

14 August 2024

**STRONG BRINE FLOW FROM WELL THREE AT  
FORMENTERA LITHIUM PROJECT, JAMA, ARGENTINA**

- Well three is currently at 254.5m depth and shows very porous sandstone units over the tested 152 aquifer interval to date.
- Six packer assay tests were completed from 86.50m to 254.5m all with strong brine flow. The highest flow rate was 800L/hr through 2inch pipe at 188.50m. 12,800L of brine has been pumped from the well to-date.
- The specific gravity is very good at 1.125 gm/cm<sup>3</sup> and conductivity 200.0µs at 254m depth.
- The environmental inspection of Cilon for soils and brine and Formentera drill setup and rehabilitation of JAM 24-01,02 was approved by Mines Department.

**Patagonia Lithium Ltd (ASX:PL3, Patagonia or Company)** is very pleased to announce excellent progress of drilling at JAM 24-03 on the geophysics line where two extremely low resistivity areas were measured. Very porous sands have been encountered that will allow strong production brine flows.



Figure 1. Core from 152m showing friable, high porosity sandstone holding brine

**Capital structure**

58.6m - PL3 shares

5.5m - unquoted options

14.6m - PL3O quoted options

**Patagonia Lithium Ltd**

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**Board**

Phil Thomas - Exec Chair

Rick Anthon - NED

Sam Qi - NED

Jarek Kopias - Co Sec





Figure 2. Porous sandy clay matrix where highest flow rate to date was achieved.



Figure 3. Core sample showing porous sandy clay matrix where highest flow rate was achieved to be tested.



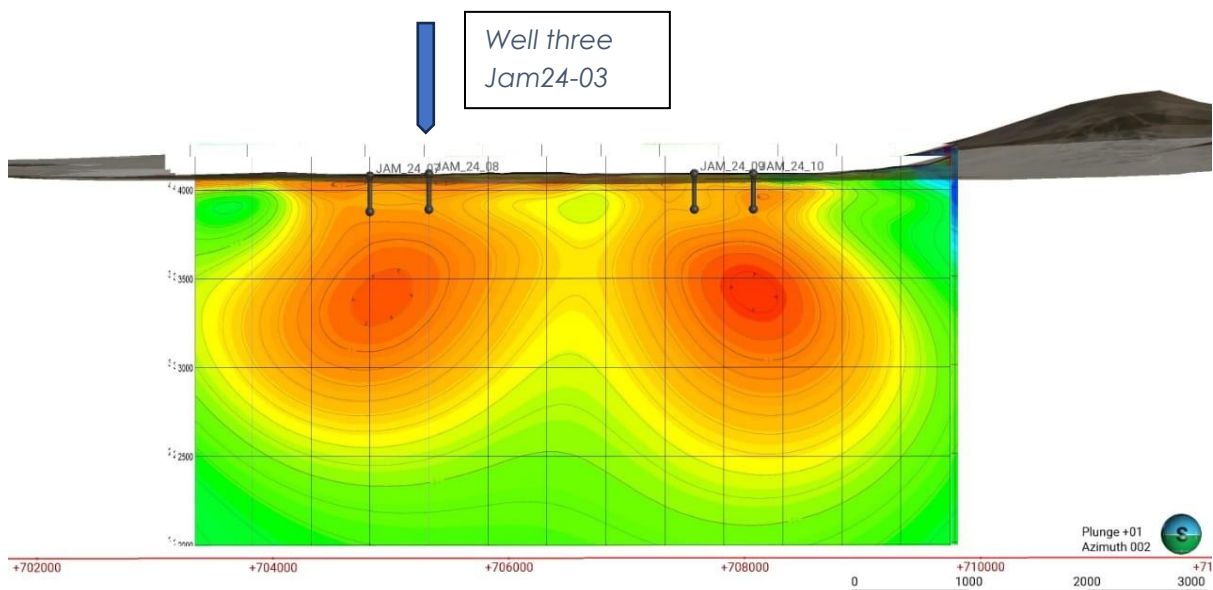


Figure 4. The Well three is targeted to 400m however the low resistivity area goes down 1,500m to within 500m of basement (2500m ABSL). This implies a very deep aquifer.

Phillip Thomas, Executive Chairman commented “The flow rates achieved to date are extremely encouraging as is the porous lithology over more than 150m. The depth of the aquifer tested means strong flow rates when we go to production. Brines will be pumped from below the well depth.”

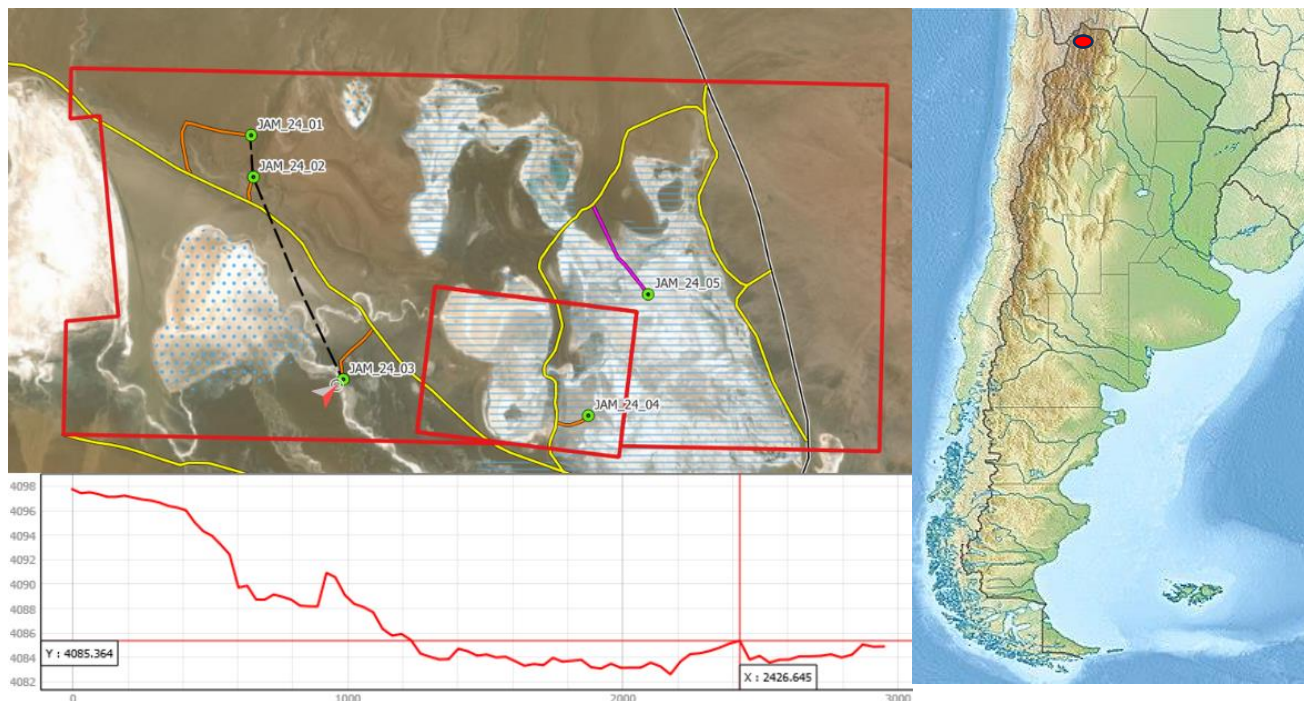


Figure 5. Location of well 3 and altitude profile.

*Authorised for release by the Board of the Company.*

*For further information please contact:*

*Phillip Thomas*

*Executive Chairman*

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### **About Patagonia Lithium Ltd**

Patagonia Lithium has two major lithium brine projects – Formentera/Cilon in Salar de Jama, Jujuy province and Tomas III at Incahuasi Salar in Salta Province of northern Argentina in the declared lithium triangle. It has also applied for **41,746 Ha**s of concessions exploring for **ionic REE clays, niobium, gallium and lithium in pegmatites**. Four exploration concession packages covering 25 concessions have been applied for and 19 have been granted. The first phase of exploration was completed in June 2024.

Since listing on 31 March 2023, surface sampling and MT geophysics have been completed, drill holes JAM24-01 and Jam 24-02 completed and JAM 24-03 is underway. Progress to date has been exceptional as measured by lithium content assays. The MT Geophysics at Tomas III on Incahuasi salar is very prospective. In July 2023, a 10 hole drill program was approved for Formentera and a eight well program for Cilon is approved. Samples as **high as 1,100ppm lithium** (2 June 2023 announcement) were recorded at Formentera and a Lithium value of **591ppm in well JAM 24-01** (3 May 2024 and 15 May 2024 announcements) and **582ppm in well JAM 24-02** (18 June 2024 announcement). Very low resistivities were recorded to more than a kilometre depth during the MT Geophysics survey at Formentera. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in this announcement.

### **Competent Person Statement**

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Phillip Thomas, MAIG FAusIMM, Technical Adviser of Patagonia Lithium Ltd and is 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.

### **Well Identification details**

*Name: JAM 24-03*

*Collar: N 7410005.00 E 707505.00 UTM zone 19S*

*Dip: -90 degrees*

*Azimuth: 0 degrees.*

*Depth: – 254m*

*Casing: 20.32cm*

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond drilling was used to drill to 254.5m to date. The core recovery was greater than 95% for most 3m sections. An Atlas Copco Boyles C5C track-mounted diamond drill drilling HQ3 diameter and a tri-cone head drilling 8 inch/20.3cm diameter was used to 31metres where steel pipe was inserted and cemented.</li> <li>12,800L was extracted using a single packer air lift system from the 105m level to 254.5m. 64x 200L samples from well JAM 24-03 were tested for resistivity and specific gravity and two of the three bottles from each will be sent for assay at two Laboratories, Alex Stewart and SGS.</li> <li>A distilled water sample and a lithium standard sample A 3001 (100ppm) was supplied for analysis to SGS and C3001 (400ppm) standard was sent to Alex Stewart.</li> <li>Samples were tested 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.</li> <li>Sediments were logged for fineness and clay content. No target minerals were encountered such as lithium carbonate or lithium chloride crystals. A layer of gypsum mineralisation was intersected at 72m.</li> <li>Well JAM 24-03 was drilled vertically and had an azimuth of zero.</li> <li>A Hanna Multi tester was used to measure pH, conductivity, SG and temperature for comparison purposes.</li> <li>Pumping packer tests were taken over a 15 minute to 1 hour period at 6 intervals using an airlift packer system.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An 83mm/63mm bit (HQ3) was used with triple tube to drill the well and 3 metre long rods. A packer tool was lowered and samples taken at the nominated intervals.</li> <li>An 8 inch steel pipe 31m depth was concreted into the collar of the well.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brine samples were collected at each point relative to the porosity of the lithological unit intercepted and flow of brines when core was extracted. One A and one B samples were taken</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>and stored using chain of custody procedures, and one back up sample retained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 release characteristics.</li> <li>Drilling is required to determine the flow characteristics of the underlying aquifers, whereas interpolated ICP-OES analysis tests for lithium concentrations from the brine samples are recorded.</li> </ul>
Logging	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All core was logged by two geologists working day and night shifts.</li> <li>The sediments were analysed for grain size where they were sands, consolidated and unconsolidated clays, gravel and conglomerate units. 100% of the core retrieved was logged. The lowest recovery was 63% at the 215m interval and 100% was recovered from six intervals of 3m. Sufficient samples have been retrieved.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brine samples were collected by sampling the packer airlift of brine which was approximately 200 litres per lift session and A and B bottles 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 region in the well to avoid sampling systemic error.</li> <li>Duplicate sampling is undertaken for quality control purposes and a blank (distilled water and two standards were inserted. The lithium standards were A3001 – 100ppm lithium and C3001 – 400ppm lithium in solution).</li> <li>No brine samples from the flow test were sent for assay as they are an average of aquifer flow into the well. The results of field test was 1.126gm/cm<sup>3</sup> specific gravity and more than 200 mS/cm conductivity at 254.5m.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SGS laboratory will be used for analyses and is also certified for ISO/IEC Standard 17025:2017. Alex Stewart is also certified for ISO/IEC Standard 17025:2017.</li> <li>Security control was kept with each bottle being taped closed and contained in a locked chest which</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>was opened by SGS staff/Alex Stewart staff on delivery as part of the chain of custody protocol.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each bottle has a vertical marker on the cap to show if the bottle has been tampered with for chain of custody purposes.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field duplicates, standards and blanks are used to monitor potential contamination of samples and the repeatability of analyses.</li> <li>It must be noted that each sample is a function of being averaged as approximately 200L of brine is extracted from the interval and then sampled in a 10L lot to get an average of the 200L extracted in the packer test over the six metre interval.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The survey locations were located using handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m.</li> <li>The grid System used is POSGAR 94, Argentina Zone 3 or WGS 84 as indicated.</li> <li>Topographic control was obtained by handheld GPS.</li> <li>The topography is flat.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brine samples were collected within the hole based upon the depth required to access brines or porous lithologies.</li> <li>This well is within 1.875km from JAM 24-02 and the following well (JAM 24-05) will be 2.65km from JAM 24-03. Block modelling to measured resource estimate given these are basin flat lying sediments can be approximately 2km apart.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The brine concentrations being explored for generally occur as sub-horizontal layers and lenses hosted by conglomerate, sand, halites, silt and/or clay. Vertical diamond drilling is ideal for understanding this horizontal stratigraphy and the nature of the sub-surface brine bearing aquifers.</li> <li>Surface sampling allows us to determine the presence of lithium and other minerals such as boron and presence of anions eg. Ca, Mg</li> <li>The orientation was vertical for the drill, but brine was sampled not sediments.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data was recorded and processed by employees, consultants and contractors to the Company and overseen by senior management on-site.</li> <li>Samples were transported from the drill site to secure storage at the camp on a daily basis.</li> <li>Samples were then couriered by the senior Geologist to the laboratory on her shift rotation.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples from JAM 24-03 will be sent to two laboratories and the comparison of the results with each other and with the standard were acceptable given the sampling system. The sampling is at a very early stage however the Company's independent consultant and Competent Person has approved the procedures to date and was present at sampling.</li> <li>The CP inspected the SGS 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.</li> </ul>



## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No historical exploration has been undertaken on this licence area.</li> <li>The Cilon concession area has been operated as a borate mine in the past although details of production records have not been available.</li> <li>The application for the drilling permit has passed all the necessary environmental stages and is ready to be issued.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length</li> <li>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</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Name: JAM 24-03 Collar: N 7410005.00 E 707505.00 UTM zone 19S Dip: -90 degrees Azimuth: 0 degrees. Depth: – 254m Casing: 20.32cm</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assay results will be derived by SGS/Alex Stewart method using ICP-OES and interpolation to correct for errors. Measurements</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<p>will be taken from each brine sample and averaged. Lithium values will be reported in ppm or mg/L.</p>
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The brine flowed from the walls of the hole in a section accessed by the packer tube from 2m 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. The packer sampling interval is usually 6m.</li> </ul>
<p>Diagrams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to maps in figure 5.</li> </ul>
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All assay results will be reported as received from the laboratories.</li> <li>The laboratory will provide a single value for each one litre bottle of brine assayed and the standards.</li> </ul>
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All meaningful and material information is reported.</li> </ul>
<p>Further work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg; tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A further well TAM 24-05 is proposed before an MRE is computed in this stage of the campaign and then the data will be examined for suitability to</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<p>compute a Mineral Resource Estimate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A block model is proposed for the resource calculation by WSP Australia.</li> </ul>