POWER MINERALS

ASX RELEASE

ASX RELEASE

24 June 2022

ASX CODE

PNN

REGISTERED OFFICE

Power Minerals Limited
6/68 North Terrace
Kent Town SA 5067

t: +61 8 8218 5000
e: admin@powerminerals.com.au
w: www.powerminerals.com.au

BOARD

Stephen Ross
Non-Executive Chairman

Mena Habib
Executive Director

James Moses
Non-Executive Director

David Turvey
Non-Executive Director

PROJECTS

Argentina
Salta Lithium Project

Santa Ines Copper-Gold Project

Australia
Eyre Peninsula Kaolin-Halloysite Project

Musgrave Nickel-Copper-Cobalt-PGE Project

Santa Ines Copper-Gold Project Update

- **651m, 5-hole diamond core program completed targeting structures at depth below elevated surface copper zones**
- **Drill core has been logged and a total of 360 core samples have been sent for laboratory analysis**
- **Core samples show oxidised copper - malachite and chrysocolla – is present in all drillholes**
- **As well as copper and gold, core samples are to be subject to multi-element analysis including known indicators of copper-gold porphyry mineralisation**
- **Results are expected to be available Q3 2022**

Diversified minerals company Power Minerals Limited (ASX: PNN) (**Power** or **the Company**) is pleased to provide the following update on its recently completed first phase of drilling at the Santa Ines Copper-Gold Project (**the Project**), in the Salta province of north-west Argentina.

Power completed a total of 651.4 metres in five diamond core holes in its maiden drilling program at Santa Ines. All holes were inclined -60 degrees perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised zones.

The Project consists of four mining licences covering a total area of 61.5km^2, and represents a potential large-scale copper-gold porphyry target (Appendix, Project location map).

Drilling was designed to target structures below historical surface workings with strong copper-iron-gold mineralisation, and also a separate, un-explored shallow magnetic target.

Results are expected to be available in July.

> **"The drill core has been logged and a total of 360 core samples have now arrived at the ALS certified laboratory in Mendoza, Argentina for detailed geochemical analyses. As well as assaying for copper and gold, core samples will be subjected to multi-element analyses, including molybdenum, arsenic and sulfur which are known indicators of copper-gold porphyry mineralisation." Power Minerals Executive Director Mena Habib**

Figure 1: Drill core from hole PNSI22-001 at 89m showing quartz-malachite-azurite-chrysocolla veins

Figure 2: Drill core from hole PNSI22-002 at 59.4m showing quartz-biotite-magnetite veins with Cu-Fe oxides

Figure 3: Drill core from Santa Ines project being cut and logged

Commentary

Observation of the core samples show that oxidised copper minerals (malachite and chrysocolla) were logged in all drillholes. The magnetic target was tested by drillhole PNSI22-03 and magnetite-haematite veins were recorded over much of the drillhole.

Drilling intersected a sequence of equi-granular granodiorite cut by porhyritic mafic dykes. Most of the drill core shows sericitic alteration. The diamond core recovery was excellent with recovery ranging up to 98% in one hole.

Authorised for release by the Board of Power Minerals Limited.

Figure 4: Santa Ines Copper-Gold Project location map

-ENDS-

For further information please contact:

Power Minerals Limited
E: admin@powerminerals.com.au
T: +61 8 8218 5000

Additional information is available at www.powerminerals.com.au

About Power Minerals Limited

Power Minerals Limited is a diversified ASX-listed mineral resources exploration company with a portfolio of projects in demand driven commodities. It is focused on the systematic exploration and development of its projects. These include the Salta Lithium Brine Project in the prolific lithium triangle in the Salta Province in Argentina, the Eyre Peninsula Kaolin-Halloysite Project, strategically located on the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia, and the Musgrave Nickel-Copper-Cobalt-PGE Project in the Musgrave Province in northern South Australia. The Company also holds the Santa Ines Copper-Gold Project in Argentina, located in the same geological setting as BHP's world-class, nearby Escondida Copper-Gold Mine in Chile.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document has been prepared with information compiled by Steven Cooper, FAusIMM. Mr Steven Cooper is the Australian Exploration Manager and is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Steven Cooper has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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'. Mr Steven Cooper consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his 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 template

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.*	• Diamond drill holes were completed using HQ3 size (63.5mm diameter core) standard tube drilling. Core recovery was measured on all core. • Sampling from diamond core was from selected geological intervals of varying length but mostly two meters. • The HQ3 diameter core was cut length wise by diamond saw in half within a controlled environment in the town of Tolar Grande under supervision of PNN geologists. One half was submitted to an accredited laboratory (ALS) for gold and multi-element assay. • A full QAQC program has been adhered to with Australian Certified reference materials, blanks and duplicates used frequently. • All samples will be weighed prior to analyses.
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.).*	• Drilling was completed by HQ3 diamond core.
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. • As the assay data is not yet available it is not possible to determine if there is a relationship between grade and recovery.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically*	• All drill core has been qualitatively logged by company

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	geologists, recording lithology, alteration, structures, rock quality and mineralization according to company procedures. • All drill core was photographed prior to removing from site. • The entire length of all drill holes has been 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 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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All core was halved and sampling conducted according to geology or regular length. Half core was then bagged in clear plastic bags. Sampling was carried out under strict QAQC procedures as per industry standards. • Australian Certified reference materials (CRMs) supplied by OREAS of varying grades, blank samples and field duplicated are each inserted at regular intervals. • Samples were sent to ALS Geoquimica, Mendoza, Argentina for crushing to >70% of the sample passing as less than 2mm. Ikg of sample was split from the crushed samples and pulverized until 85% of the material could pass a 75um sieve. From this 30g is selected for gold fire assay and also four acid digest and multi-element ICP-AES finish.
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 assay technique is industry standard and considered an appropriate method to evaluate total gold content and other elements in the samples.
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 analyses, the logging and sampling data entered into spreadsheets will be checked by the Exploration Manager for inconsistencies and then stored in an MS Access database. • No holes were twinned. • Drill core was logged by hand on printed log sheets according to standardized header, lithological and structural information.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 filed teams to ensure only properly verified data is stored in the Access database.
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.*	• All drill hole collars are surveyed with a hand held GPS. The position relative to the target surface expression was by tape and compass with less the one meter in error. • For all drillholes downhole surveys were conducted using a Boart Longyear TRushot tool which recorded changes in the drill hole dip azimuth at generally 50m intervals. • 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.*	• As this was the maiden drilling program at Santa Ines the diamond drilling spacing is NOT 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.*	• Drill holes were orientated perpendicularly to the interpreted strike of the mineralized zone exposed on the surface.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill core on site was contained within lidded core trays. On completion of the drilling these were strapped down and transported to Salta by company employees. • The cut core samples were sealed within heavy duty plastic bags and these were then sealed within larger polyweave bags ready for transport to the laboratory by contracted logistics company.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All 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 license to operate in the area.*	• Mina Santa Ines File Number 1201 and mina Santa Ines XII File Number 22373 is held 100% by PepinNini SA, an Argentina entity wholly owned by Power Minerals Ltd. • Both Mina's are held under grant from the Mining Court of Salta Province, Argentina in perpetuity and appropriately maintained.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There is no known modern exploration in this area by other parties.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The targets considered for drilling involve narrow secondary NE trending structures within granites of the Permo-Triassic Llullallaico Plutonic Complex which contain variable copper-gold-hematite-magnetite mineralisation. At the Santa Ines Mine some of the mineralisation has been historically extracted on a small scale.
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 meters) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	**Drillhole / East_WGS84 / North_WGS84 / RL / Total depth / Dip / Azimuth** PNSI22-001 / 586595 / 7258601 / 4417 / 150 / -60 / 305 PNSI22-002 / 586493 / 7258527 / 4432 / 101.4 / -60 / 305 PNSI22-003 / 586605 / 7258269 / 4421 / 150 / -60 / 305 PNSI22-004 / 586424 / 7258280 / 4421 / 100 / -60 / 305 PNSI22-005 / 586435 / 7258427 / 4445 / 150 / -60 / 305 • Down hole surveys were completed at generally 50 meter

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	intervals. Deviation was no significant and within acceptable ranges.
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 examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• As the analytical data is not yet available the company is not yet able to statistically examine the data to determine what, if any, cut-off grades are required. • The results will be weighted by length to calculate mean grade over sample intervals.
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 drillholes were all drilled with dips of -60 degrees. • Surface mapping has indicated that the drillholes were drilled normal to the mineralized strike orientation. • Surface mapping has indicated that the mineralized structures were dipping steeply towards the drill hole collars. True widths of any mineralization is estimated to be 50-70% of measured down hole intervals.
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 is provided. Sections will be provided once analytical results are fully received.
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.*	• Once analytical results are received then the results will be reported according to the aggregation method described previously and any high-grade intercepts will be reported as included intervals.
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.*	• Bulk density measurements will be completed.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral*	• The results will be assessed on an ongoing basis and additional

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	holes will be planned and drilled when deemed necessary. All further work on each target area is dependent on the results received.