

Significant 72Hr Pump Test Results from Well 8

- The 72 Hour Pump test conducted on well 8 achieved **2,043L/hour for a total of 146,800 litres extracted.**
- DBS&A are processing a **further 4 cores** that we can correlate to the BMR porosity results yet to be received.
- Further processing of the BMR spectral gamma geophysics at 15ms increased the Specific yield porosity by a further 2% across all six zones.
- **Well 9** has completed a **successful packer** test at 150m depth.
- At 232ppm lithium at 250m depth, approximately 34 kilograms of lithium was pumped (180 kg LCE)

Patagonia Lithium Ltd (ASX:PL3, Patagonia or Company) is pleased to announce the Company has completed the 72 hour pump test to determine the performance of the aquifer. The results are consistent with the Company's other proximate wells.

Phillip Thomas, Executive Chairman commented "We achieved strong pumping results from well 8 on the Cilon concession. The recovery, after pumping finished, was exceptionally fast. The water level measured **at start was 3.64m** and after the pump was shut down **was 52.7 m depth** showing the aquifer performs very well near the surface not at 300 or 400m depth."

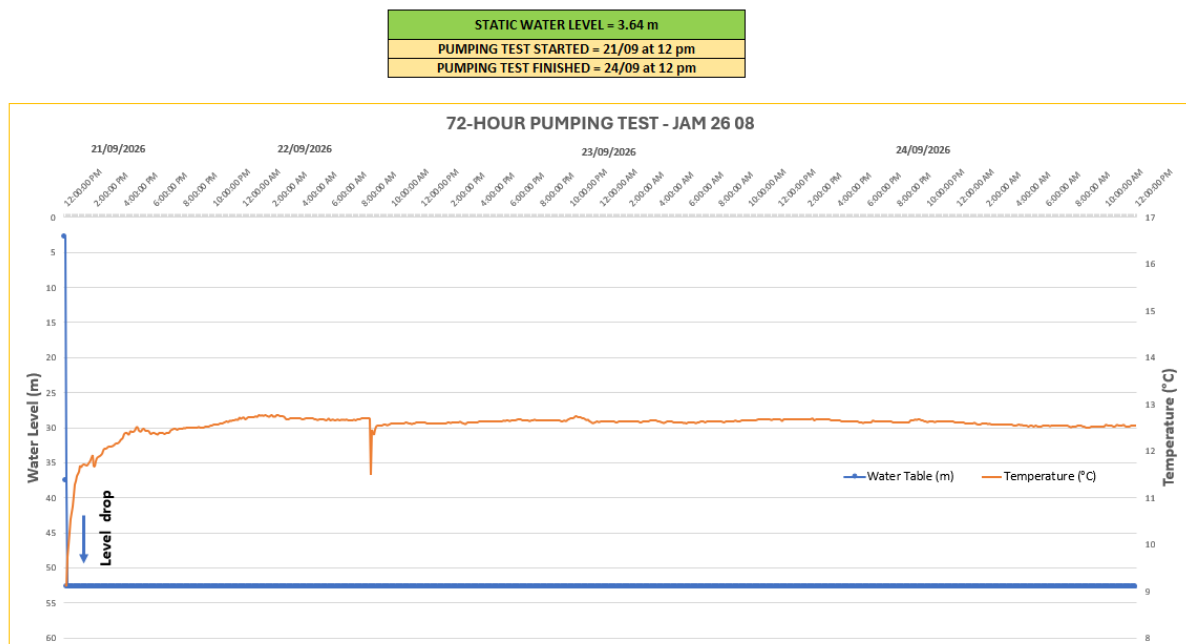


Figure 1. Pumping test data recorded at constant 5-minute intervals

Hydrogeological evaluation

For this stage, a constant-rate pumping test was carried out with the objective of determining the hydraulic parameters of the well and the aquifer. The test was carried out under continuous pumping for 72 hours. For this purpose, a 3" outer-diameter submersible pump was installed at a depth of 80 metres. Precision instruments were also used to monitor the dynamic water level by means of Level Logger and Baro Logger sensors.

Capital structure

327.7 - PL3 shares
82.5m - quoted PL3OB options
6.5m - unquoted options
18.3m - unquoted performance rights

Patagonia Lithium Ltd

Suite 66, 1st Floor, 2-4 Cochranes
Road, Moorabbin, VIC 3189
<https://patagonialithium.com.au>

Board

Phil Thomas - Exec Chair
Rick Anthon - NED
Pablo Tarantini - NED
Ricardo Beroiza Contreras - NED
Jarek Kopias - Co Sec

The Level Logger sensor was positioned at an approximate depth of 52m, while the Baro Logger was installed inside the well above the static water level. The brine extracted during pumping was discharged into 8,000-litre tanks (18 in total). Throughout the test, the filling time of each unit was monitored to calculate the flow rate, complemented by manual measurements of water level drawdown at constant, predefined time intervals.

Once the 72 hours of pumping were completed, the pump was shut down to begin the 24-hour recovery test. This process made it possible to monitor the rise in water level, recording data at constant intervals.

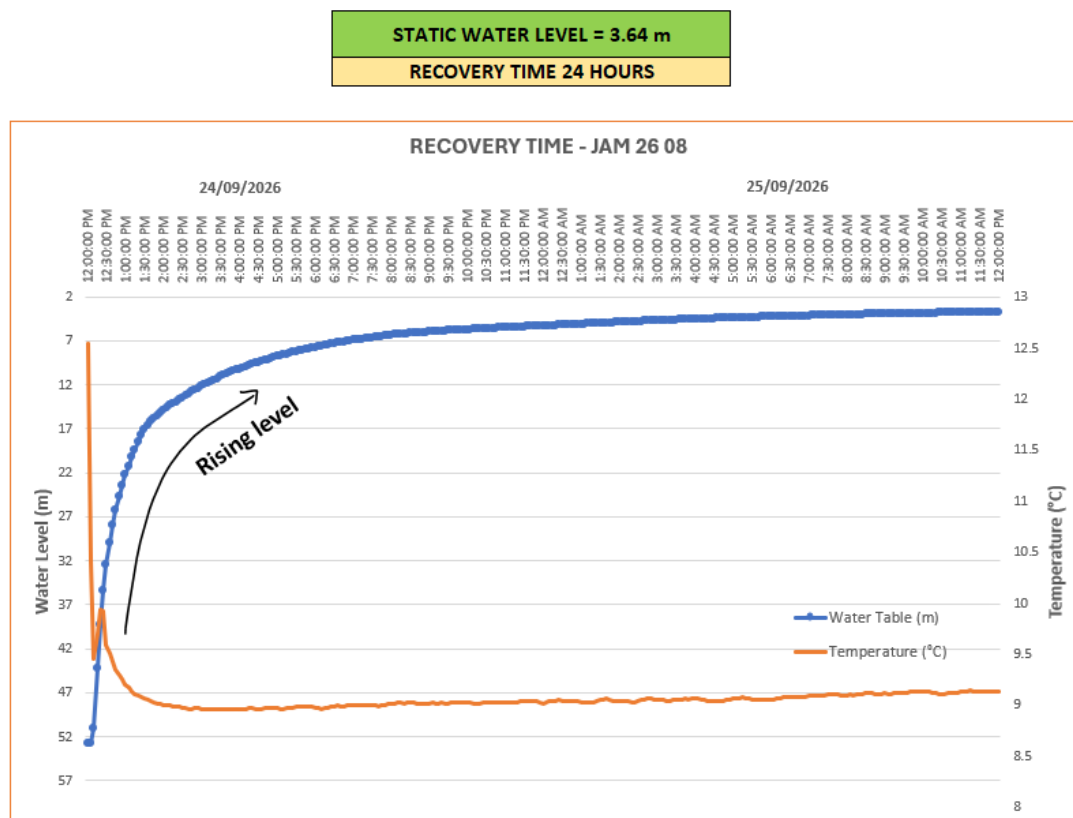


Figure 2. The well recovered from 52.4m to 3.64m in 24 hours – very strong performance.

Key Statistics Well 8

- A **well-sorted sandy horizon** with thin levels of volcanoclastic influence was identified between **226 m and 324 m**. This interval stands out as an aquifer zone of great interest due to its favorable porosity and permeability properties.
- A total of **20 core samples** representative of the different lithological changes were recovered for total and effective porosity determination in the laboratory.
- A total of **10 positive packer tests** were carried out at different depths, allowing the collection of brine samples for hydrogeochemical characterisation.
- The well shows a **static water level of 3.64 m**.
- The 72-hour constant-rate pumping test allowed an estimated flow rate of **2,042 L/h** to be determined.
- Laboratory chemical analyses confirm the presence of lithium-rich brines in the main aquifer interval, with concentrations reaching up to **232 mg/L**, validating the potential of the sector evaluated at well JAM-26-08.

Formentera Project
POSGAR 94 - FAJA 3



JAM-26-08

X: 3400936.185
Y: 7412337.046

Elevation: 4093.7 masl

Packer Test

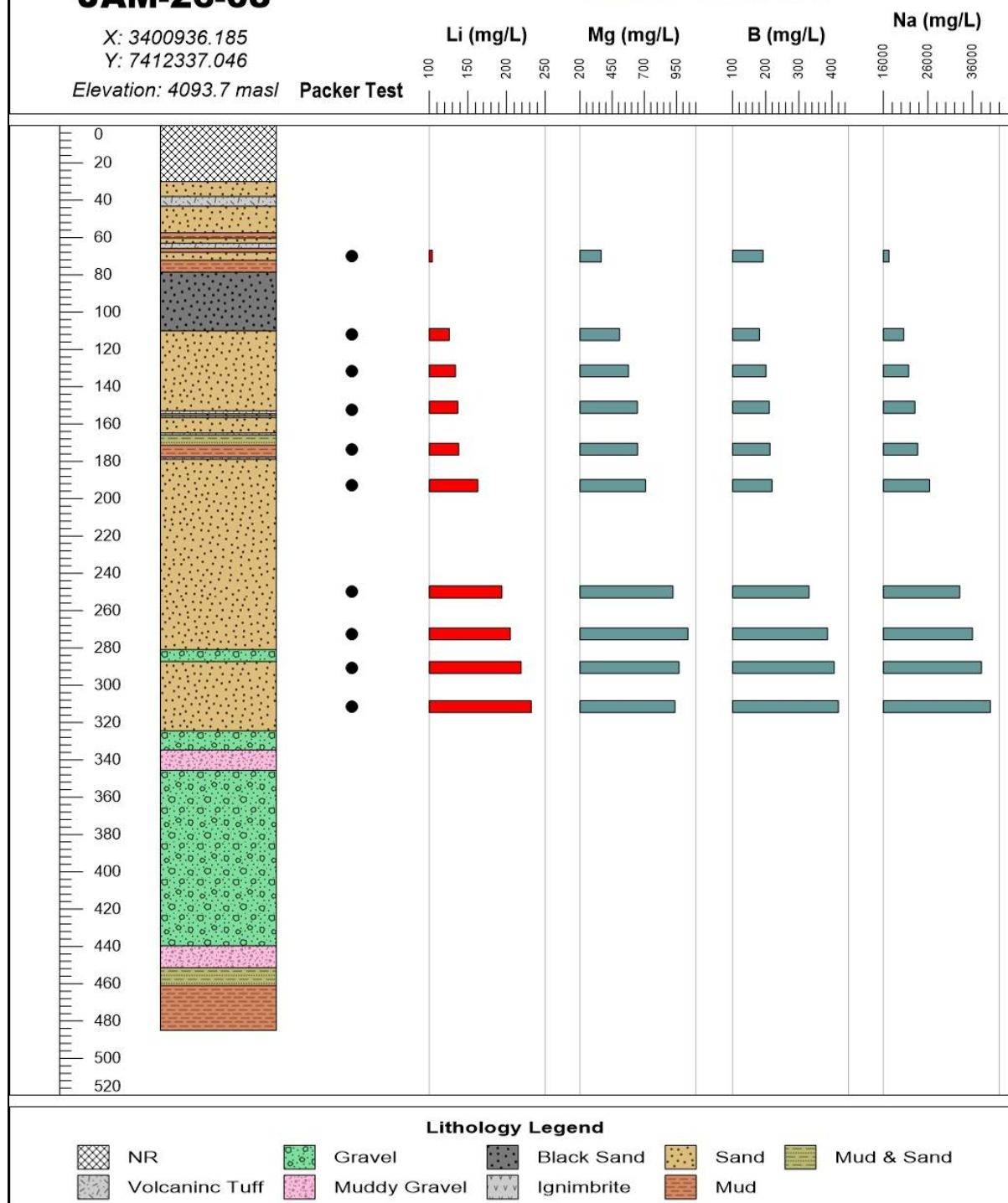


Figure 3. Lithological profile of well JAM-26-08 with the concentrations of the most relevant elements from the brine samples sent to the Alex Stewart laboratory.

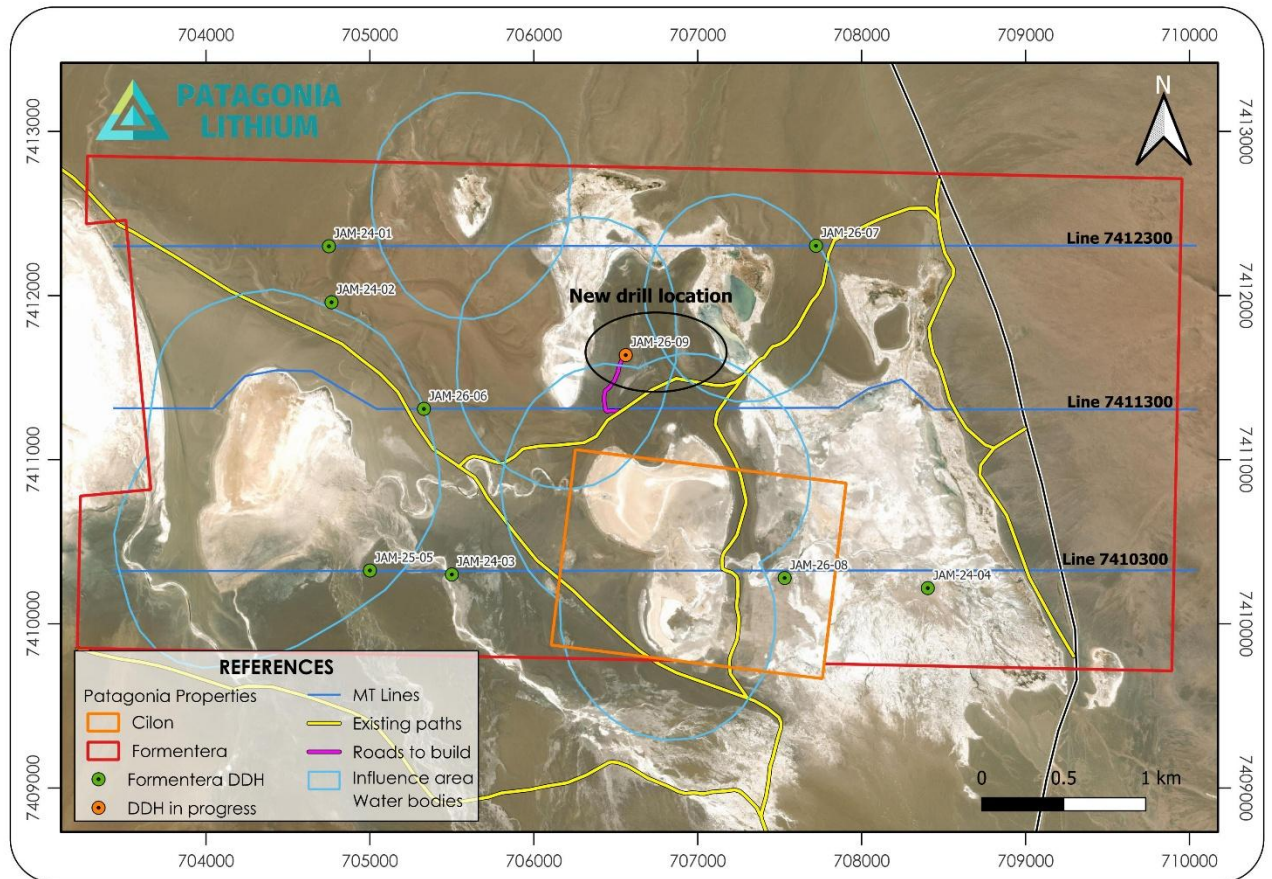


Figure 4. Map of location of well JAM 26-08 and JAM 26-09. The blue lines represent the MT geophysics survey.

Authorised for release by the Board of the Company.

For further information please contact:

Phillip Thomas

Executive Chairman

Patagonia Lithium Ltd

M: +61 433 747 380

E: phil@patagonialithium.com.au

Our socials – www.patagonialithium.com.au: x.com @pataLithium, Instagram, facebook, LinkedIn and Youtube.

Visit Executive chairman blog on our website, In the news for more frequent updates, videos and information

<https://www.patagonialithium.com.au/ceo-blog-1>

ABOUT PATAGONIA LITHIUM LTD

Patagonia Lithium has **two major lithium brine projects** – Formentera/Cilon in Salar de Jama, Jujuy province covering 19,500 has and Tomas III at Incahuasi Salar covering 580 Has in Salta Province of northern Argentina in the declared lithium triangle. In Brazil the Company has been granted five exploration concession packages **41,746 ha** of concessions where the company is exploring for **ionic REE clays, Niobium, Antimony and Lithium in pegmatites**. The Company has staked next door to the largest Niobium producer (CMOC) in Brazil in Goiás state with 10,024 tonnes per annum of Niobium production.

Since listing on 31 March 2023, surface sampling and MT geophysics have been completed, drill holes JAM-24-01, JAM-24-02, JAM-24-03, JAM-24-04, JAM 25-05, JAM 26-06, JAM 26-07 and currently JAM 26-08 is being drilled on Cilon. Progress to date has been exceptional as measured by lithium assays and pump tests. The MT Geophysics at Tomas III on Incahuasi salar is very prospective. In July 2023, a 10 drill hole drill program was approved for Formentera and a three drill hole program for Cilon. Samples as **high as 1,122 ppm Li** (2 June 2023 announcement) were recorded at Formentera and a Lithium value of **591 ppm in drill hole JAM-24-01** (Outstanding Assay Results from First Drilling in Argentina released on 3 May 2024). Very low resistivities were recorded to more than 1 km depth during the MT Geophysics survey at Formentera. On 14 July 2025 an upgraded Mineral Resource Estimate was released with **551,000 tonnes LCE**. A passive seismic survey was completed to determine basement and an upgraded MRE is being estimated.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Phillip Thomas, BSc Geol, MBM, MAIG FAusIMM, Technical Adviser to Patagonia Lithium Ltd and its Executive Chairman, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Thomas has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he has undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Thomas consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information cross referenced in this announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the MRE (lodged on 14 July 2025 as "Lithium Carbonate Mineral Resource increased by 319%") continue to apply and have not materially changed. The LCE MRE of 551,400t LCE @ 294mg/L is comprised of 14,800t LCE @ 393mg/L Indicated MRE and 536,600t LCE @ 292mg/L Inferred MRE. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements. Results further cross referenced in this announcement include:

Significant Porosity results from well 8	26 September 2026
Well 7 Core and BMR Align on Porosity	18 August 2026
Successful Well 8 reaches end of hole	11 August 2026
Mineral Resource Estimate Interim Progress Report	3 August 2026
Outstanding Packer Flow Rates at Cilon Well 8	27 July 2026
58% Increase in Pumping Rate from Well 2	30 June 2026
Significant Assays from Formentera Well 7	17 June 2026
Formentera Seismic Survey Shows Deeper Basement	28 May 2026
Outstanding Core Porosity Results from Well 6 at Formentera	12 May 2026
Outstanding Porosity Results from Formentera Lithium Well 6	9 April 2026
Formentera Lithium Well 5 Porosity Results	7 April 2026
Formentera Strong Flow Pump Test Results	1 April 2026
Formentera Lithium Drilling Assay Update	24 March 2026
Formentera Lithium Drilling Update	10 February 2026
Formentera Lithium Drilling Update	2 December 2025
Reprocessed Geophysics Shows Deep Basement	4 August 2025
Lithium Carbonate Mineral Resource increased by 319%	14 July 2025
Prospective 41% NMR and Specific Yield Results in Well Three	22 May 2025
Outstanding 44% NMR and Specific Yield Update for Well One	16 May 2025
Outstanding 44% NMR and Specific Yield Results in Well One	15 May 2025
Outstanding 40% Maximum NMR and Yield Results in Well Four	5 May 2025
Drill hole Porosity Environmental Testing Completed	25 March 2025
Maiden Lithium Mineral Resource Presentation	22 January 2025
Outstanding Porosity Result from Well 4 Pump Test	18 December 2024
Outstanding Borehole Porosity Test Results at Formentera	5 December 2024
Outstanding Result Achieved from Well Three Pump Test	18 September 2024

Well Identification details – JAM 26-08

(POSGAR 94 system / Strip 3): zone 19S

East: UTM 707530.68

North: 7410278.49

Dip: -90 degrees

Azimuth: 0 degrees.

Depth at date of report: 257m from collar

Final Depth target: – 600m

Collar Height: 4093.7m ABSL

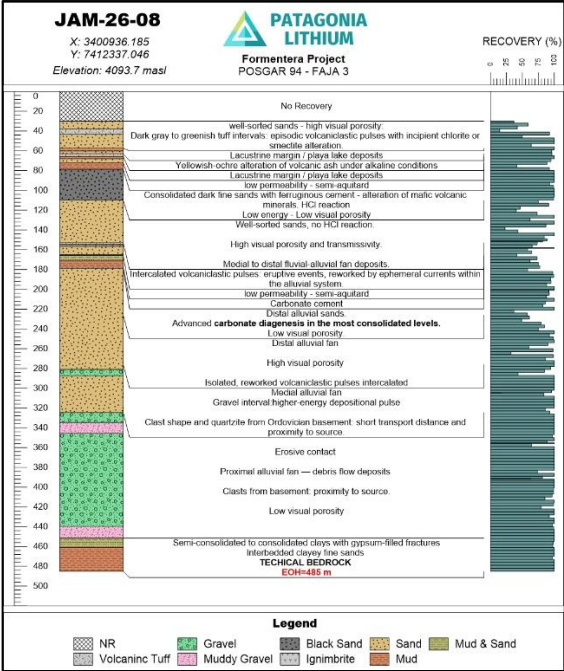
Date: 9 August 2026

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 JAM 26-08 (WELL 8) EOH Depth 485m

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole 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	• A Boart Longyear LT190 drilling machine drilling using HQ3 diameter is being used to drill to 600m. The core recovery is greater than 95%. A tri-cone head drilling 8 inch diameter was used from collar to 30m and lined with steel. • a single packer air lift system from every 20 or 30m will be used to extract brines. • The samples from well JAM 26-08 will be tested for resistivity (microsiemens per cm) and specific gravity. Three brine assay bottles will be collected and sent to Alex Stewart Laboratories and Analytics NOA in Salta. • A distilled water sample and a lithium standard sample C 3001 (400ppm) was supplied to Alex Stewart labs. The benchmark sample is 400ppm. • Samples are tested on-site for conductance in micro siemens with a Hanna multi meter. The meter was calibrated prior to use with fresh standards. It has a maximum value of 200 ms. • Sediments were logged for porosity (Visual), fineness and clay content. No target minerals were encountered such as lithium carbonate or lithium chloride crystals. See fig.1 • Well JAM 26-08 is drilled vertically and has an azimuth of zero. • A Hanna Multi tester is used to measure pH, conductivity, SG and temperature for comparison purposes. • Assay samples were sent to Alex Stewart laboratories under control for assays that have been reported. • 72 hour pumping tests have been conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).	• An 83mm bit (HQ3) is used with triple tube to drill the well and 3 metre long rods. A packer tool is lowered and samples taken at the nominated intervals approximately every 25 metres. • The well will be lined with slotted PVC pipe and a gravel outer area between the pipe and well side walls.
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.	• Brine samples are collected at each point relative to the porosity of the lithological unit intercepted and flow of brines when core was extracted. One company A brine sample was taken and stored, and two B samples stored securely prior to sending to the laboratory under chain of custody control. • Brine lithium assay values are not related to the quality of core samples. The porosity, transmissivity and permeability of the lithologies where samples are taken influences the rate of brine inflow and brine characteristics. • Drilling is required to determine the flow characteristics of the intersected aquifers, whereas interpolated ICP-OES lithium analysis tests are required for lithium concentrations to be assayed from the brine samples.
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.	• All core is logged by two geologists. • The sediments will be analysed for grain size where there were sands, consolidated and unconsolidated clays, gravel and conglomerate units and the lower conglomerate/gravel units. • Only minor amounts of core are expected to be lost to brine flow in unconsolidated sediments in some upper intervals. • Porosity is visually logged and correlated with BMR Gamma results and core porosity analysis at DBS&A.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	 JAM-26-08 X: 3400936.185 Y: 7412337.046 Elevation: 4093.7 masl PATAGONIA LITHIUM Formentera Project POSGAR 94 - FAJA 3 RECOVERY (%) 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260 280 300 320 340 360 380 400 420 440 460 480 500 No Recovery well-sorted sands - high visual porosity Dark gray to greenish tuff intervals: episodic volcanoclastic pulses with incipient chlorite or smectite alteration. Lacustrine margin / playa lake deposits Yellowish ochre alteration of volcanic ash under alkaline conditions Lacustrine margin / playa lake deposits low permeability - semi-aquiclude Consolidated dark line sands with ferruginous cement - alteration of mafic volcanic minerals: HCl reaction Low energy - Low visual porosity Well-sorted sands, no HCl reaction High visual porosity and transmissivity Medial to distal fluvial alluvial fan deposits Intercalated volcanoclastic pulses: eruptive events, reworked by ephemeral currents within the alluvial system low permeability - semi-aquiclude Carbonate cement Distal alluvial sands Advanced carbonate diagenesis in the most consolidated levels Low visual porosity Distal alluvial fan High visual porosity Isolated, reworked volcanoclastic pulses intercalated Medial alluvial fan Gravel interval higher-energy depositional pulse Clast shape and quartzite from Ordovician basement: short transport distance and proximity to source Erosive contact Proximal alluvial fan - debris flow deposits Clasts from basement, proximity to source Low visual porosity Semi-consolidated to consolidated clays with gypsum-filled fractures Interbedded clayey fine sands TECHICAL BEDROCK EOH=485 m Legend NR Volcanic Tuff Gravel Black Sand Muddy Gravel Sand Ignimbrite Mud & Sand Core recovery shown in left hand column.
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 duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the	- Brine samples are collected by sampling the packer airlift of brine which was approximately 200 litres per lift and bottles A and B were filled from each lift with the objective of getting the brine sample (a 10L bottle decanted into one litre bottles) from the same aquifer interval in the well to avoid sampling systemic error. - The bottles were rinsed with brine before they were filled. - Duplicate sampling is undertaken for quality control purposes and a blank (distilled water and or one or two standards are inserted with the samples making 5 in total). The lithium standard was A3003 – 400ppm lithium in solution supplied by Alex Stewart. - Brine samples from the flow test are sent for assay in sealed bottles. They are an average of packer aquifer flow.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	material being sampled.	
	- 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- The Analytics NOA laboratory will be used for analyses for QA/QC purposes and has applied for ISO/IEC Standard 17025:2017 certification. Alex Stewart is certified for ISO/IEC Standard 17025:2017. - Security control was kept with each bottle being taped closed and contained in a locked chest which will be opened by Analytics NOA staff/Alex Stewart staff on delivery as part of the chain of custody protocol. 
Verification of sampling and assaying	- 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.	- Field duplicates, standards and blanks are used to monitor potential contamination of samples and the repeatability of analyses. - It must be noted that each sample is a function of being averaged as approximately 200L of brine is extracted from the 5metre interval and then sampled in a 10L lot to get an average of the 200L extracted in the packer test. The final bottle size is 1L and three are taken so some variance is expected.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar	The survey locations were located using handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- 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.	• Other well locations have been surveyed using satellite with ground check points as reference. • The grid System used is POSGAR 94, Argentina Zone 3. • Topographic control was obtained by handheld GPS. • Most of the topography is flat although we have a surveyed topographic map of the concessions. • The drill hole will be surveyed by a registered surveyor.
Data spacing and distribution	• 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.	• Brine samples are collected within the hole based upon the depth required to access brines. • This well is within 875.6m of JAM 24-04 and 2030m from well 3. Block modelling will be used to estimate a resource estimate given the basin contains flat lying sediments and can be consistent up to 2km apart. The domains have been segregated into six zones based on Zelandez porosity geophysics. Refer figure 4. map
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• 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.	• The brine concentrations being explored for generally occur as horizontal layers and lenses hosted by gravels, sand, halites, silt and/or clay with gypsum and borates occasionally present. Vertical diamond drilling is ideal for understanding this horizontal orientated stratigraphy and the nature of the sub-surface brine bearing aquifers. • The orientation was vertical for the drill hole, but brine was sampled not sediments.
Sample security	• The measures are taken to ensure sample security.	• Data was recorded and processed by employees, consultants and contractors to the Company and overseen by senior management on-site.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Samples were transported from the drill site to secure storage at the camp on a daily basis. • Samples were then couriered by the senior Geologist to the laboratory on her shift rotation. • Samples are secured and videoed onsite being bottled and then tape and the tape marked to prevent tampering prior to being analysed at the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Samples from JAM 26-08 were sent to two laboratories and the comparison of the results with each other and with the standard completed. The sampling is at a very early stage however the Company's independent consultant and Competent Person has approved the procedures to date. The CP inspected the Analytica NOA on 19 June 2026 and Alex Stewart laboratories on 6 May 2024 to ensure the laboratory contamination is non-existent and discuss and audit handling procedures with the staff.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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.	The Formentera/Cilon Lithium Project consists of two tenements located in Jujuy Province, Argentina. The tenement is owned by Patagonia Lithium SA. The Company executed a purchase agreement on 18 December 2022 and paid for it on 19 December 2022. The company listed on ASX on 31 March 2023.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- No historical exploration has been undertaken on this licence area. - The Cilon concession area has been operated as a borate mine in the past although details of production records have not been available. - The application for the drilling permit has passed all the necessary environmental stages and has been issued.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Formentera/Cilon licence area covers most of the salar proper with minor alluvial cover to the southwest. The lithium concentrated brine is at depth from MT geophysics sourced data and occurs locally from hot fluids passing through lithium minerals (volcanics) and altered intrusives and is concentrated in brines hosted within basin alluvial sediments and evaporites.
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	Well Identification details – JAM 26-08 (POSGAR 94 system / Strip 3): zone 19S East: UTM 707530.68 North: 7410278.49 Dip: -90 degrees Azimuth: 0 degrees. Depth at date of report: 485m from collar. EOH

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	level in metres) of the drill hole collar - o dip and azimuth of the hole - o down hole length and interception depth - o hole length - o 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	Final Depth: 485m Collar Height: 4093.7m ABSL Date: 9 August 2026
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.	• Assay results were analysed by Analytica NOA /Alex Stewart method using ICP-OES and interpolation to correct for errors. Measurements will be taken from each brine sample and averaged. Lithium values will be reported in ppm or mg/L. • BMR Gamma Porosity values are reported surveyed by Zelandez with a 15 and 20ms filter. • InLab Argentina conducted a helium based porosity test on a 15cm core sample taken from 220.6m depth. It achieved 11.97% Sy.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The brine layers are horizontal to sub- horizontal therefore the intercepted thicknesses of brine layers would be true thickness as the sample hole is vertical. • The brine flowed from the walls of the hole in a section accessed by the packer tube over 5-18m so the intercept width is variable depending on the porosity and transmissivity of the surrounding sands and clays and where it is located in the lithological unit.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being	• This was not a significant discovery. • Map of the drill location is at figure 4.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.	All assay results have been reported as received from the laboratory. The laboratory provides a single value for each lithium assay from one litre bottle of brine.
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.	All meaningful and material information is reported. The field analysis of the parameters of the brine from the packer tests are set out in figure 3.
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, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	A Mineral Resource Estimate update is being computed. A scoping report will follow.