ASX Announcement

11 June 2019

COMPANY DETAILS

ABN: 62 147 346 334

PRINCIPAL AND REGISTERED OFFICE
Parkway Minerals NL
Level 1
675 Murray St
West Perth WA 6005

POSTAL ADDRESS
PO Box 1088
West Perth WA 6872

W
www.parkwayminerals.com.au

E info@parkwayminerals.com.au

P +61 8 9479 5386

F +61 8 9475 0847

ASX CODE
PWN

FRANKFURT CODE
A1JH27

CORPORATE INFORMATION
11 June 2019
608M Ordinary shares
123M Partly paid shares
68M Unlisted options

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Adrian Griffin
(Non-Executive Chairman)
Patrick McManus
(Managing Director)
Natalia Streltsova
(Non-Executive Director)

PARKWAY MINERALS (ASX:PWN) LAKE SEABROOK PROJECT RETURNS ENCOURAGING POTASH VALUES

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Initial field brine sampling program completed
- Solution assays up to 4209 mg/l potassium returned from near surface water samples

Fertiliser feedstock explorer Parkway Minerals (ASX: PWN), (**PWN, Parkway** or **The Company**) is pleased to announce the results of its initial sampling program on it's 100% owned Lake Seabrook Potash Brine Project.

The Lake Seabrook Project is located approximately 450 km northeast of Perth and approximately 80 km north east of Southern Cross in the Yilgarn region of Western Australia (Figures 1 and 2). A field crew has recently carried out a water sampling program along one of the lakes within the project area.

Parkways Managing Director, Patrick McManus, said "This sampling program covers less than half the project area but has returned some relatively high near surface potassium in brine. Follow up work will investigate the extent of paleochannels and deeper brine values"

FIgure 1: Lake Seabrook Location

BACKGROUND

The Lake Seabrook project is a salt lake in the Wheatbelt region of Western Australia, northeast of Southern Cross, very close to the Perth-Kalgoorlie rail line. The Company has approximately 101 square kilometres of granted tenure over the lake surface.

The Company's principal exploration target will be paleochannels within the lake that may contain high concentrations of potassium mineralisation. This is a similar exploration model to other salt lake potash explorers within Western Australia. Should the Company's exploration be successful, the Lake Seabrook Project holds significant infrastructure advantages that could significantly reduce costs to any future operation.

Lake Seabrook is a large paleovalley salt lake that overlies a basement of granite and greenstone rocks of Archaean age.

A field crew using quad bikes completed a traverse through the centre of Lake Seabrook. Samples were collected approximately 500m apart (Figure 2). The samples were collected from shallow pits dug on the surface of the lake. No water seepage was returned from 5 of the holes. The holes that returned a brine sample samples were assayed by Nagrom Laboratories Pty Ltd for Ca, K, Li, Mg ,Na, P, U, SO4, pH, TDS. A full table of the sample results is presented as table 1.

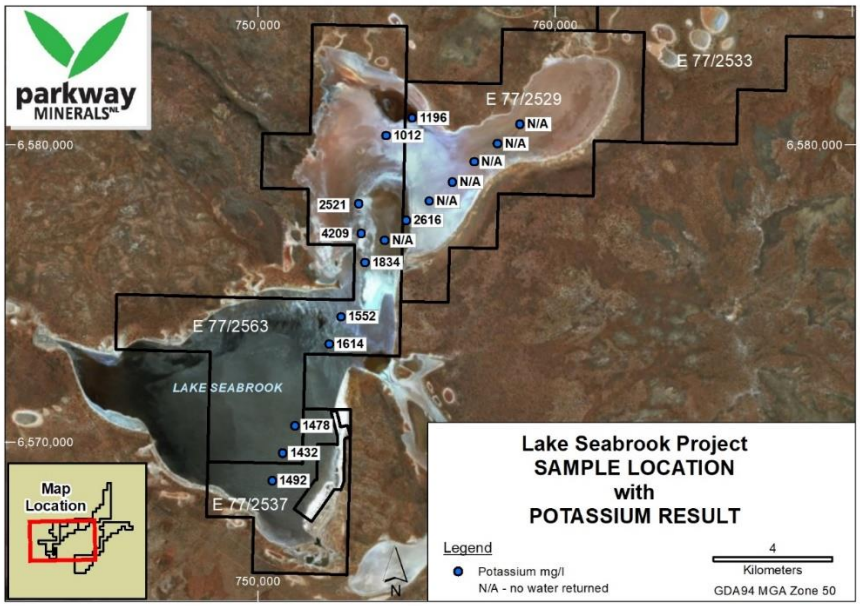

FIgure 2: Lake Seabrook Sample Plan

The potassium sample results ranged from 1012 mg/l to 4209mg/l. In the central part of the lake system three brine samples returned potassium concentrations of 2521 mg/l, 2616mg/l and 4209 mg/l which is considered encouraging.

The current program did not test the primary target which is deeper alluvial channel sands within the lake. However the programme cinfrims that potassium in solution is present in high concentrations in the near surface brine.

NEXT STEPS

These results are encouraging, the company has only completed sampling over approximately half of the project area. Parkway intends to complete further surface sampling on the remaining parts of the project area as well as ground seismic surveys to define paleochannels to drill test. For further details please contact:

Parkway Minerals NL:
Patrick McManus
Managing Director
Mob:+61 408 956 798
Email:patrick.mcmanus@parkwayminerals.com.au
Web: www.parkwayminerals.com.au

About Parkway Minerals

Parkway Minerals (ASX:PWN) is an exploration company focused on developing large greensand deposits in West Australia's Perth Basin. The Company aims to define a substantial resource base and investigate how best to recover phosphate, potash and other minerals from the Dandaragan Trough. The project is well situated in relation to infrastructure, with close access to rail, power and gas. A successful commercial outcome will allow the Company to become a major contributor to the potash and phosphate markets at a time of heightened regional demand.

The Company has a major land holding over the Dandaragan Trough, one of the world's largest known glauconite deposits. Previous exploration indicates glauconite sediments are widespread for more than 150km along strike and 30km in width. Current JORC compliant Indicated Mineral Resources stand at 250Mt at 2.9% P_2O_5 of phosphate mineralisation and 175Mt at 4.2% K_2O, amenable to processing by the K-Max process (ASX release:3 June 2015).

The Company owns 44.2 M shares in Davenport Resources (ASX :DAV), focused on potash exploration in the South Harz region of central Germany, and 6.8M shares in Lithium Australia NL(ASX:LIT,) focused on lithium technology.

Competent Persons Statement

The information that relates to the sampling and geochemical analysis has been collected and compiled by Mr James Guy. Mr Guy is a consultant engaged by the company and is a member of the Australian Institute of Metallurgy. Mr Guy has sufficient experience in the style of mineralisation and the activites under consideration to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australisian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Guy consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

						Solutions										
Sample ID	**Sample Type**	**East**	**North**	**Depth**	**Comment**	**Ca**	**K**	**Li**	**Mg**	**NA**	**P**	**Th**	**U**	**SO_4**	**pH**	**TDS**
						mg/L	**mg/l**	**mg/L**	**mg/L**	**mg/L**	**mg/L**	**m/g/l**	**mg/L**	**mg/l**		**g/l**
LSW001	Water	750467	6568700	0.3		570	1492	-1	8863	105229	4	-0.5	-0.5	12186	6.9	397
LSW002	Water	750825	6569634	0.3		538	1432	-1	8787	105084	3	-0.5	-0.5	12321	6.7	354
LSW003	Water	751235	6570540	0.3		498	1478	-1	9668	107257	2	-0.5	-0.5	13341	6.7	346
LSW006	Water	752377	6573296	0.3		583	1614	-1	10186	97379	2	-0.5	-0.5	13611	6.6	335
LSW007	Water	752785	6574212	0.3		568	1552	2	9976	102568	3	-0.5	-0.5	12555	6.5	350
LSW009	Water	753590	6576033	0.3		532	1834	-1	11288	97918	2	-0.5	-0.5	14397	6.6	348
LSW010	Water	753472	6577025	0.3		224	4209	-1	27044	80212	3	-0.5	-0.5	32784	6.5	378
LSW011	Water	753382	6578017	0.3		396	2521	1	16371	92607	3	-0.5	-0.5	20292	6.6	376
LSW012		754251	6576783	0.4	No seepage											
LSW013	Water	754977	6577465	0.3		396	2616	-1	17485	88907	4	-0.5	-0.5	21660	6.5	440
LSW014		755750	6578107	0.4	No seepage											
LSW015		756530	6578743	0.4	No seepage											
LSW016		757258	6579418	0.4	No seepage											
LSW017		578046	6580037	0.4	No seepage											
LSW018		758804	6580697	0.4	No seepage											
LSW019	Water	755180	6580898	0.3		669	1196	-1	8533	93107	2	-0.5	-0.5	13359	6.3	315
LSW020	Water	754306	6580301	0.3		697	1012	-1	8590	88074	5	-0.5	-0.5	13611	6.3	305

Table 1: Solution assays

Appendix 1 JORC Tables

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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 (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.*	Brine samples were collected from shallow holes dug into the surface of the lake.
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).*	• Not Appliciable
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.*	• Not Appliciabe
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.*	• Samples were not geologically logged. The results of the current sampling will not be used for resource estimation purposes .

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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 results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No field standard or duplicates were collected. • Brine water was collected into a 500m clean plastic screwtop bottle. Clay /mud was suspended in the brine which settled during storage. • Due to the remote field location brine samples were not refrigerated but were stored away from direct sunlight and submitted to the laboratory within 3 days of collection. • The brine sample volume is small but is adequate to give a reasonable indication of the chemical properties of the fluids.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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.*	• All samples were sent to Nagrom Laboratories Pty Ltd , Perth. • Solutions were analysed for Na,Ca, K,Mg,P,SO4, and V by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectometry and Li and U by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectometry. TDS by gravimetric, Cl^- and NO3 were analysed colourmetrically • Standard laboratory QA/QC procedures were followed by the analytical laboratory .
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.*	• Due to the preliminary nature of the sampling program, there has been no independent verification of the results
Location of data points	• *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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The location of the auger holes was by hand held GPS with an accuracy of between 2- 3 m. • The datum was GDA 94 zone 50.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The current sampling program was reconnaissance in nature. With samples sites located approximately 500 m apart The results of the current work will not be used in future resource calculations
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.*	• Due to the large areal extent of the lake surface within the project area the current sampling is not considered representative of the project area.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected and stored on site before being transported and delivered to the laboratory by field personnel involved in collecting the samples
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of the sampling technique or results has been completed

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 license to operate in the area.*	• Tenements forming the companies Lake Seabrook Project are E77/2592,E 77/2532,E 77/2533, E77/2537,E77/2563 • Tenements are all granted. • All tenements are held 100% by Parkway Minerals NL • There is no registered native title claim over the project area . • There are currently no recorded national parks or reserves within the area of the tenements. •
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No exploration weork for potash has been undertaken on the lake in the past. • Previous work has explored the area for gold, iron ore, tungsten , copper but little work appears to have been completed on the surface of the lake
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The principal commodity being explored for is potassium within arid salt lakes. Two types of deposit models are being used. Near

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		surface enrichment of potassium in brines that can be concentrated and extracted by surface trenching, and potassium rich brines within deeper channel sands that are believed to be developed and the base and within the lake profile.
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 level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *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.*	• Details of the location of the samples reported is provided in the body of the report
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.*	Sample results are presented as reported by the laboratory, no weighting, or application of high grade or low grade cuts have been applied.
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 lake sediments hosting the potential mineralisation within the lake sediments or brines are flat lying, There is likely to be both vertical and horizontal zonation withn the deposit . • No down hole intervals of mineralisation have been reported.
Diagrams	• *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.*	• Appropriate plans and maps are provided in the body of the report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 results have been included.
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.*	• Exploration work completed on the project at this stage is preliminary in nature. Other work completed by the Company has included open file search and acquisition and reprocessing of open file and government geophysical datasets
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.*	• The Company intends to undertake additional surface sampling and mapping. This work will be followed by surface geophysical surveys including passive seismic and gravity to locate channels followed by aircore drill testing.