POWER MINERALS

ASX RELEASE

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ASX CODE

PNN

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PROJECTS

Argentina
Salta Lithium Project

Santa Ines Copper-Gold Project

Australia
Eyre Peninsula Kaolin-Halloysite Project

Musgrave Nickel-Copper-Cobalt-PGE Project

First hole at Rincon salar returns excellent results; second hole reaches 520m

- **First hole in JORC Mineral Resource drilling program at Rincon salar at the Salta Lithium Project, Argentina, returns excellent lithium grades and brine density**
- **Hole PM23-VI-03 returns lithium grades of up to 331mg/L and a high average brine density of 1.20kg/L, confirming the Mineral Resource potential at Rincon**
- **Rincon drilling is planned to comprise 3 diamond core holes, designed to increase its existing JORC Mineral Resource**
- **Second diamond hole at Rincon has reached 520m depth, with results expected in July 2023**
- **Results will feed into a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) which is currently underway for Rincon**
- **Rincon is one of five salares that comprise Power's Salta Project**
- **Power's JORC Mineral Resource drilling campaign is designed to deliver a substantial upgrade to Salta's existing JORC Lithium Resource, to support future development plans.**

Lithium exploration and development company Power Minerals Limited (ASX: PNN) (**Power** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce drilling results from the first drillhole of its JORC Mineral Resource definition drilling program.

The drilling program is currently underway at the Rincon Salar, at its Salta Lithium-Brine Project, in the Salta province in the lithium triangle of north-west Argentina (Figure 4).

Hole PM23-VI-03 was successfully drilled to a depth of 345.6 metres at the Rincon Salar. Assay results from 15 packer brine samples taken from selected intervals within the hole have delivered excellent lithium grades and high brine density results;

- high brine density results of up to **331mg/L** (milligrams per litre) lithium (Li);
- average lithium grade of **272.7mg/L** Li; and
- brine density up to **1.21kg/L** (kilograms per litre).

See Table 1 for details of results.

In addition, PM23-VI-03 demonstrated visual porosity from surface to a depth of 306.6 metres, with multiples zone showing medium/high estimated visual porosity.

These results confirm the presence of lithium-bearing brines in the first hole at the priority Rincon salar, and are a positive indicator of strong aquifer thickness for brine within the hole. The lithium grades, brine density results and estimated visual porosity help confirm the Mineral Resource potential of the Rincon salar.

Drillhole PM23-VI-03 is situated near the eastern boundary in the central part of Power's licence area at the Rincon salar (Figure 1). Drilling is now underway at the second hole at Rincon (PM23-VI-04) which has reached a depth of 520 metres and is progressing well.

> **"Results from the first hole in our Mineral Resource definition drilling at the Rincon salar continue to confirm the JORC Mineral Resource potential of our ongoing drilling campaign at the Salta Project. The lithium grades and brine density results, plus the estimated visual porosity in hole PM23-VI-03, enhance our geological understanding of the area, and provide confidence in our ability to expand the existing JORC Mineral Resource at Rincon, and add additional Resources to the Salta Project's global JORC Mineral Resource. Drilling is now underway at the second hole at Rincon and we look forward to updating the market on results from this hole when they become available."**
>
> **Power Minerals Managing Director Mena Habib**

Sample	Depth from	Depth To	Density kg/L	Li mg/L	Notes
PNN2611	88.6	90.6	1.20	274.0	Averaged Lab duplicate
PNN2610	100.6	102.6	1.16	238.0	
PNN2609	112.6	114.6	1.21	291.0	
PNN2606	124.6	126.6	1.21	293.0	
PNN2605/2607	136.6	138.6	1.21	292.5	Averaged field duplicate
PNN2604	148.6	150.6	1.15	192.0	
PNN2603	160.6	162.6	1.16	191.0	
PNN2601	232.6	234.6	1.20	311.0	Averaged Lab duplicate
PNN2600	243.6	245.6	1.21	315.0	
PNN2599	253.6	255.6	1.21	331.0	
PNN2596	265.6	267.6	1.21	285.0	
PNN2595/2597	277.6	279.6	1.21	278.0	Averaged field duplicate
PNN2594	289.6	291.6	1.21	273.0	
PNN2593	301.6	345.6	1.21	268.0	Single Packer
PNN2613	307.6	345.6	1.21	258.0	Single Packer

Table 1: Highlight results for first drillhole (PM23-VI-03) at the Rincon salar

Background to Rincon Resource Drilling

Drilling at the Rincon salar is planned to consist of three diamond drillholes for a total of approximately 1,000 metres (Figure 1). It is designed to confirm results from previous drilling in 2017 and to test for additional potential lithium resources in the northern part of the licence area, and to increase the existing Rincon Mineral Resource (ASX announcement, 27 June 2018).

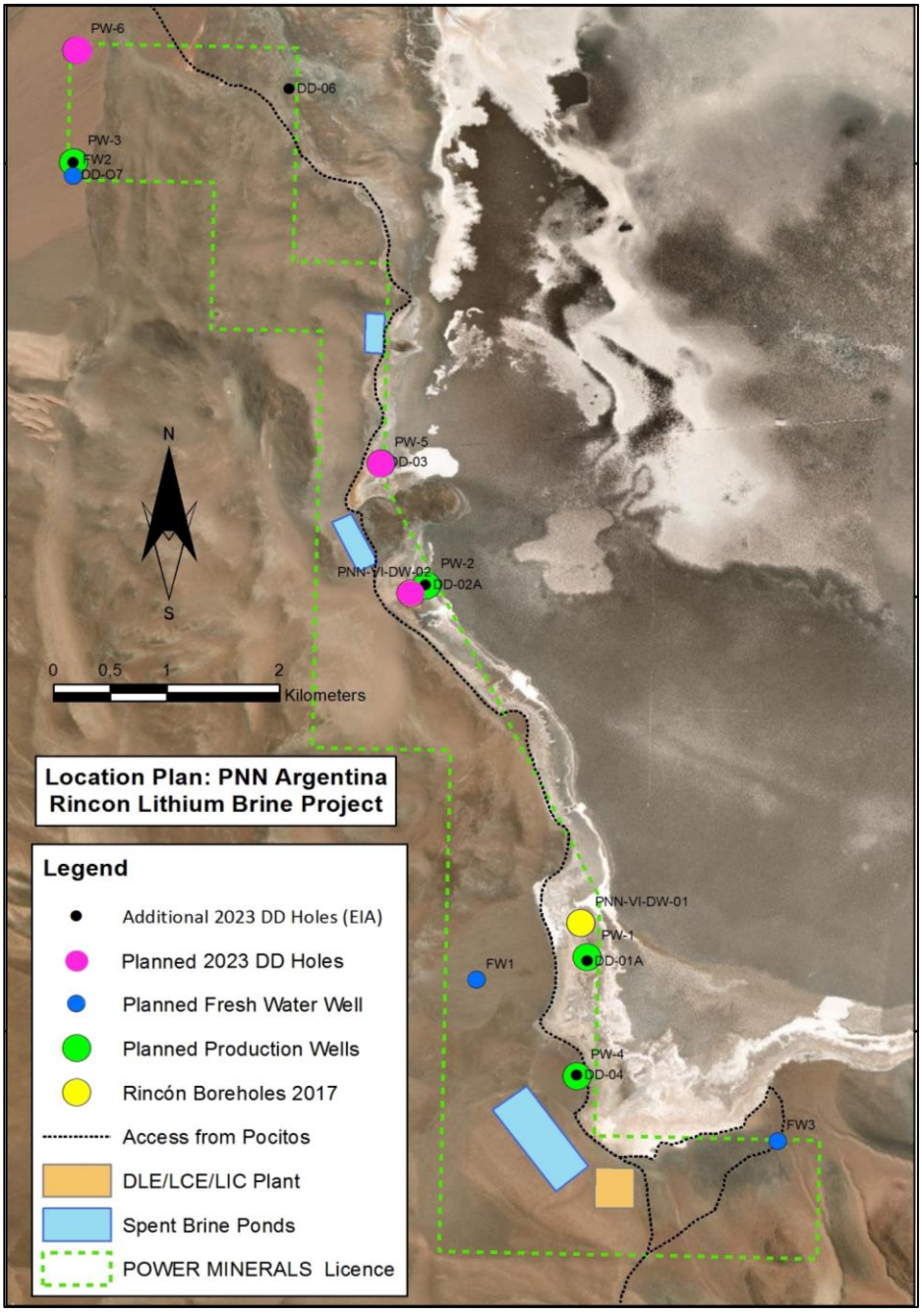

Figure 1: Location plan for lithium brine resource drilling and conceptual Rincon DLE development.

The drilling at Rincon and planned Mineral Resource upgrade will form a key input to the Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) currently being completed at Rincon (ASX announcement, 8 December 2022). The PEA is expected to be completed in Q3, calendar 2023.

Drilling at Rincon forms a key component of Power's ongoing Mineral Resource drilling campaign at the Salta Project, which is designed to expand the Project's existing JORC Mineral Resource, to support future development plans.

Power recently completed drilling at its first target, the Incahuasi salar, and the results delivered a maiden JORC Mineral Resource at Incahuasi, which adds to the total JORC Mineral Resource at the Salta Project (ASX announcement, 23 May 2023).

Figure 2: Brine sample from interval 196m-198m in drillhole PM23-VI-03 at Rincon Salar.

Figure 3: Core from interval 88.6m-90.6m in drillhole PM23-VI-03 at Rincon Salar.

About the Salta Lithium Project

The Salta Project is strategically located in the Salta province in north-west Argentina and is part of the Lithium Triangle, the world's leading lithium-brine region. The Project consists of five salares (salt lakes) that sit within seven mining leases, over a total project area of 147.07km^2. The Project's Incahuasi salar is located immediately adjacent to Ganfeng Lithium Co. Ltd's project and the Rincon salar is adjacent to Rincon Mining Ltd, recently acquired by Rio Tinto Ltd for US$825 million. Power is focused on the accelerated exploration and development of the Project, to drive shareholder value.

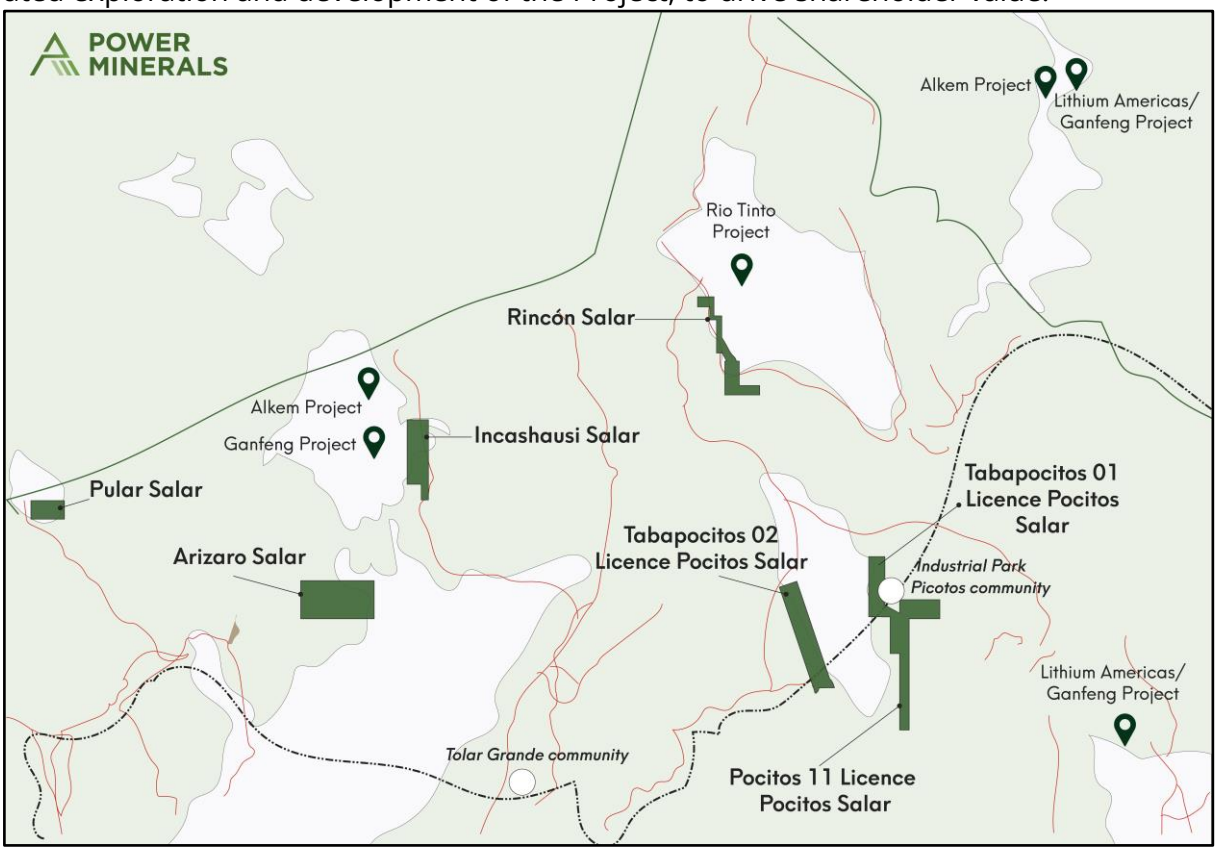

Figure 4: Salta Lithium Brine Project location map, north-west Argentina (PNN licences in green)

Authorised for release by the Board of Power Minerals Limited.

-ENDS-

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About Power Minerals Limited

Power Minerals Limited is an ASX-listed lithium-focused exploration and development company, committed to the systematic exploration and development of its core asset, the Salta Lithium Brine Project in the prolific lithium triangle in the Salta Province in Argentina. It is currently undertaking a major JORC Mineral Resource expansion drilling campaign at Salta, and is focused on expediting development of the Project in to a potential, future lithium producing operation. Power also has a portfolio of other assets in key, demand-driven commodities including; kaolin-halloysite, nickel-copper-cobalt and PGEs plus copper-gold.

Competent Persons Statement

This announcement regarding the Salta Lithium project has been prepared with information compiled by Marcela Casini, MAusIMM. Marcela Casini is an experienced and highly qualified hydrologist working with PNN Argentina, and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Marcela Casini consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward looking Statements

This announcement contains 'forward-looking information' that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'potential', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

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 (e.g. 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 mineralization 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 pulverized 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 mineralization types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The diamond drillhole was completed using triple tube HQ3 drilling with 61.1mm diameter core. Core recovery was measured on all core runs. • Sampling from the diamond core for petrophysical parameters has been completed but results have not yet been received. • Liquid samples were collected using drillhole double packers at various depths with regular two metre thicknesses and single packer over various thickness. • Drillhole packer fluid samples were measure at the time of sampling for density, temperature and pH. • During the packer test, several 200L drums are filled with drillhole fluid. If a single drum is not filled in 30 minutes, the formation interval being tested is considered dry, in that case it is considered that the fluid is only that within the drilling barrel and so is not representative of the formation at that depth. • To collect a representative sample the drillhole fluid must be cleaned. Current sampling involved taking out the amount of brine that represents three times the drillhole volume capacity at any given depth. • Fifteen liquid samples (plus quality control samples) from given depths have been analysed for a suite of elements, density, electrical conductivity and pH.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	• Contractor Hidrotec SRL completed the drilling by triple tube HQ3 diamond core. • Surface brine has been used as drilling fluid for lubrication

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		during drilling.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximize 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.*	• Diamond drill core recoveries were calculated by measuring the core recovered against the drillers recorded depth for each diamond core run. • There can be high range in core recovery (zero to 100%) in some sections of drillhole. With complete core loss it is difficult to impossible to determine visual porosity for that interval. It is unknown if the core loss will reflect a positive or negative bias on the results reported over that down hole section. • Brine quality is not directly related to core recovery and is largely independent of the quality of core samples. However, the porosity and permeability of the lithologies where samples are taken is related to the rate of brine inflow.
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.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill core has been qualitatively logged by company geologists, recording lithology, alteration, sedimentary structures, visual porosity estimate to company procedures. • All drill core was photographed prior to removing from site. • The entire length of all drillhole core has been logged. • The drillhole is geophysically logged for resistivity and spontaneous potential (SP) to assist in identifying the aquifer.
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 maximize 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.*	• The sampling of drill core for petrophysical parameters is currently in progress.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The Alex Stewart (Norlab) laboratory in Palpala, Jujuy, Argentina, is used as the primary laboratory to conduct the assaying of the brine samples collected as part of the sampling program. The Alex Stewart laboratory specializes in the chemical analysis of brines and inorganic salts, with experience in this field. • Control samples including standards, blanks and blind duplicates were used to monitor potential contamination of samples and the repeatability of analyses. Control samples were inserted at a ratio of 1:3.1 field samples (32% control). • The control samples, including two blanks, three Standard and two field duplicate sample were all within acceptable ranges. • Alex Stewart also provided results for two laboratory duplicate with all values within acceptable variances.
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.*	• On completion of the drilling, the logging and sampling data will be checked by the Exploration Manager for inconsistencies and then stored in an MS Access relational database. • No holes were twinned. • Drill core was logged by hand on printed log sheets. Data is then input into MS Excel spreadsheets which are then emailed to database manager for input into MS Access. The data is interrogated and all discrepancies are communicated and resolved with the field teams to ensure only properly verified data is stored in the Access database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drillhole collar was initially surveyed with a hand held GPS. • No drillhole downhole orientation surveys were conducted on the vertical hole. • All work has been carried out using standard WGS84 UTM Zone 19S coordinate system.
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.*	• This drillhole is on the western side of the Rincon salar (Salta) and the diamond drilling spacing when complete is expected to be sufficient to establish the geological and grade continuity of the deposit for Mineral Resource estimation.
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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The salt lake (salar) deposits that contain lithium-bearing brines generally have sub-horizontal beds and lenses that contain sand, gravel, salt, silt and clay. The vertical diamond drill hole will provide a better understanding of the stratigraphy and the nature of the sub-surface brine bearing aquifers • Reported depths are all down-hole depths in metres.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were transported to the laboratory for chemical analysis in sealed 1-litre rigid plastic bottles with sample numbers clearly identified. Samples were transported by a trusted member of the team or courier. • The water samples were moved from the drillhole site to secure storage at the camp on a daily basis
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All planned sampling techniques and procedures for data capture were deemed to be of industry standard and satisfactory; being supervised by the company's senior and experienced geologists.

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.*	• Mina 'Villanovena 1' File Number 19565 is held 100% by Power Minerals SA, an Argentina entity wholly owned by Power Minerals Ltd (ASX:PNN). • The Mina is held under grant from the Mining Court of Salta Province, Argentina in perpetuity and is appropriately maintained.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There is no known modern exploration in this local area by other parties.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The sediments within the salar consist of salt/halite, clay, sand and silt horizons, accumulated in the salar from terrestrial sedimentation and evaporation of brines. • Brines within the Salt Lake are formed by the solar concentration of fluids containing trace amounts of elements such as lithium. The lithium originated as a product of geothermal fluids and the weathering of volcanic rocks. • Geology was recorded during the diamond drilling.

Drillhole 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*
		• Drillhole ID: PM23-VI-03
		• Easting: 682561 (WGS84, Zone 19S)
		• Northing: 7337041 (WGS84 Zone 19S)
		• Elevation: 3769 metres (above sea level)
		• Total hole depth: 345.6 metres (downhole, vertical)
		• Sample results, Li in mg/L, depth in metres, and density in kg/L.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the drillhole 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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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*	• Assay mean averages have been provided where multiple sampling occurs in the same sampling interval. Multiple samples include both field and laboratory duplicate samples.

Sample	Depth **From**	Depth **To**	**Density**	Li	**Notes**
PNN2611	88.6	90.6	1.20	274.0	Averaged Lab duplicate
PNN2610	100.6	102.6	1.16	238.0	
PNN2609	112.6	114.6	1.21	291.0	
PNN2606	124.6	126.6	1.21	293.0	
PNN2605/2607	136.6	138.6	1.21	292.5	Averaged field duplicate
PNN2604	148.6	150.6	1.15	192.0	
PNN2603	160.6	162.6	1.16	191.0	
PNN2601	232.6	234.6	1.20	311.0	Averaged Lab duplicate
PNN2600	243.6	245.6	1.21	315.0	
PNN2599	253.6	255.6	1.21	331.0	
PNN2596	265.6	267.6	1.21	285.0	
PNN2595/2597	277.6	279.6	1.21	278.0	Averaged field duplicate
PNN2594	289.6	291.6	1.21	273.0	
PNN2593	301.6	345.6	1.21	268.0	Single Packer
PNN2613	307.6	345.6	1.21	258.0	Single Packer

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralization 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The drillhole was drilled with dip of -90 degrees (vertical). • Mineralisation interpreted to be horizontally lying and drilling is perpendicular to this.
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.*	• Map and any relevant sections are provided in the main report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All grade information has been provided.
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*	• Core samples for petrophysical measurements have been collected but results have not been completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	– size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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 results will be assessed on an ongoing basis and additional holes will be planned and drilled when deemed necessary. All further work on each target area is dependent on the results received.