ASX RELEASE

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20 July 2023

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

Drilling intersects significant zone of lithium-in-brine at Rincon salar

- **JORC Mineral Resource drilling at the Rincon salar has intersected a 600m interval of lithium-bearing brines in drillhole PM23-VI-02**
- **This is the first time that an aquifer depth of 600m has been reached in the Rincon salar as a whole (basement not reached)**
- **25 packer tests taken with all successful in providing a brine sample with grades up to 343mg/L lithium returned**
- **The thickness and depth of the current hole confirm the major JORC Mineral Resource expansion potential at Rincon**
- **Rincon drilling is planned to comprise 3 diamond core holes and is designed to increase the existing JORC Mineral Resource with final results expected in the current quarter**
- **Results will feed into a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) which is currently underway for Rincon**
- **Power's JORC Mineral Resource drilling campaign is designed to substantially upgrade Salta's existing JORC Lithium Resource and support future development plans.**

Lithium exploration and development company Power Minerals Limited (ASX: PNN) (**Power** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce that drilling has intersected a zone of 600 metres of lithium-in-brine at the Rincon salar, at the Salta Lithium Project, in the Salta province in the lithium triangle of north-west Argentina (Figure 3).

This exceptional result comes from drillhole PM23-VI-02, and greatly enhances the JORC Mineral Resource expansion potential of the Rincon salar.

PM23-VI-02 was successfully drilled to a depth of 605 metres, the maximum depth possible from the drill rig using HQ diamond core. This is the first time that drilling to this depth has been undertaken in this part of the Rincon salar.

Brine samples were taken from 25 double packer tests at selected intervals, and these achieved a 100% success rate with brine samples collected from each test. These have returned consistent results

averaging 297 mg/L lithium over an intersection of **600 metres thickness down hole**.

See Figure 1 for the Drillhole Log and Table 1 for details of results for PM23-VI-02.

> **"We are delighted with the progress of our Mineral Resource drilling at the Rincon salar. Returning an interval of in excess of 600 metres thickness of lithium brines is an exceptional result at drillhole PM23-VI-02. This validates and extends our previous drilling from 2017 which returned a thickness of 130 metres, and was the basis of our existing JORC Mineral Resource at Rincon. The results from our current drilling serve to highlight the outstanding JORC Mineral Resource expansion potential at Rincon, and we plan to confirm an upgraded JORC Mineral Resource for this key salar on the completion of drilling".**
>
> **Power Minerals Managing Director Mena Habib**

Progress of Rincon Mineral Resource Drilling

The current drillhole (PM23-VI-02) is the second hole at the Rincon salar in Power's ongoing JORC Mineral Resource drilling program at the Salta Project.

PM23-VI-02 is situated near the eastern boundary in the central part of Power's licence area at the Rincon salar (Figure 2). It is a duplicate hole from previous PNN drilling conducted in 2017, and is located 10 metres from the original 2017 drillhole which was drilled to a depth of only 130 metres.

PM23-VI-02 reached 605 metres total depth and has successfully confirmed the previous results and extended the depth of the contiguous lithium-in-brine to a depth of 519.5 metres.

The previous JORC Mineral Resource at the Rincon salar was based on just the 130 metres thickness of lithium brine achieved in the 2017 drilling (ASX announcement, 27 June 2018). The major extension in brine thickness achieved in the current drillhole confirms the major JORC Mineral Resource expansion potential at the Rincon salar.

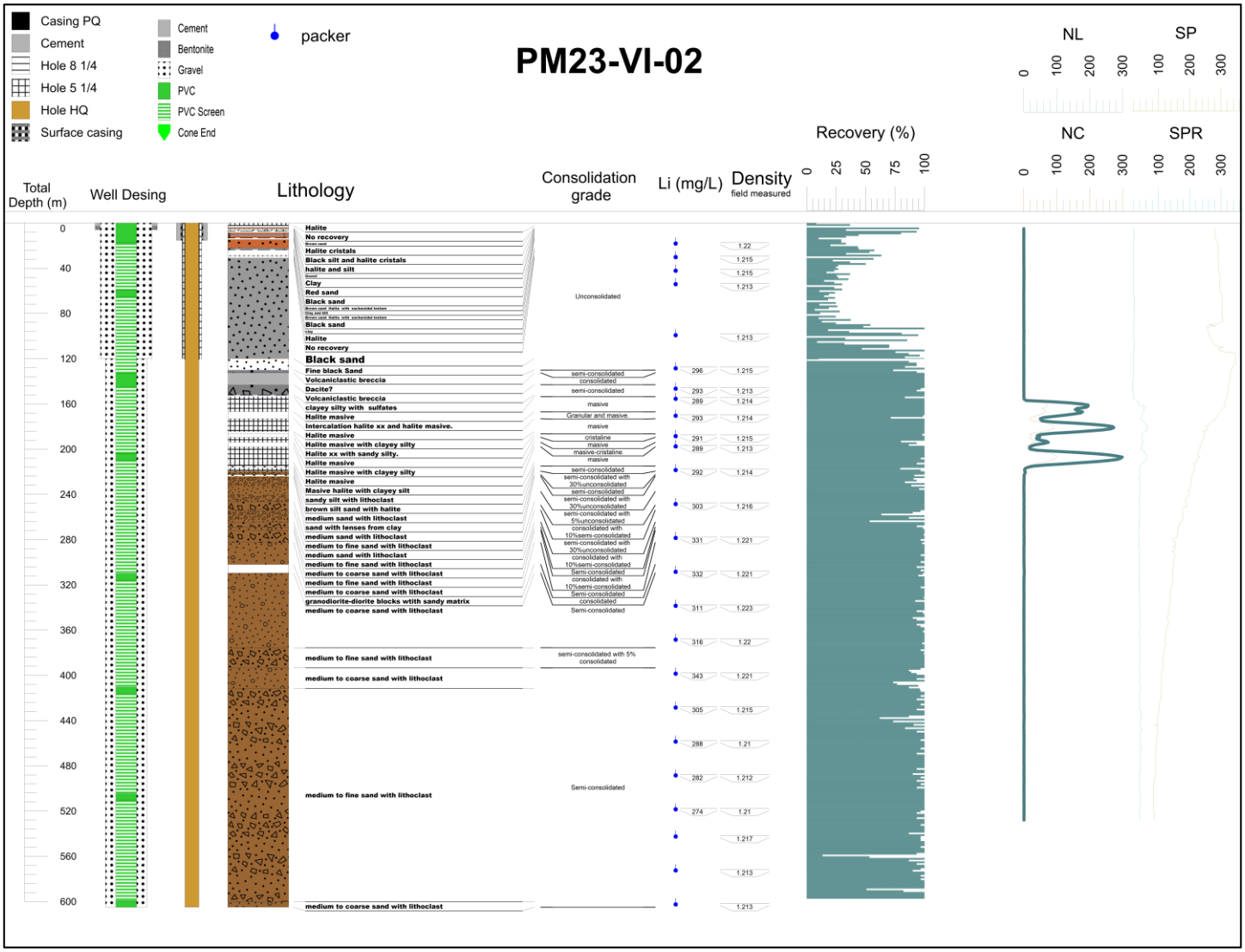

Figure 1: Drillhole Log for PM23-VI-02

Drillhole PM23-VI-02 Commentary

Lithium brine from the 2017 drilling was intersected in black volcanic sands beneath a halite cap. The 2017 drillhole (PNN-VI-DW-02) finished within the black sands (at 130 metres depth). The current drillhole (PM23-VI-02) has shown that further halite and then generally fine-to-medium lithic-sands lie beneath the black sands.

The brine results from the current drilhole have been combined with results from the 2017 drillhole, and show a consistent chemistry with only slight variations with depth. This indicates that the brine is continuous and connected over a thickness of in excess of 600 metres.

Sample	Drillhole	Depth from	Depth to	Date	B	Ca	K	Li	Mg	Na
Muestra 081	PNN-VI-DW-02	65.2	66.4	20/12/2017	364	377	7450	**313**	2930	114000
Muestra 080	PNN-VI-DW-02	74.2	75.4	20/12/2017	334	389	7210	**297**	2890	117000
Muestra 078	PNN-VI-DW-02	80.2	81.4	20/12/2017	349	380	7310	**299**	2840	118000
Muestra 077	PNN-VI-DW-02	86.2	87.4	20/12/2017	348	381	7350	**300**	2890	113000
Muestra 076	PNN-VI-DW-02	92.2	93.4	20/12/2017	299	452	6885	**282**	3030	120500
Muestra 074	PNN-VI-DW-02	104.2	105.4	20/12/2017	293	413	6850	**279**	2950	115000
Muestra 072	PNN-VI-DW-02	110.2	114.4	20/12/2017	301	413	6910	**284**	2960	108000
Muestra 071	PNN-VI-DW-02	116.2	117.4	20/12/2017	291	417	6820	**280**	2940	119000
Muestra 070	PNN-VI-DW-02	122.2	123.4	19/12/2017	240	510	6340	**259**	3040	105000
2636	PM23-VI-02	127.5	129.5	3/07/2023	277	487	6275	**296**	2949	115502
2635/2637	PM23-VI-02	145.5	147.5	3/07/2023	273	511	6192	**293**	2968	115019
2634	PM23-VI-02	154.5	156.5	2/07/2023	264	528	6230	**289**	2983	110937
2633	PM23-VI-02	169.5	171.5	2/07/2023	270	512	6227	**293**	2990	114562
2631	PM23-VI-02	187.5	189.5	2/07/2023	264	528	6170	**291**	2995	114227
2630	PM23-VI-02	196.5	198.5	2/07/2023	261	539	6146	**289**	3001	113641
2629	PM23-VI-02	217.5	219.5	1/07/2023	262	537	6183	**292**	3036	113610
2626	PM23-VI-02	247.5	249.5	1/07/2023	273	478	6347	**303**	3169	114737
2625/2627	PM23-VI-02	277.5	279.5	1/07/2023	315	287	6831	**332**	3496	113401
2624	PM23-VI-02	307.5	309.5	1/07/2023	315	282	6832	**332**	3543	117308
2623	PM23-VI-02	337.5	339.5	30/06/2023	279	422	6514	**311**	3296	115389
2621	PM23-VI-02	367.5	369.5	30/06/2023	289	367	6620	**316**	3359	116305
2620	PM23-VI-02	397.5	399.5	30/06/2023	323	243	7123	**343**	3610	117920
2619	PM23-VI-02	427.5	429.5	29/06/2023	264	490	6381	**305**	3226	116537
2616	PM23-VI-02	457.5	459.5	28/06/2023	244	575	6135	**288**	3136	113099
2617/2615	PM23-VI-02	487.5	489.5	28/06/2023	228	620	6004	**282**	3100	113463
2614	PM23-VI-02	517.5	519.5	27/06/2023	205	647	5844	**274**	3086	112623

Table 1: Brine sampling results for drillhole PM23-VI-02 at the Rincon salar – including results from previous drilling in 2017. All analytical values are in mg/L.

Background to Rincon Resource Drilling

Drilling at the Rincon salar is planned to consist of three diamond drillholes for a total of approximately 1,500 metres (Figure 2). It is designed to confirm results from previous drilling in 2017 and to test for additional potential lithium resources in the licence area, and to increase the existing Rincon Mineral Resource (ASX announcement, 27 June 2018).

The drilling at Rincon and planned JORC 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 the current quarter.

Drilling at Rincon forms a key component of Power's ongoing JORC Mineral Resource drilling campaign at the overall 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).

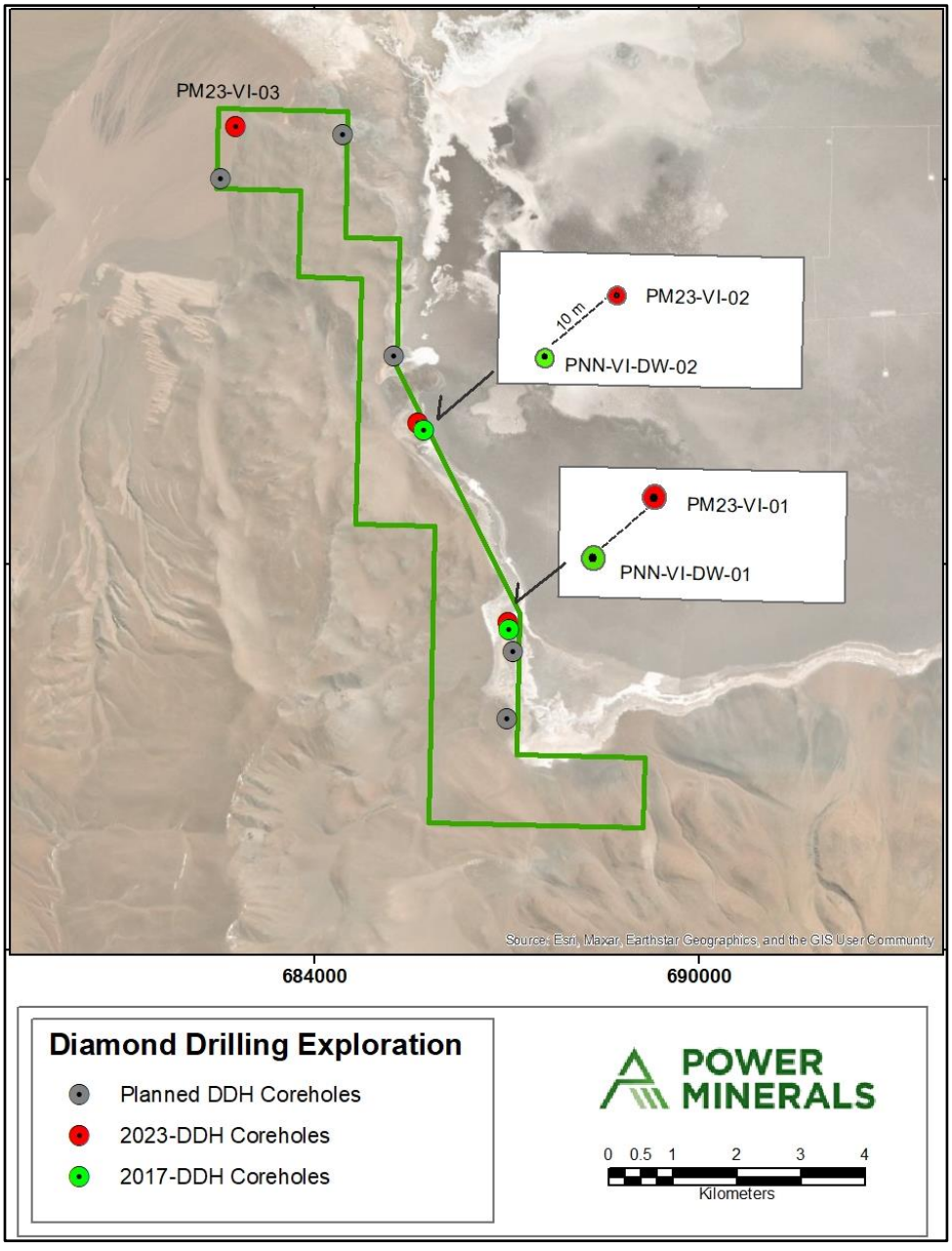

Figure 2: Location plan for lithium brine resource drilling, Rincon salar

Next Steps

The current lithium brine results from drillhole PM23-VI-02 are from depths of 127.5 metres to 517.5 metres. Further brine packer samples have been collected from 541.5 metres to 603.5 metres, and also from 17.2 metres to 100.2 metres.

The shallower new samples will seek to duplicate the 2017 drilling results, which were from 65.2 metres to a deepest sample at 123.4 metres. The new shallow samples will increase the upper sampled interval by 48 metres and the new lower samples add an additional 86 metres to the depth sampled (subject to successful results). These results will be released when available.

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.

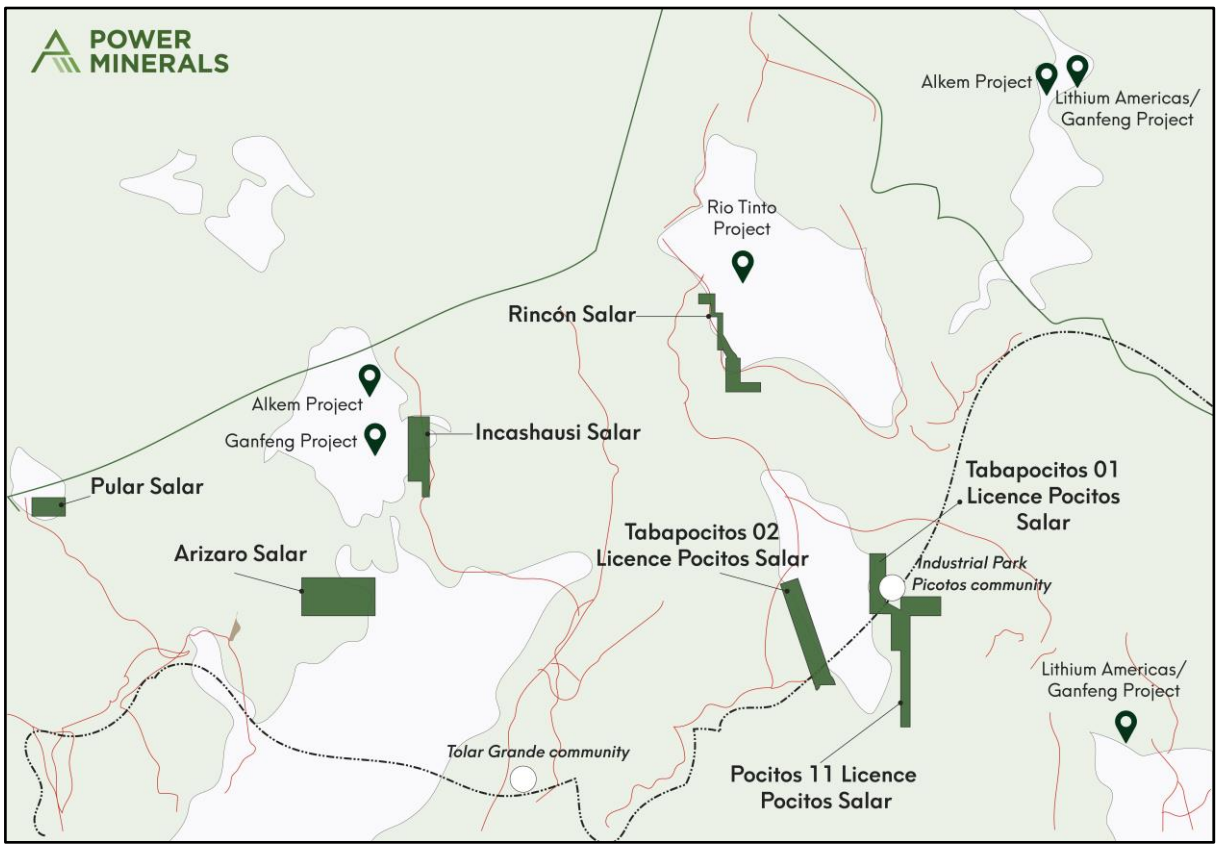

Figure 3: Salta Lithium Brine Project location map, north-west Argentina (PNN licences in green)

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. They have 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 first 130 metres of drillhole PM23-VI-02 is a twin of drillhole PNN-VI-DW-02 completed in 2017. The collar of drillhole PM23-VI-02 (tricone to 120 metres, then HQ3 diamond core to EOH) is located 10 metres east of drillhole PNN-VI-DW-02 (HQ3 diamond core to 130 metres EOH). • 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. • Drillhole packer fluid samples were measured 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. • Seventeen liquid samples (plus quality control samples) from given depths have been analysed for a suite of elements, density, electrical conductivity and pH.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 during drilling
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.*	• 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, and 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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The sampling of drill core for petrophysical parameters is currently in progress.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 extensive experience in this field. Lithium and other salts are measured by ICP-OES (method LMMT03) • 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 three blanks, two Standard and three blind field duplicate samples were all within acceptable ranges. • Alex Stewart also provided results for two laboratory duplicate samples 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.
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 collar was initially surveyed with a hand held multi-band GPS in averaging mode. • 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.

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.*	• This drillhole is on the western side of the Rincon Salar (Salta Province) 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 license 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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.*
		• Drillhole ID: PM23-VI-02
		• Easting: 685721 (WGS84, Zone 19S)
		• Northing: 7332086 (WGS84 Zone 19S)
		• Elevation: 3731 metres (above sea level)
		• Total hole depth: 605 metres (downhole, vertical)
		• The first 130 metres of drillhole PM23-VI-02 is a twin of drillhole PNN-VI-DW-02. The collar of drillhole PM23-VI-02 (tricone to 120 metres, then HQ3 diamond core) is located 10 metres east of drillhole PNN-VI-DW-02 (HQ3 diamond core to 130 metres EOH).
		• Sample results are stranded units with Li and other elements in mg/L, depth in metres, and density in kg/L.

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.*	• Assay mean averages have been provided where multiple sampling occurs in the same sampling interval. Multiple samples include both field and laboratory duplicate samples.
Relationship between	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The drillhole was drilled with dip of -90 degrees (vertical). • Mineralisation interpreted to be horizontally lying and drilling is perpendicular to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	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 relevant 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 – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Core samples for petrophysical measurements have been collected but results have not been completed.
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.*	• Later additional double packer tests from above and below this batch of samples were completed and samples have been sent for lithium analyses. 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.