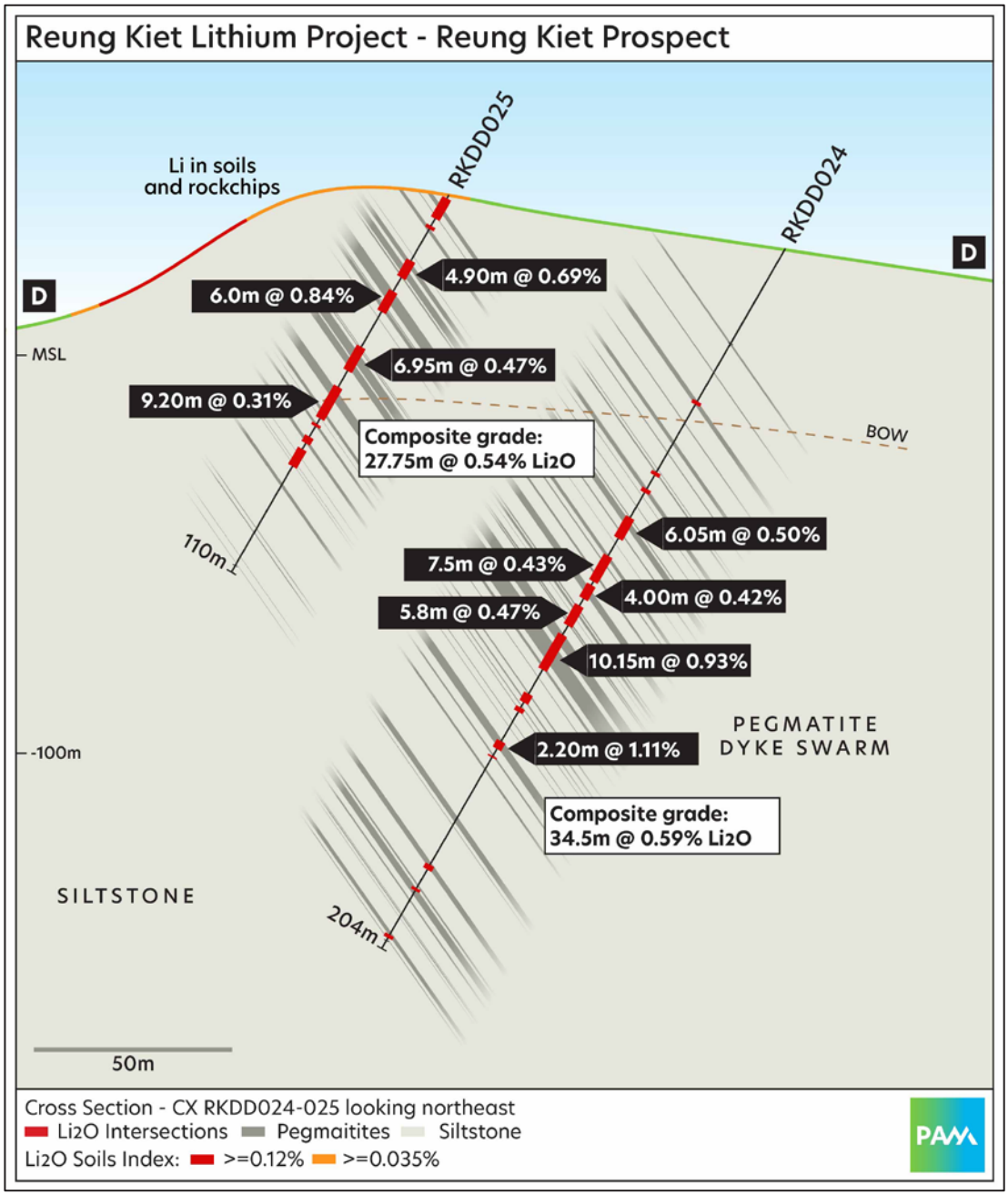

Figure 4. Section D showing RKDD024 RKDD025

The mineralized zone remains open down dip of RKDD024 where the best intersection returned 10.15m @ 0.93% Li_2O. A deeper hole is planned to test the mineralisation further down-dip.

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On Section F, RKDD026 was drilled as a near surface infill hole. The hole intersected numerous zones of mineralisation from 5.9m to 74.35m (see Table 2). The best intersection was 10.5m @0.93% Li_2O from 35.5m (see Figure 5).

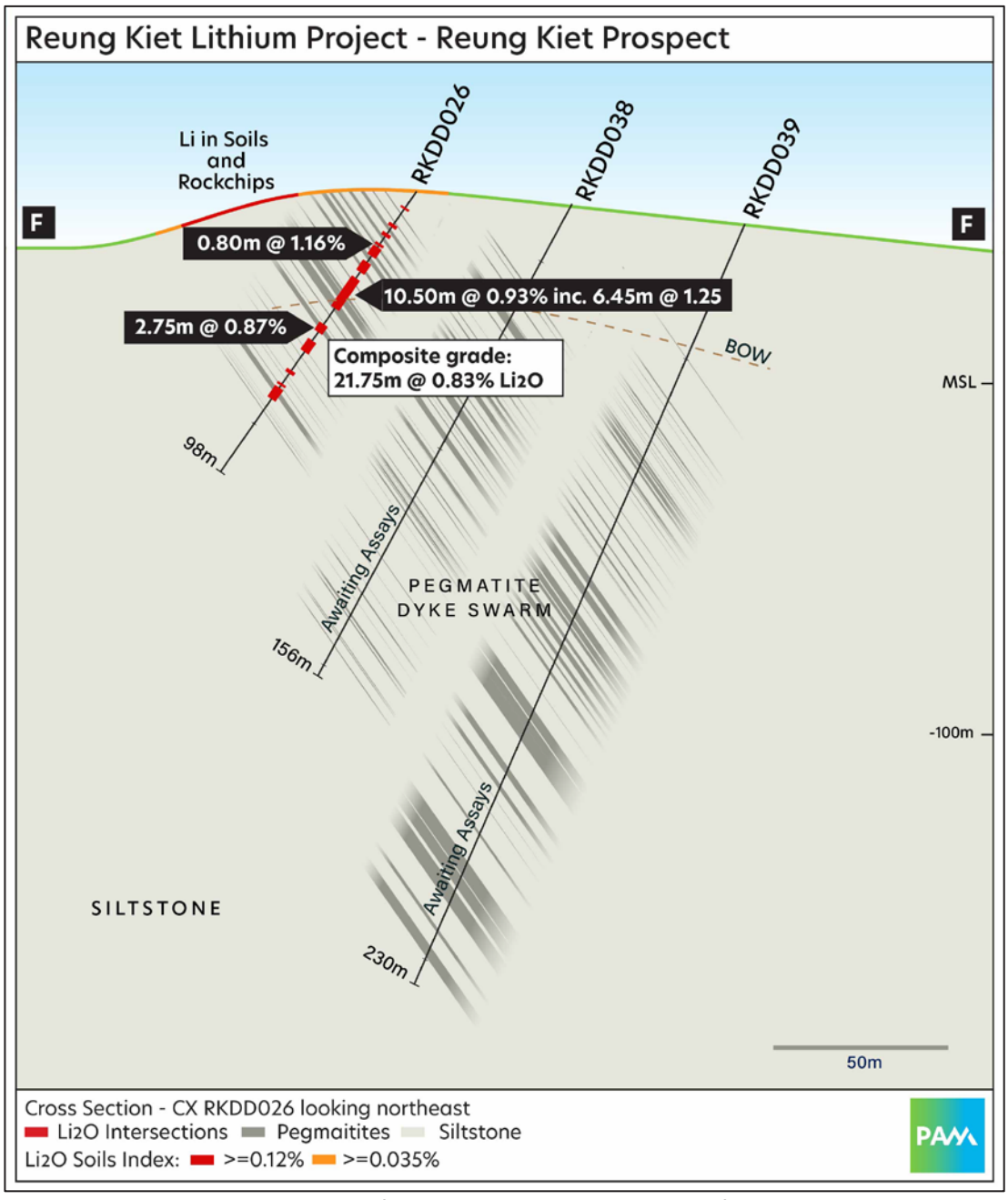

Figure 5. Section F showing RKDD026, RKDD038 and RKDD039.

Additional drillholes RKDD038 and 039 have since been drilled on this section in order to test and extend the mineralised zone down dip and provide infill for holes drilled

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to north and south (see Figure 2). Assays are awaited for holes 038 and 039, however, both holes intersected extensive pegmatite dyke and vein swarm (see Figure 5). The deepest hole, RKDD039, intersected three (3) main zones of pegmatite. From 112.5m to 232.1m a total of 44.95m of composite pegmatite thickness was recorded in these three zones. Lepidolite occurs in varying concentrations within the pegmatites.. Spot handheld XRF conducted on the drill core, has identified lithium indicator elements rubidium and cesium as well as tantalum and tin in identified zones of lepidolite mineralisation.

On this section and others at RK South it appears that pegmatite thickness and overall swarm density maybe increasing with depth. Further drilling is required to test this model.

Forward planning

PAM has further drill holes planned at both the Reung Kiet and Bang I Tum lithium prospects, with the aim of defining Mineral Resources and Exploration Targets. At Reung Kiet drilling will focus on deeper holes at RK South seeking to extend higher grade zones down-dip.

The Company looks forward to keeping Shareholders and the market updated on the drilling progress and results obtained from the drilling program at the Reung Kiet Lithium Project.

Ends

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Board of Directors

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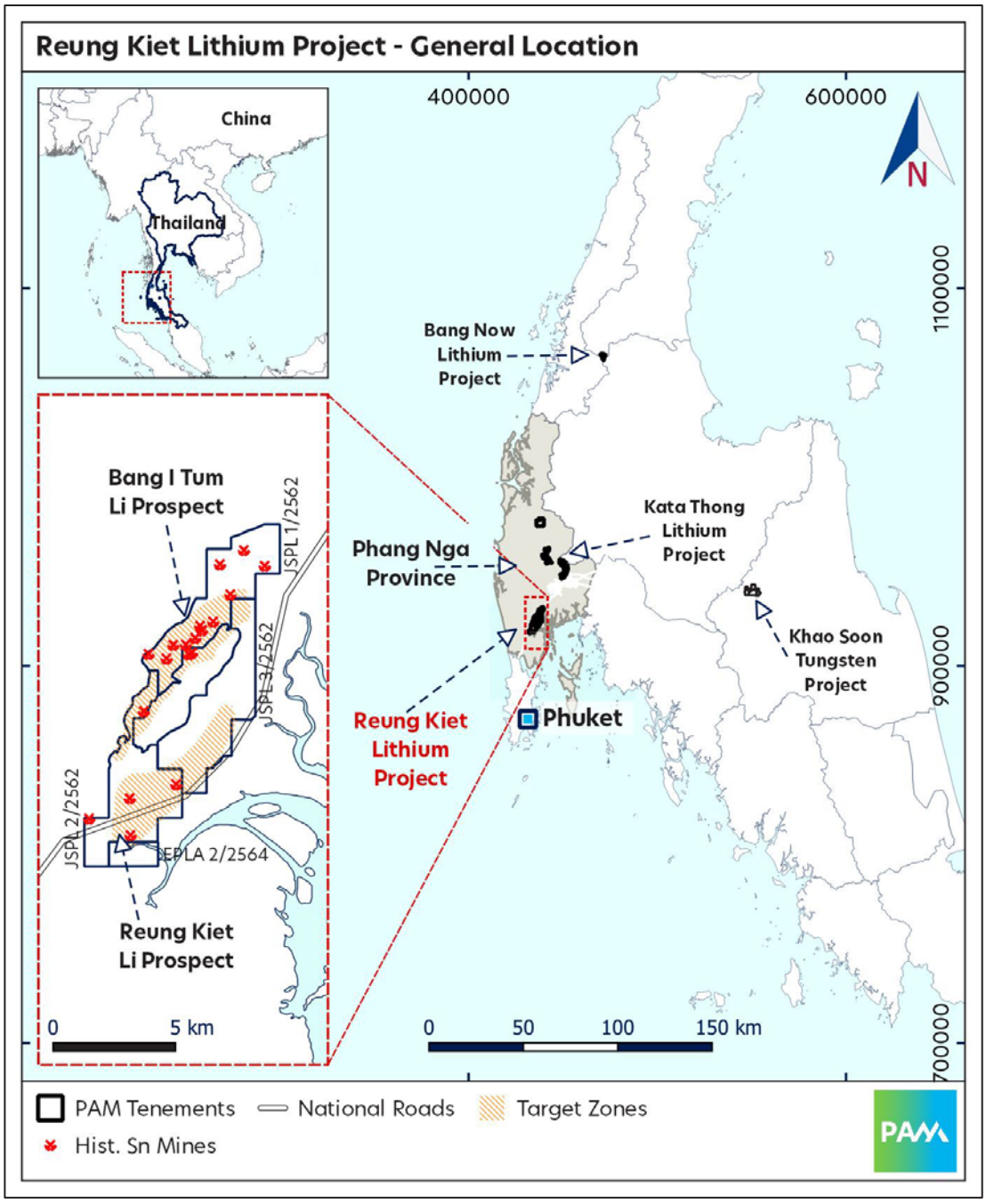
About the Reung Kiet Lithium Project

The Reung Kiet 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 Licences (SPL) and 1 Exclusive Prospecting License Application covering about 40km².



Regional map: Location of Phang Nga and the Reung Kiet Lithium Project

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About Pan Asia Metals Limited (ASX:PAM)

Pan Asia Metals Limited (ASX:PAM) is a battery and critical metals explorer and developer focused on the identification and development of projects in Asia that have the potential to position Pan Asia Metals to produce metal compounds and other value-added products that are in high demand in the region.

Pan Asia Metals currently owns three lithium projects and two tungsten projects. Four of the five projects are located in Thailand fitting Pan Asia Metal's strategy of developing downstream value-add opportunities situated in low-cost environments proximal to end market users.

Complementing Pan Asia Metal's existing project portfolio is a target generation program which identifies desirable assets in the region. Through the program, Pan Asia Metals has a pipeline of target opportunities which are at various stages of consideration. In the years ahead, Pan Asia Metals plans to develop its existing projects while also expanding its portfolio via targeted and value-accretive acquisitions.

To learn more, please visit: www.panasiametals.com

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this Public Report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr David Hobby, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hobby is an employee, Director and Shareholder of Pan Asia Metals Limited. Mr Hobby has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization 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. 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.

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APPENDIX 1

Table 1 - Reung Kiet Drill hole collars

Hole ID	East	North	mASL	Dip	Azimuth (mag)	Tot.Depth (m)
RKDD023	433237	918007	19.6	-60	310	175
RKDD024	433307	918080	30.6	-60	310	204
RKDD025	433235	918131	43.4	-60	310	110
RKDD026	433293	918215	44.6	-55	308	98
RKDD038	433328	918190	40.1	-60	310	156
RKDD039	433372	918148	49	-65	310	240
RKDD042	433184	918068	35	-65	290	110

Table 2 – RK Drilling Assay Results

Hole ID	from (m)	to (m)	interval (m)	Li_2O (%)	Sn (ppm)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Rb (%)	K (%)
RKDD023	44.20	44.90	0.70	0.62	520	71	165	0.27	3.12
RKDD023	72.95	76.00	3.05	0.61	820	136	184	0.30	3.12
RKDD023	83.00	90.90	7.90	0.70	440	110	309	0.24	2.97
RKDD023	*83.00*	*87.25*	*4.25*	*1.05*	*815*	*121*	*326*	*0.36*	*2.78*
RKDD023	97.00	98.00	1.00	0.24	125	21	427	0.10	2.57
RKDD023	99.20	101.00	1.80	0.21	65	18	361	0.07	2.37
RKDD023	107.25	121.40	14.15	0.81	590	117	305	0.28	2.75
RKDD023	*113.00*	*121.40*	*8.40*	*1.16*	*840*	*140*	*355*	*0.40*	*2.97*
RKDD023	124.50	125.90	1.40	0.51	610	132	192	0.27	3.34
RKDD023	130.10	130.35	0.25	0.66	770	280	418	0.44	2.41
RKDD023	148.10	149.30	1.20	0.50	530	342	402	0.30	3.27
RKDD024	44.55	45.50	0.95	0.74	610	125	214	0.32	2.67
RKDD024	65.15	65.55	0.40	0.37	1490	220	219	0.3	3.07
RKDD024	70.00	71.10	1.10	0.56	688	80	272	0.26	2.81
RKDD024	75.00	75.60	0.60	0.27	155	89	221	0.11	3.12

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Hole ID	from (m)	to (m)	interval (m)	Li_2O (%)	Sn (ppm)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Rb (%)	K (%)
RKDD024	78.35	84.40	6.05	0.50	365	54	209	0.18	2.6
RKDD024	89.50	102.00	12.50	0.41	211	39	230	0.14	2.36
RKDD024	104.00	109.80	5.80	0.47	327	54	353	0.18	2.61
RKDD024	*104.85*	*106.30*	*1.45*	*0.90*	*725*	*115*	*427*	*0.33*	*2.86*
RKDD024	112.50	122.65	10.15	0.93	741	105	309	0.32	2.71
RKDD024	129.70	132.15	2.45	0.30	499	98	279	0.18	3.1
RKDD024	133.70	134.90	1.20	0.21	524	210	485	0.14	2.98
RKDD024	143.50	145.70	2.20	1.11	510	223	580	0.35	2.61
RKDD024	147.80	148.20	0.40	0.87	523	280	455	0.39	3.56
RKDD024	179.45	180.85	1.40	0.58	689	110	175	0.29	3.06
RKDD024	186.25	187.00	0.75	0.41	178	23	442	0.32	3.00
RKDD024	199.75	200.70	0.95	0.39	664	111	155	0.23	2.77
RKDD025	1.00	5.90	4.90	0.37	135	84	185	0.15	1.14
RKDD025	9.00	9.90	0.90	1.05	321	182	503	0.39	2.5
RKDD025	19.15	24.05	4.90	0.69	471	146	384	0.27	1.86
RKDD025	28.05	34.50	6.00	0.84	460	66	307	0.27	2.18
RKDD025	44.25	51.20	6.95	0.47	372	100	329	0.24	3.22
RKDD025	*45.70*	*48.60*	*2.90*	*0.82*	*482*	*141*	*399*	*0.35*	*3.24*
RKDD025	55.90	65.10	9.20	0.31	230	86	270	0.15	2.98
RKDD025	66.70	67.40	0.70	0.51	273	151	265	0.22	2.42
RKDD025	70.40	72.30	1.90	0.48	167	61	206	0.14	2.87
RKDD025	74.00	79.00	5.00	0.36	105	54	403	0.15	3.01
RKDD026	5.90	6.55	0.65	0.30	659	396	184	0.14	1.3
RKDD026	11.95	13.00	1.05	1.08	917	234	415	0.47	3.02
RKDD026	15.20	16.30	1.10	0.81	748	199	378	0.32	2.29
RKDD026	18.60	19.40	0.80	1.16	594	287	658	0.39	2.61
RKDD026	21.00	24.10	3.10	0.81	549	85	272	0.23	83
RKDD026	26.40	29.90	3.50	0.45	260	81	261	0.15	1.69
RKDD026	35.50	46.00	10.50	0.93	340	98	455	0.27	2.97

Hole ID	from (m)	to (m)	interval (m)	Li_2O (%)	Sn (ppm)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Rb (%)	K (%)
RKDD026	*36.45*	*42.90*	*6.45*	*1.25*	*460*	*131*	*513*	*0.37*	*3.16*
RKDD026	47.70	50.45	2.75	0.87	340	143	546	0.28	2.34
RKDD026	54.00	57.90	3.90	0.21	25	7	223	0.05	2.44
RKDD026	63.00	64.10	1.10	0.42	410	155	666	0.22	3.77
RKDD026	67.40	68.10	0.70	0.30	100	88	400	0.07	3.88
RKDD026	68.75	69.30	0.55	0.32	92	121	594	0.10	3.73
RKDD026	70.50	74.35	3.85	0.24	990	125	363	0.10	2.94

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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 (eg 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 drillcore samples were selected in order to ascertain the degree of lithium enrichment. The samples are representative of the lithium mineralisation within the samples collected. Drillcore is subjected to spot analysis by hand held XRF at intervals of around 0.3-0.5m within and adjacent to pegmatite dykes. The quality of this sampling is not representative of the core as a whole and so the results are viewed as preliminary indications of the grade of target elements. Certified Reference Material is routinely analysed to ensure the XRF is operating accurately and/or precisely. The mineralisation is contained within alpo-pegmatites. 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 was 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 core 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.	All core for sampling was cut in half with a diamond saw. Some samples were cut as ¼ core from the original half core, for QA/QC. 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	pulverised samples. The laboratory also reports results for internal standards, duplicates, prep duplicates and blanks. Pan Asia has collected ¼ core pairs. 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.
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 in by ALS Method ME-MS89L, which uses a sodium peroxide digestion with ICP finish, all by ALS Chemex in Vancouver or Perth. The method is considered a total technique. Multielement analysis is done by sodium peroxide digestion with ICP-MS finish with 49 elements 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 Li "standards" as pulps and blanks as 0.5kg. Both the lab QA/QC and additional PAM data indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for Li assays, PAM has only utilised internal ALS QA/QC for the multielement data. For spot hhXRF analysis, an Olympus Vanta$^+$ X-Ray Flourescence analyser in Geochem3_extra mode, with analysis for 30 seconds. Li cannot be analysed by hhXRF. However, Rb, Cs, Mn, show good correlation with lab reported Li results. Other elements of interest such as Sn. Ta and Nb are also recorded by hhXRF as well as many others. Certified standards are routinely analysed.
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. 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 up to RKDD038 are derived from DGPS, with approximately 10cm accuracy. RKDD039 and onwards are sited by handheld GPS with accuracy of 2-5m in XY. The Z value is derived from topographic model with 1m accuracy. All locations reported are UTM WGS84 Zone 47N.

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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. Resources or reserves are not 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 by company personnel or reputable carrier to the Thai-Laos border, where ALS laboratory personnel take delivery or 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 from 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 procedure to be stated; typical examples of such aggregations to be shown in detail. Assumptions for metal equivalent values to be clearly stated.	Intersections are reported at > 0.2% Li_2O, and may rarely, allow for internal dilution of < 0.2% Li_2O. No top cut has been applied. Higher grade zones within the bulk lower grade zones are reported, where 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 65-55 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.
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 are potentially 1km or more. 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.

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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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 drillcore samples were selected in order to ascertain the degree of lithium enrichment and The samples are representative of the lithium mineralisation within the samples collected. The mineralisation is contained within alpo-pegmatites. Half HQ3 or NQ3 samples were used average sample weight of 2.5kg-3.5kg and average sample interval was 0.99m. The whole sample was 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 97%, 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 core 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.	All core for sampling was cut in half with a diamond saw. Some samples were cut as ¼ core from the original half core, for QA/QC. 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 has collected ¼ core

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	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.	pairs. Comparison of results indicate excellent agreement between Li_2O grades from each ¼ pair. The sample weights average 2.6kg. This is considered appropriate for the material being sampled.
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.	Assaying is performed by ALS Method ME-MS89L which is a sodium peroxide digestion with ICP finish, all by ALS Chemex in Vancouver or Perth. The method is considered a total technique. Multielement analysis with 49 elements is also 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 Li "standards" as pulps and blanks as 0.5kg. Both the lab QA/QC and additional PAM data indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for Li assays, PAM has only utilised internal ALS QA/QC for the multielement data..
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. 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 and Ta x 1,221 to convert Ta to Ta_2O_5.
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 are derived from hand held GPS, with approximately 2-5m accuracy, sufficient for this type of reconnaissance drilling. All locations reported are UTM WGS84 Zone 47N. Topographic locations interpreted from Thai base topography in conjunction with GPS results.
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 70-100m between holes. Resources or reserves are not being reported. Sample compositing was not applied
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	The sampling of half core and ¼ core supports the unbiased nature of the sampling. The drill holes reported are drilled normal or near normal to the strike of the mineralised zone.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are securely packaged and transported by by company personnel or reputable carrier to the Thai-Laos border, where ALS laboratory personnel took delivery or 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.

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