

Exploration Confirms Multiple Spodumene-Bearing Pegmatite Trends at Isabella Lithium Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- Ongoing exploration at the recently acquired Isabella Lithium Project **confirms several spodumene-bearing pegmatite trends, extending up to 800m**, supported by newly-found artisanal workings that extend previously mapped continuity.
- Multiple spodumene¹ occurrences have been identified across several artisanal workings (see Figure 1 & 2), with confirmatory laboratory assays pending.
- Pre-acquisition rock chip sampling by Perpetual has **already confirmed high grades of up to 5.62% Li₂O** from artisanal workings².
- PEC's Isabella license is located adjacent to two confirmed spodumene projects;
 - **0.5 km from Atlas Lithium's flagship Das Neves Project** (NASDAQ:ATLX, Market Cap: US\$110 million), where an intersection of 1.47% Li₂O over 95.2 meters was reported. Atlas Lithium is currently constructing a lithium processing plant at Das Neves, which is expected to come online in Q4 2024.³
 - **<3km from the Sigma Lithium's** (NASDAQ:SGML, Market Cap: US\$1.4 billion) Sao Jose Project which is an advanced spodumene exploration project.
- Perpetual expects to report a set of preliminary rock chip results within the next three weeks, with exploration efforts ongoing targeting identification of drill targets for a maiden drilling campaign in 1H 2025.



Figures 1 & 2: Spodumene samples from field work at Isabella Project (for locations, see Figure 3 and refer to ASX Appendix 1 for full rock descriptions).

¹ This announcement is based solely on visual observations. Field samples have been prepared and submitted for analysis; however, assay data are not yet available at the time of this announcement.

² Refer to ASX announcement dated 24th July 2024.

³ <https://www.atlas-lithium.com/news/atlas-lithium-progresses-with-dms-plant-construction-remains-on-schedule-for-q4-2024-production/>

Perpetual Resources Ltd (“Perpetual” or “the Company”) (ASX: PEC) is pleased to provide an update on its maiden exploration program at the recently acquired Isabella Lithium Project, located in Brazil’s prolific Lithium Valley.

The current program is focusing on a high-impact sampling campaign, targeting known spodumene-bearing artisanal workings and expanding exploration across the license. The aim of the surface reconnaissance is to develop high-potential lithium drill targets, with the goal of positioning the Isabella Project as an advanced lithium exploration opportunity in Brazil’s Lithium Valley, where it is located adjacent to other advanced spodumene projects.

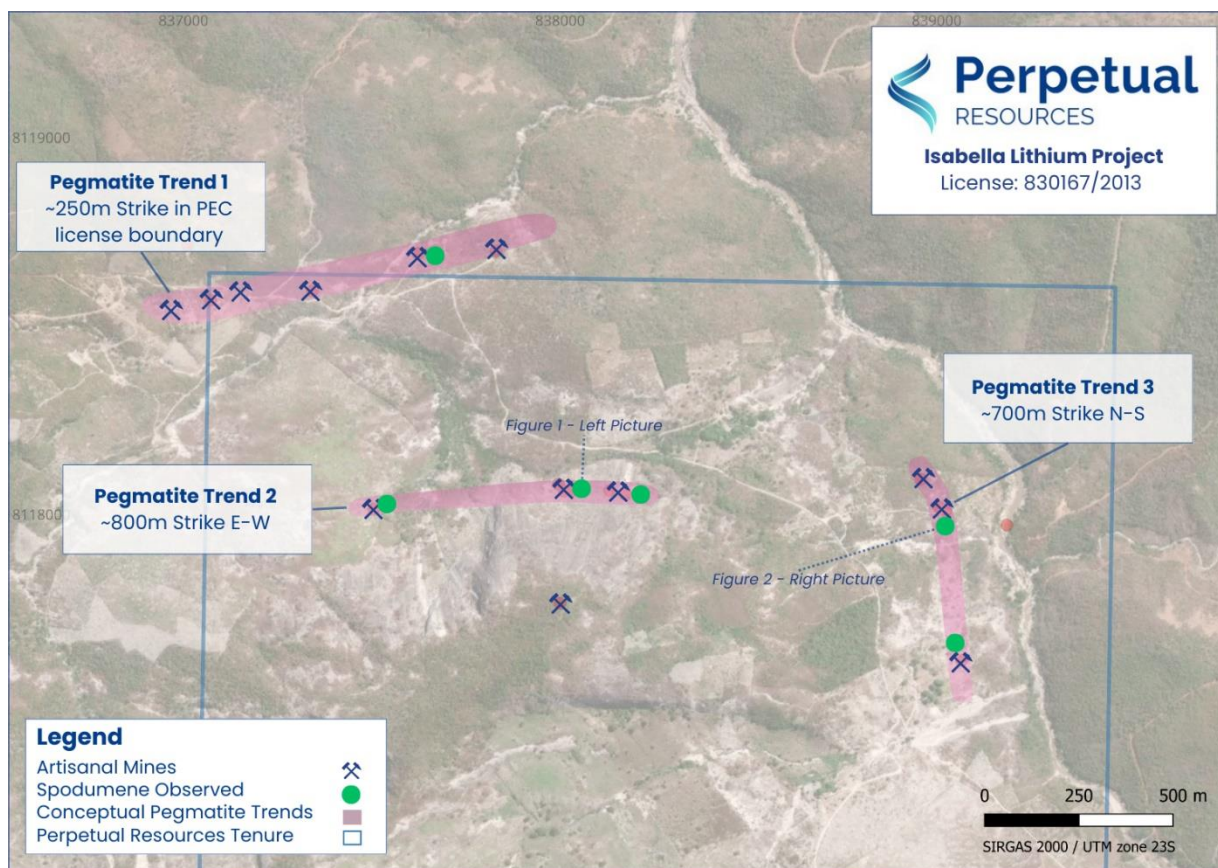


Figure 3: Location of spodumene samples (shown in Figures 1 & 2) from recent exploration field work at Isabella Project, which has confirmed multiple spodumene bearing pegmatite trends.

Perpetual’s Exploration Manager, Mr. Allan Stephens, commented;

Building on the high-grade spodumene previously identified at the Isabella Project, our current exploration campaign is exceeding expectations. The discovery of additional extensive historical artisanal workings indicates widespread spodumene mineralization, aligned with our interpreted pegmatite trends, suggests Isabella has the potential to emerge as a significant spodumene area in a region already known for large, high-grade lithium projects”.

Background to the Isabella Project

Perpetual's acquisition of permit 830167/2013 in July 2024 marked a significant advancement in Perpetual's Brazilian lithium exploration efforts. This permit included multiple spodumene-pegmatite occurrences and several historical artisanal mining areas, with tunnels extending up to 150m, exposing interpreted LCT-bearing pegmatites suitable for initial testing.

The Isabella Project has confirmed high-grade lithium mineralization, with rock-chip assays revealing **values up to 5.62% Li_2O** . Refined structural mapping has interpreted multiple high-confidence spodumene-pegmatite trends extending up to 800m, delineated by artisanal workings targeting the pegmatites. Over 30 artisanal excavations have been identified, featuring substantial underground workings. The current exploration program is expected to delineate near-term drill targets, which are expected to be targeted by Perpetual in 1H 2025.



Figures 5 & 6 – Artisanal mine (left) & Spodumene with Orthoclase & Tourmaline located from within artisanal mine (right) from Isabella Project, license 830167/2013, (Refer to ASX Appendix 1 for full rock descriptions)

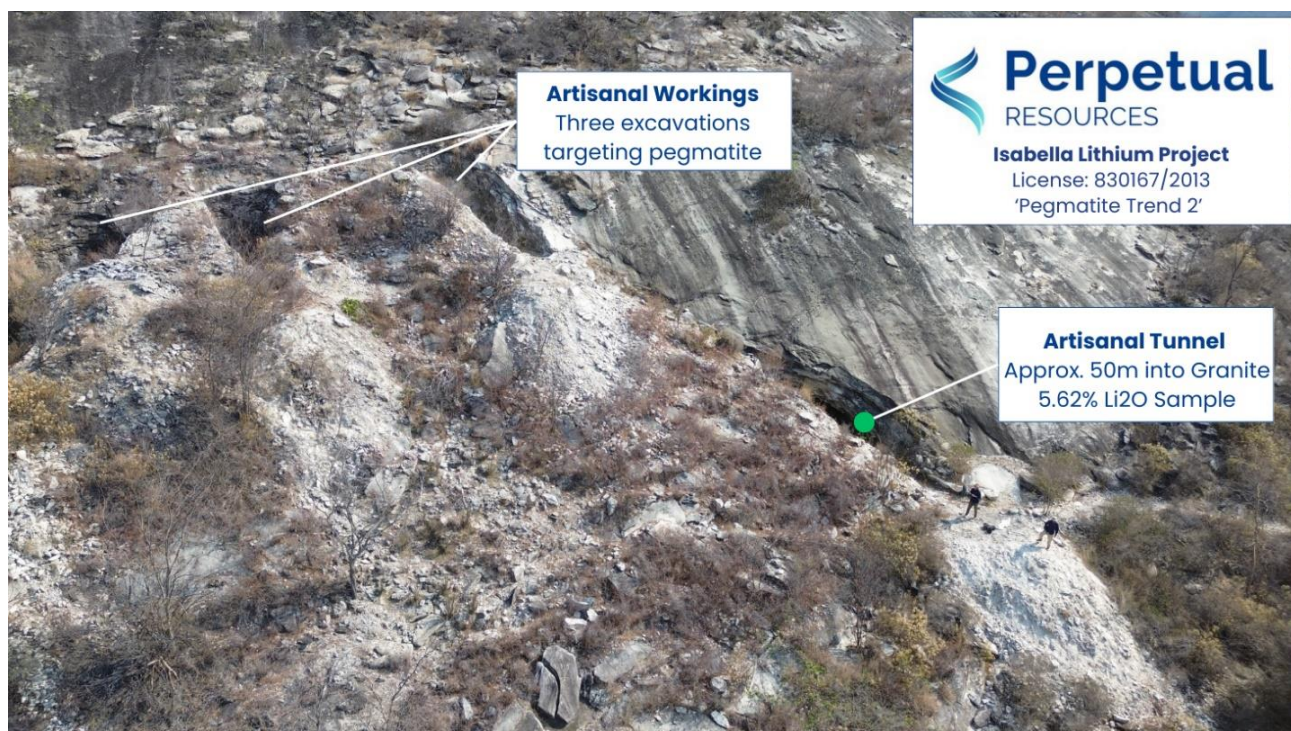


Figure 7. Artisanal workings on 'Trend 2' and location of high-grade assay from Isabella Project, license 830167/2013, (Refer to ASX Appendix 1 for full rock descriptions) ⁷.



Figure 8. Artisanal workings exploiting pegmatite along 'Trend 1'

⁷ Refer to ASX announcement dated 24th July 2024

Next Steps

Perpetual's exploration fieldwork continues at the Isabella Project, with further sampling and field mapping underway.

Initial laboratory test results are expected in the next 3 weeks, with further results over coming months.

Perpetual expects that the outcomes of these exploration efforts will enable the commencement of a maiden drill program at the Isabella Project in 1H 2025.

- ENDS -

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Perpetual.

KEY CONTACT

Julian Babarczy

Executive Director

E info@perpetualresources.co

About Perpetual Resources Limited

Perpetual Resources Limited (Perpetual) is an ASX listed company pursuing exploration and development of critical minerals essential to the fulfillment of global new energy requirements.

Perpetual is active in exploring for lithium, rare earth elements (REE) and other critical minerals in the Minas Gerais region of Brazil, where it has secured approximately 12,500 hectares of highly prospective lithium and REE exploration permits, within the pre-eminent lithium (spodumene) and REE bearing region that has become known as Brazil's "Lithium Valley".

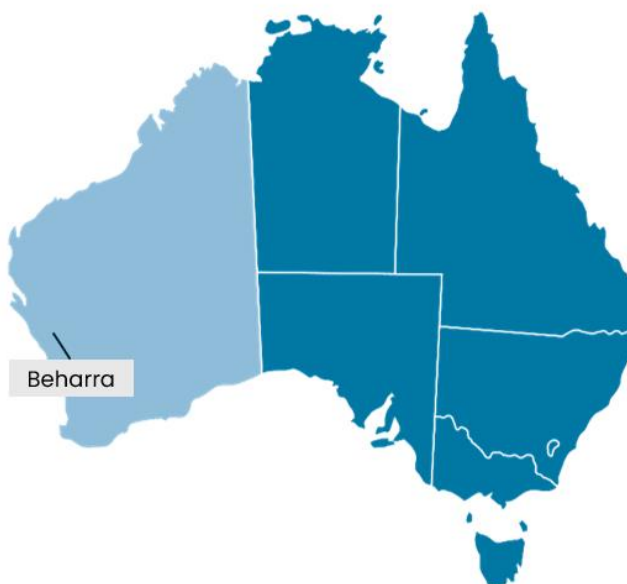
Perpetual also operates the Beharra Silica Sand development project, which is located 300km north of Perth and is 96km south of the port town of Geraldton in Western Australia.

Perpetual continues to review complementary acquisition opportunities to augment its growing portfolio of exploration and development projects consistent with its critical minerals focus.

Brazilian Projects



Western Australian Projects



COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

No new information

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

Reporting visual estimates of mineralisation

Visual assessments of mineral abundance should never be viewed as a stand-in for laboratory analyses, especially when concentrations or grades are of primary economic importance. Visual estimates may also fail to provide any insight into impurities or detrimental physical properties that are pertinent to valuations.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report related to Geological Data and Exploration Results is based on data compiled by Mr. Allan Harvey Stephens. Mr. Stephens is an Exploration Manager at Perpetual Resources Limited and is a member of both the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). He possesses sound experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, as well as the activities he is currently undertaking. Mr. Stephens qualifies as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves.' He provides his consent for the inclusion of the matters based on his information, as well as information presented to him, in the format and context in which they appear within this report.

Forward-looking statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

Appendix A – Rock Type Descriptions

Table 1 – Sample Descriptions and Locations

Coordinate Presented in SIRGUS 2000 23S

Figure	Easting	Northing	Lithology	Commentary
1	838010.5	8118061.6	Various samples from artisanal workings are interpreted to contain spodumene (varying percentages from 5%-70% spodumene in each sample) within pegmatite rock chips from this location.	Spodumene and lithium content are yet to be confirmed through assay.
2	839005.0	8118020.1	An oxidized spodumene sample (indicated and scaled by finger) is observed within weathered pegmatite. The mineral assemblage comprises approximately 50% feldspar/albite, 20% mica, and 30% spodumene.	The pegmatite in this generally weathered area is highly weathered and breaking down to kaolinite. Spodumene and lithium content are yet to be confirmed through assay.
5	839067.5	8117611.8	Excavated pegmatite occurs within granite.	
6	838010.5	8118061.6	Rock chip sample composition: 20% orthoclase, 10% tourmaline, and 70% spodumene.	Spodumene and lithium content are yet to be confirmed through assay.
7	838010.5	8118061.6	The granite host rock constitutes about 90%, with excavated and artisanal mined pegmatite making up approximately 10%.	

Appendix B: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current rock chip samples, weighing around 0.25–5 kilograms each, are being taken from exposed outcrops and weathered areas in the field. It's important to note that these samples do not accurately reflect the potential mineral grade at greater depths. The type of mineralisation being sought after is associated with pegmatite intrusions that host rare earth and LCT-pegmatites, and the likely sources are specific S-type Granites and Leucogranites
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Drilling Completed
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Drilling Completed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples <u>are being and continue to be</u> logged sufficiently for geological interpretation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Drilling Completed All samples <u>are to be</u> fully crushed, and either a split or the entire sample was pulverized to create a representative composite rock chip sample, depending on the laboratory's procedure. The samples from the current program, with an average size of 2-5 kilograms, are being collected for lithium presence confirmation rather than the assessment of grade in potentially non-representative and weathered samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples <u>will be</u> assayed by ALS Belo Horizonte via ME-ICP89. Procedures are considered appropriate for Lithium and multi elemental analysis. Checks of the analytical values of CRM's <u>will be used</u> used by the laboratory against the CRM specification sheets were made to assess whether analyses were within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No verification will be undertaken for these initial samples that will not be used in any resource estimate. The samples are to determine the levels of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Li and other valuable elements in grab samples
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sample locations <u>will be</u> measured using a handheld Garmin GPS using WGS84 and UTM coordinates - Coordinates provided in SIRGUS 2000 /UTM 23S The accuracy is considered sufficient for a first pass sampling program.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Drilling Conducted No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable for the early-stage exploratory programs undertaken. No Drilling Conducted.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples <u>will be</u> securely packed in polyweave backs and sealed with cable ties to mitigate contaminants or un-approved handling. Samples travelled to Belo Horizonte with Exploration Manager, Allan Stephens.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No reviews or audit completed to date.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PEC own's 100% exploration rights on Isabelle Project: 830167/2013 which comprises of 9.6km² located in Minas Gerais, Brazil, through its wholly owned subsidiary Perpetual Resources Do Brasil LTDA.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No prior formal exploration is known however there has been some informal exploration and artisanal mining.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geological features of the areas consist of granite & sedimentary rocks from the Neoproterozoic era within the Araçuaí Orogen. These rocks have been intruded by fertile pegmatites rich in lithium, which have formed through the separation of magmatic fluids from peraluminous S-type granitoids and leucogranites associated with the Araçuaí Orogen.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling activities are being reported. The general location of visual occurrences photographed have been provided, in Appendix A, Table 1. The co-ordinates of the rock chip samples have been provided with the relevant assay information in Appendix A.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling activities are being reported. No aggregation methods applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling activities are being reported.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps and images are included within body of text.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant and material exploration data for the target areas discussed, has been reported or referenced.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant and material exploration data for the target areas discussed, has been reported or referenced. The general location of visual occurrences photographed have been provided, in Appendix A, Table 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field work will continue until mid-Oct with assay to be received and reviewed after. Next stages will be dependent on the results.