Exploring and Developing Mineral Deposits in Laos:

The Ban Houayxai Gold Silver Deposit
Laos: a great place to operate

- Good operating environment, stable government
- Ready access to key infrastructure: power, water, road
- Mineral Exploration and Production Agreement (“MEPA”) – sets out approvals process for project development, operating framework and fiscal regime – mine development fast track
- 25% company tax rate and net smelter return royalty of 3% to 6%
- GoL has exercised its option to acquire 10% of Phu Bia Mining Ltd
Regional Location

Map showing regional location with labels for Phu Kham and Ban Houayxai.
PanAust: production and five growth projects

- Foundation for growth: Phu Kham Operation providing strong cash flow
- Ban Houayxai Gold-Silver Project: on track for production in early 2012
- Phu Kham Upgrade Project: increase to design copper in concentrate capacity from mid-2012
- Inca de Oro, Chile: an alliance with Codelco and a beach-head into South America
- Phonsavan Copper-Gold Project, Laos
- Puthep Copper Project, Thailand: potential for a 25,000-30,000tpa copper project

Data shown on a 100% equity basis.
Phu Kham: a foundation for growth

- Consistent, strong operating performances
- 2010 production: 67,806t copper in concentrate at a cash cost\(^1\) of US$0.87/lb after precious metal credits from 60,642oz gold and 507,590oz silver
- 2011 Ore Reserve tonnes increased 37%; mine life extended to over 14 years
- Ongoing resource extension drilling
- LCT Prospect: potential new discovery

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1: C1 direct operating costs, based on payable copper in concentrate produced, after precious metal credits. Data shown on a 100% equity basis.
Phu Kham Upgrade

- Mill processing rate to increase by 33% to a nominal 16Mtpa on primary ore; potential to process 17Mtpa of softer lower grade ore
- Upgrade planned for completion mid-2012: timed to coincide with scheduled decline in head grades as more primary ore is mined and processed
- Design copper in concentrate production levels to increase to between 65,000t and 70,000t per annum, more than offsetting scheduled decline in ore head grades

Data shown on a 100% equity basis.
Ban Houayxai Gold-Silver Project

- Open pit mining operation feeding a conventional 4Mtpa CIL gold plant
- Annual production of over 100,000oz of gold and 700,000oz of silver for a minimum eight-year mine life from 2012
- Cash cost of between US$400/oz and US$450/oz after silver credits
- Low strip ratio of 1.5:1
- Metallurgical recoveries of +90% for gold and +70% for silver on oxide/transitional ore
- November 2009 estimated capital cost of US$150M from Nov 2009: capital pressures and scope changes may see capital costs increase by US$15-25M

1: Before royalty, assumes silver by-product credit at US$13/oz
Data shown on a 100% equity basis.
Phonsavan Copper-Gold Project

- Pre-feasibility resource drill program in progress
- Comprises the KTL and Tharkhek deposits located 5km apart

Phonsavan:
- Population 57,000
- ~250km to coast - Vietnam
- Excellent access to power and road infrastructure
PanAust has acquired a majority interest in the Inca de Oro Copper-Gold Project in Chile.

Potential for the development of an operation producing 50,000t copper and 40,000oz gold per annum at a competitive cash cost over a plus 10-year mine life.

Project benefits from excellent existing infrastructure.

Consistent with PanAust’s corporate growth strategy.

Data shown on a 100% equity basis.
Puthep Copper Project¹, Thailand

- Feasibility study review underway
- Whole of ore leaching is the preferred processing option for the near-surface chalcocite copper mineralisation
- Targeting a project with annual production of 25,000t to 30,000t of cathode copper over an eight year mine life

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¹: The Puthep Project is a joint venture between PanAust and Padaeng Industry Public Company. PanAust will earn a 51% interest in Puthep by completing a feasibility study on the Puthep Copper Project and has further options to acquire a total 60%-70% interest.
Laos: employment and training

- Approximately 2,300 employees; ~85% are Lao nationals
- Up-skilling of the Lao workforce; PanAust has developed scholarship and apprenticeship programs in conjunction with colleges, universities and polytechnics in Laos and Thailand
- PanAust received the 2011 award for “Best Community Development Initiative” at the Asia Mining Congress in Singapore in recognition of the positive contribution that PanAust’s Technical Trades Training program is making to local communities and the greater Lao economy
Community Development Fund, Laos

- PanAust provides US$300,000 annually to the Community Development Fund
- Funding and support for: health, livelihood, education, infrastructure and commercial development initiatives
- Phu Kham purchases almost 50% of its fresh produce for the accommodation camp kitchen from local communities
- PanAust received the 2010 award for “Best Community Development Initiative” at the Asia Mining Congress in Singapore in recognition of PanAust’s Livelihood Improvement Program designed to assist sustainable development of the local communities
The Contract Area
Regional Geology and Major Prospect Location
## MEPA Principal Mineralisation Styles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposit</th>
<th>Mineralisation Style</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phu Kham Mine</td>
<td>Porphyry Cu/Au skarn analogue</td>
<td>Brownfields Exploration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ban Houayxai</td>
<td>Mesothermal Au/Ag</td>
<td>Brownfields Exploration</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSV Cu Project</td>
<td>Stratabound/Skarn</td>
<td>Expln/Inferred Resource Drilling</td>
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<td>Phu He</td>
<td>Epithermal Au/Ag</td>
<td>Exploration Planning</td>
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<td>LCT Hill</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Exploration Drilling</td>
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<td>Ban Phonxai</td>
<td>Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide</td>
<td>Exploration Drilling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nam Ve</td>
<td>Qtz Vein Hosted Au/Ag Deposit</td>
<td>Exploration Pre-Drilling</td>
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<td>Nam Xane</td>
<td>Skarn Cu/Au</td>
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<td>Nam The</td>
<td>Skarn Cu/Au</td>
<td>Trenching Completed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geochemical Anomalies</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Various</td>
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Deposit Location
Site Layout

1.5 km long mineralized ridge

Camp
Ban Houayxai is hosted within a Permo-Carboniferous Age (285Ma), poly-deformed and metamorphosed volcano-sedimentary package.

Gold–silver mineralisation occurs as a structurally controlled, narrow vein and disseminated style within intermediate composition volcanics and minor siliclastics. Later high grade breccia structures.

Mineralised veins are composed of quartz + pyrite ± carbonate ± base metals ± electrum ± native silver.

The grade of veins generally increases with intensity of deformation.

Current resource of 42.7Mt @ 1.14 gt Au + 8.02 g/t Ag. New MRE scheduled for end of September 2011.
Deposit Geology - Section

- Narrow vein, structurally controlled Au-Ag deposit (little evidence for epithermal style)

- Mineralized veins sparsely distributed, rare in outcrop, occur within poorly defined zones

- Grade increases with intensity of deformation

- Two styles of Au-Ag mineralization recognized:
  - Vein hosted
  - Sediment hosted
Mineralization – Vein Hosted

- Vein hosted mineralization predominately in intermediate volcanics, lesser extent in arkosic sandstone

- Mineralized veins (qtz-py+cb+base metals+electrum) are extensional in nature and formed in response to normal faulting (F1)

- High grades (10-70g/t Au, 50-700g/t Ag) occur as relatively narrow (0.5-1m), steeply dipping veins termed Quartz Vein Breccia

- Lower grades (0.5-10g/t Au, 1-20g/t Ag) occur as broader, more moderately dipping vein zones

HDD131 69m – 78.8g/t Au, 68.8g/t Ag

HDD111 230m – 4g/t Au, 1.5g/t Ag
Mineralization – Sediment Hosted

- Sediment hosted mineralization occurs within silica-clay altered volcaniclastic sandstone (siliciclastic package)
- Fine grained disseminated pyrite in low abundance (0.5%), rare galena and sphalerite observed
- Relatively high grade (1-5g/t Au, 10-30g/t Ag) and zones show good continuity
- Relationship between grade and deformation (in-situ brecciation) similar to vein hosted style

HDD111 324m – 66.8g/t Au, 316g/t Ag
HDD091 144m – 3.9g/t Au, 30.7g/t Ag
Exploration History - Summary

- 1994 – 1997: Discovery (Phu Bia Mining (PBM) – Normandy-Anglo JV Company)
  - Ban Houayxai identified as a gold anomaly by BLEG sampling during a regional stream sediment survey (>20ppb anomalous)
  - Ridge and spur soil auger sampling program identified a broad geochemical anomaly (1.1x1.3km), 606 samples, 1.04g/t Au peak, 20 samples >0.5g/t Au, anomalous Pb and As
  - Rock grab sampling, 153 total samples, peak 20g/t Au, 53 samples >0.1g/t Au
  - Drilled 9 vertical scout holes with man portable rig, HSD003 100m @ 0.74g/t Au, 5.63g/t Ag
  - Economic potential of Ag not fully considered. No mention in final report.
  - Exploration abandoned at end of 1997
2002: Exploration (PBM – PanAust-Newmont JV Company)

- PanAust acquires 80%, Newmont takeover of Normandy retains 20%
- 19 mostly vertical, shallow RC holes drilled to 50x50m infill/extension to test oxide potential around previous scout drilling
- 17 of 19 holes return mineralized intercepts >0.3g/t Au, many holes end in mineralization
- Assay for Au only, no Ag
- Geological mapping identifies 1,300x350m N-NW striking target zone largely based on distribution of quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes trending along the ridge line
- Mineralization identified to be hosted in stockwork and low angle veining in abundance, believed to be centered around porphyry dykes
- Possibility of supergene enrichment and presence of colluvium identified on the western flank of ridge

- 46 shallow (60m), vertical RC holes drilled on 25x25m spacing to test the oxide Au potential
- 5 metallurgical diamond holes drilled to intersect the N-NW target zone
- Assays for Au only, no Ag
- Focussed on establishing an oxide gold inventory across the southern portion of the contract area. BHI considered as one of a number of satellite deposits to feed the Phu Bia gold cap project, with ore treated at a central heap leach at the Phu Kham minesite.
- Geological review concludes a combination of stockwork vein and disseminated styles of mineralization.
- Deposit interpreted as distal expression of unusual porphyry Cu-Au system
- A deposit scale thrust identified and postulated that mineralized veining associated with this structure
- First Au resource estimate completed.
- Mining licence approved for the area by Government of Laos in July 2004 on completion of the Phu Bia gold project feasibility study.
Exploration History – Summary

  - PanAust exercises option to acquire remaining 20% of PBM from Newmont
  - Minimal exploration as company was focused on developing the Phu Kham Cu-Au deposit

- **2006: Scoping Study (PBM – PanAust Company)**
  - Focus shifts to consider BHI as stand alone operation
  - 151 vertical RC holes drilled to improve confidence in oxide resource, test strike extent of oxide and transitional mineralization
  - Drilling program forms the basis of revised geological model and scoping study
  - 8 additional RC holes to follow up soil anomalism confirms mineralized colluvium on western flank of hill
  - Assays for Au only, no Ag
  - Scoping study considers 3 possible scenarios; 1) satellite heap leach oxide operation, 2) stand alone heap leach oxide operation, 3) stand alone CIL plant operation
Exploration History – Summary

2006-2007: Exploration (PBM – PanAust Company)

- 15 deep (200-300m) diamond holes oriented -60°/090° drilled to test primary mineralization. Each drillhole intersects significant mineralization, includes 2 meter composites up to 71.2g/t Au (HDD007)

- Samples are routinely analyzed for elements other than Au. Results indicate significant potential for Ag

- Revised geological model retains the concept of a west dipping, N-S striking subvertical fault structural control on mineralization, oriented along the prominent N-S trending ridge

- Issues are identified with the oriented core and data collection procedures possibly affecting the integrity of structural data in early diamond drilling
2007-2008: Pre-Feasibility (PBM – PanAust Company)

- 17 infill diamond holes oriented -60°/090° drilled to 100x100m spacing, results trigger Pre-Feasibility study to develop stand alone operation

- Pad construction exposes a zone of E-W striking, sub-vertical north dipping veins. Sampling returns values up to 195g/t Au and 1210g/t Ag

- First time high grade mineralization was observed on surface marking a turning point in the understanding of the deposit

- 3 diamond holes oriented -60°/135° drilled to test hypothesis. All holes return significant intercepts

- Start detailed structural review of BHI deposit; historical data, review data collection procedures, engaged specialized consultants

- Major Findings:
  1) main controlling structures strike E-W, moderate to shallow north dip
  2) Strong N-S trending topographic relief is deceiving and has significant effect of surface map pattern of shallow dipping structures
  3) No evidence for major N-S ridge line parallel fault

- Rest of season spent drilling uniformly wide spaced pattern of holes oriented -60°/180° to define resource
Exploration History – Summary

- 2007-2008: Pre-Feasibility (PBM – PanAust Company)
  - New 3-D geology and mineralization model produced to reflect revised structural interpretation
  - Re-assay of historical pulps in storage for Ag
  - Updated resource estimate forms basis of Pre-feasibility study, includes Ag
  - Wide-spaced soil grid completed to determine geochemical footprint/extent of the deposit, previously unknown anomalous zones identified, eg SE extension
2009: Feasibility (PBM – PanAust Company)

- Conclusions of Pre-Feasibility leads to decision to complete Feasibility Study on developing the oxide and transitional component of the deposit

- (Phase 6) 130 holes oriented -60°/180° (75% DD, 25% RC) drilled to complete 50x50m pattern to prove-up oxide and transitional resources across the Pre-Feasibility generated optimal pit shell

- Selected holes drilled deeper to continue to test primary mineralization, high potential confirmed

- Consistent, detailed structural data collection and analysis confirms geology/mineralization models

- Change from 2m sampling interval to 1m sampling interval

- Detailed topographic survey completed over the deposit area

- PIMA study to investigate alteration assemblages; preliminary results show good correlation between 2200nm illite and high grade.

- Deposit remains open at depth, ie significant primary potential

- Drilling ongoing and will continue through 2011 -2012
Exploration History – Summary


BHX Drilling Program 10 Phase A
- Target inferred resource blocks at the base of the existing optimal pit with consideration given to establishing a 100m x 100m spacing at 400mRL and 200m x 200m spacing at 300mRL

BHX Drilling Program 10 Phase B
- Infill to a 100m x 50m (north-south x east-west) grid pattern at 400mRL while retaining 200 x 200m spacing at 300mRL

BHX Drilling Program 10 Phase C
- Infill to a 50m x 50m grid pattern at 400mRL within the existing optimal pit and potentially to a 100m x 100m spacing at 300mRL depending on the results of Phase A and any potential revised pit optimisation

A pre-mining grade control program demonstrated acceptable comparison and reconciliation with MRE oxide resource estimates
Drilling to Date

Drilling Total:
484 holes for ~55,000m
Ban Houayxai: Unexploded Ordinance

- Laos regarded as the most bombed nation, per capita, in the world

- Estimated that over 2 million tonnes of ordinance dropped during the Indochina War

- Estimated that approximately 30% did not explode

- Abundant ordinance from military ground fighting also common

- PBM uses experienced UXO clearance contractors to minimize the risk

- PBM also clears contaminated ground as a service to the community
### Phu Kham Reserves and Resources*

#### Ore Reserves
(Using price assumptions of US$2.50/lb copper, US$1,100/oz gold and US$18/oz silver)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Tonnes (Mt)</th>
<th>Copper grade (%)</th>
<th>Gold grade (g/t)</th>
<th>Silver grade (g/t)</th>
<th>Cont. copper (000t)</th>
<th>Cont. gold (000oz)</th>
<th>Cont. silver (000oz)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proved</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probable</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>4,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>1,630</td>
<td>14,000</td>
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#### Mineral Resources
(0.25% copper cut-off)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Tonnes (Mt)</th>
<th>Copper grade (%)</th>
<th>Gold grade (g/t)</th>
<th>Silver grade (g/t)</th>
<th>In situ copper (000t)</th>
<th>In situ gold (000oz)</th>
<th>In situ silver (000oz)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measured</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>1,340</td>
<td>11,260</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>4,960</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,060</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1,320</td>
<td>1,880</td>
<td>17,280</td>
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* As at 1 January 2011. Reported on a 100% equity basis – PanAust has a 90% beneficial interest.
Ban Houayxai Ore Reserves*

Ore Reserves (using price assumptions of US$1,100/oz gold and US$18/oz silver)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Tonnes (Mt)</th>
<th>Gold grade (g/t)</th>
<th>Silver grade (g/t)</th>
<th>Cont. Gold (000oz)</th>
<th>Cont. Silver (000oz)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proved</td>
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<td>0.77</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>1,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Probable</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>6,900</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>36</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.77</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>880</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,500</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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## Ban Houayxai Mineral Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Gold grade (g/t)</th>
<th>Silver grade (g/t)</th>
<th>In situ Gold (000oz)</th>
<th>In situ Silver (000oz)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oxide</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@ 0.2g/t gold cut-off grade</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Measured</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>370</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>1,180</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SUB TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.61</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>350</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,620</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Transitional</strong></td>
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<td>8.7</td>
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<td><strong>4,730</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Primary</strong></td>
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<td>@ 0.4g/t gold cut-off grade</td>
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<tr>
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<td>9.2</td>
<td>620</td>
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<td>0.89</td>
<td>7.6</td>
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<td><strong>SUB TOTAL</strong></td>
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<td><strong>8.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,210</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,770</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Combined Oxide/Transitional/Primary Resources</strong></td>
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<td><strong>7.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>17,130</strong></td>
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Estimated using a geologically constrained model and indicator kriging at the stated cut-off grades. Rounding may cause minor computational discrepancies.

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### Inca de Oro Mineral Resources*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Tonnes (Mt)</th>
<th>Copper grade (%)</th>
<th>Gold grade (g/t)</th>
<th>Mo grade (%)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oxide</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.004</td>
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<td>13.3</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.08</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mixed</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.004</td>
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<td><strong>Combined Oxide-Mixed</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Supergene</strong></td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
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<td>1.31</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.005</td>
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<td><strong>Primary</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>373.8</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>299.0</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Combined Supergene-Primary</strong></td>
<td>SUB TOTAL</td>
<td>683.2</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Resources</strong></td>
<td>SUB TOTAL</td>
<td>769.7</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

* Reported on a 100% equity basis. PanAust has a 59.4% beneficial interest in Inca de Oro.
Carmen Mineral Resources*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Measured</th>
<th>Indicated</th>
<th>Inferred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transitional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper grade (%)</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold grade (g/t)</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper grade (%)</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold grade (g/t)</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Transitional and Primary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper grade (%)</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold grade (g/t)</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*PanAust has a 100% beneficial interest in Carmen.
# KTL Mineral Resources*

## Mineral Resources (0.25% copper cut-off)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Tonnes (Mt)</th>
<th>Copper grade (%)</th>
<th>Gold grade (g/t)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated using a geologically constrained model and ordinary kriging. Rounding may cause minor computational discrepancies.

* As at 1 January 2011. Reported on a 100% equity basis – PanAust has a 90% beneficial interest.
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Calculation of copper equivalent tonnes

Copper equivalent production referred to in this report was calculated by combining copper, gold and silver production using the following equation:

\[
\text{Copper equivalent tonnes} = \text{copper tonnes} + \frac{\text{value of gold produced (US$)}}{\text{copper price (US$/tonne)}} + \frac{\text{value of silver produced (US$)}}{\text{copper price (US$/tonne)}}
\]

Competent Person Statements

The data in this presentation that relate to Exploration Results, and Mineral Resources are based on information reviewed by Mr Dan Brost who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Brost is a full time employee of PanAust Limited. Mr Brost has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Brost consents to the inclusion in this presentation of the Mineral Resources in the form and context in which they appear.

The data in this presentation that relate to Ore Reserves for Phu Kham are based on information reviewed by Dr Jon Gaunt who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Gaunt is a full time employee of PanAust Limited. Dr Gaunt has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Dr Gaunt consents to the inclusion in this presentation of the Ore Reserves in the form and context in which they appear.

The data in this presentation that relate to Ore Reserves for Ban Houayxai are based on information reviewed by Mr David Reid who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Reid is a full time employee of PanAust Limited. Mr Reid has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Reid consents to the inclusion in this presentation of the Ore Reserves in the form and context in which they appear.
Thank You