ASX ANNOUNCEMENT5
1st November 2023
ASX: PEC

WIDESPREAD PEGMATITES IDENTIFIED ACROSS ALL BRAZIL PROJECT AREAS

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Strong early exploration success with the identification of well-defined prospective exploration areas.**
- **Widespread presence of pegmatites across all project areas, with numerous complex-style outcropping pegmatites.**
- **Regional pegmatite potential confirmed including potential for regional pegmatite strike extensions.**
- **Identification of neighbouring artisanal gemstone mines, featuring tourmaline, aquamarine, and feldspar, indicates the likelihood of complex mineralised pegmatites within Perpetual's project areas.**
- **Identification of the Salinas Formation and contacts with fertile S-Type Granites and leucogranites within exploration permits serve as strong indicators of lithium-bearing pegmatites in the region.**
- **Proximity of established lithium projects, including Lithium Ionic Corp, Latin Resources, and Sigma Lithium, suggests a highly prospective geological setting for continued exploration efforts.**
- **Results from a substantial volume of rock-chip samples expected in approximately six weeks.**

Perpetual Resources Limited (ASX: **PEC**, "PEC", "**Perpetual**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to provide the following update from the Company's recent extensive exploration site visit that spanned several weeks across the Itinga, Padre Pariso and Ponte Nove prospects, located in the "Lithium Valley" of Minas Gerais, Brazil.

The outcomes of these exploration activities represent a significant milestone for Perpetual in its pursuit of confirming lithium mineralisation in Brazil and significantly enhance the Company's understanding of the geology which underlies the various exploration permits in this exciting region.

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Mr. Robert Benussi, Managing Director of Perpetual, commented:

"We are very pleased to have completed our initial fieldwork at Perpetual's exploration permits in Brazil. I was fortunate to have spent several weeks on-site meeting and experiencing the local landowner's hospitality and observing the enthusiasm of our in-country geologists during the field visit.

I can attest to the potential prospectivity of our tenement package within the world's next frontier for lithium exploration. The Company now awaits the results of the rock chip analysis to confirm the presence of lithium in highly prospective pegmatites.

Our team is enthusiastic about exploring further as we feel we have only just commenced the process of uncovering the full potential of this region."

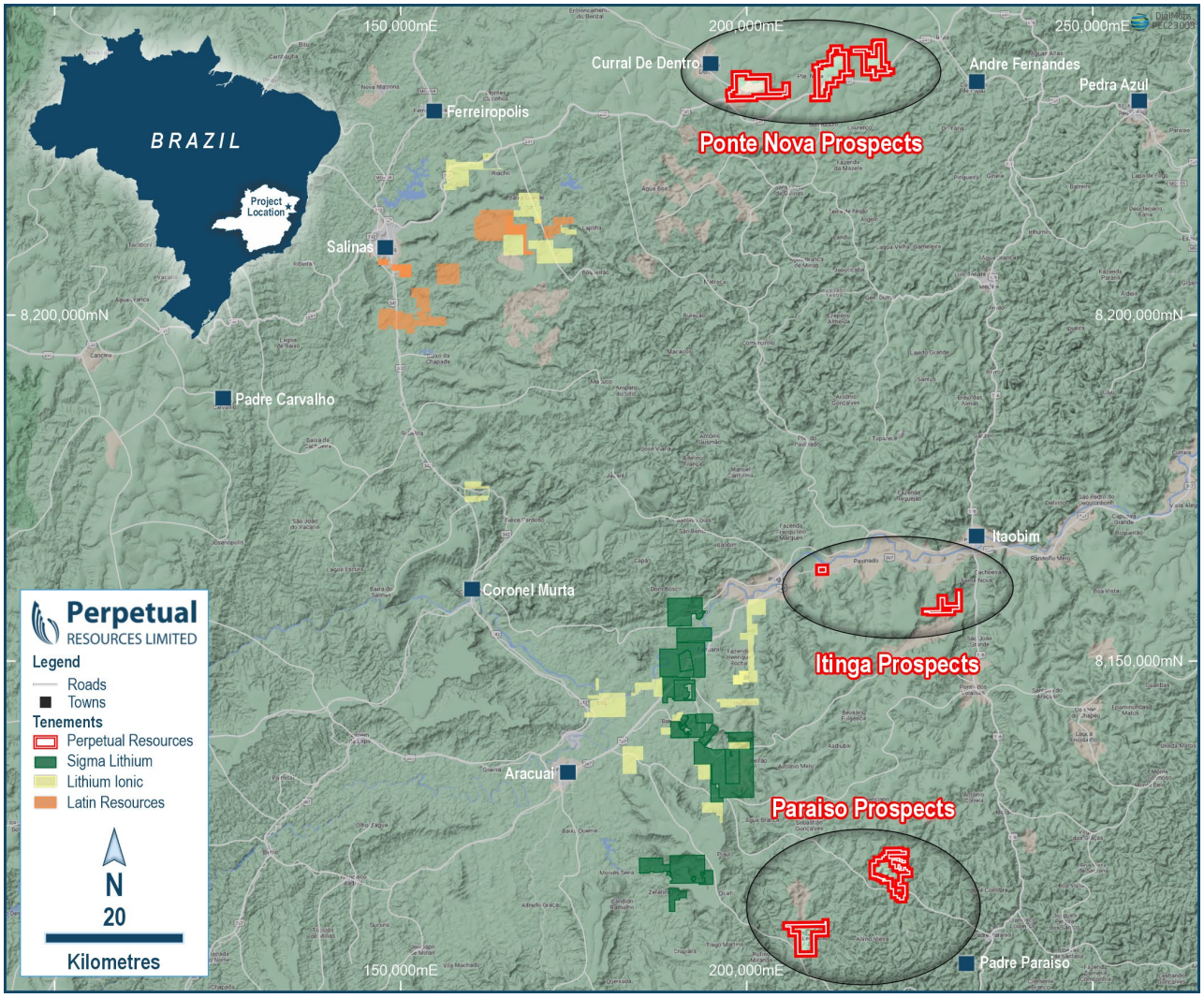

Figure 1 – Location of the various prospects under option, proximal to Sigma Lithium, in Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Itinga Prospects

The Itinga prospects are strategically located just five kilometers east of the township of Itinga (see map shown in Figure 1 on previous page). With relatively flat topography and minimal vegetation, the Itinga Prospects have high accessibility, which will strongly support further in-depth exploration activities such as augering, drilling, and channel sampling, which are currently being planned in future exploration programs.

On our recent exploration site visit, we uncovered a multitude of pegmatites that exhibit similar characteristics to the well-known regional mineralised pegmatites found at other nearby spodumene projects, such as Sigma's Grota do Cirlo mine and Lithium Ionic's Itinga Projects. Initial mapping indicates that these pegmatites have the potential to extend across our tenements at a regional level, showing promising continuity in areas within and adjacent to project boundaries. This underscores the significant prospectivity of these tenement locations.

The findings of Perpetual's technical team reveal a diverse range of minerals in the area, including light and dark micas, tourmaline, quartz, and feldspar within the various pegmatites (see figures 2-5). These pegmatites are consistent with a northeast strike and a sub-vertical dip, hosted concordantly and dis-concordantly within the schists of the Salinas Formation, and are often accompanied by substantial bucky quartz veins, a signifier of a complex and rich geological area.

Figure 2 & 3 - Left-hand image shows tourmaline-rich pegmatite & right-hand image shows pegmatite with visible white micas and 'needle' tourmalines. Both outcrops are located within Perpetual's exploration permits.

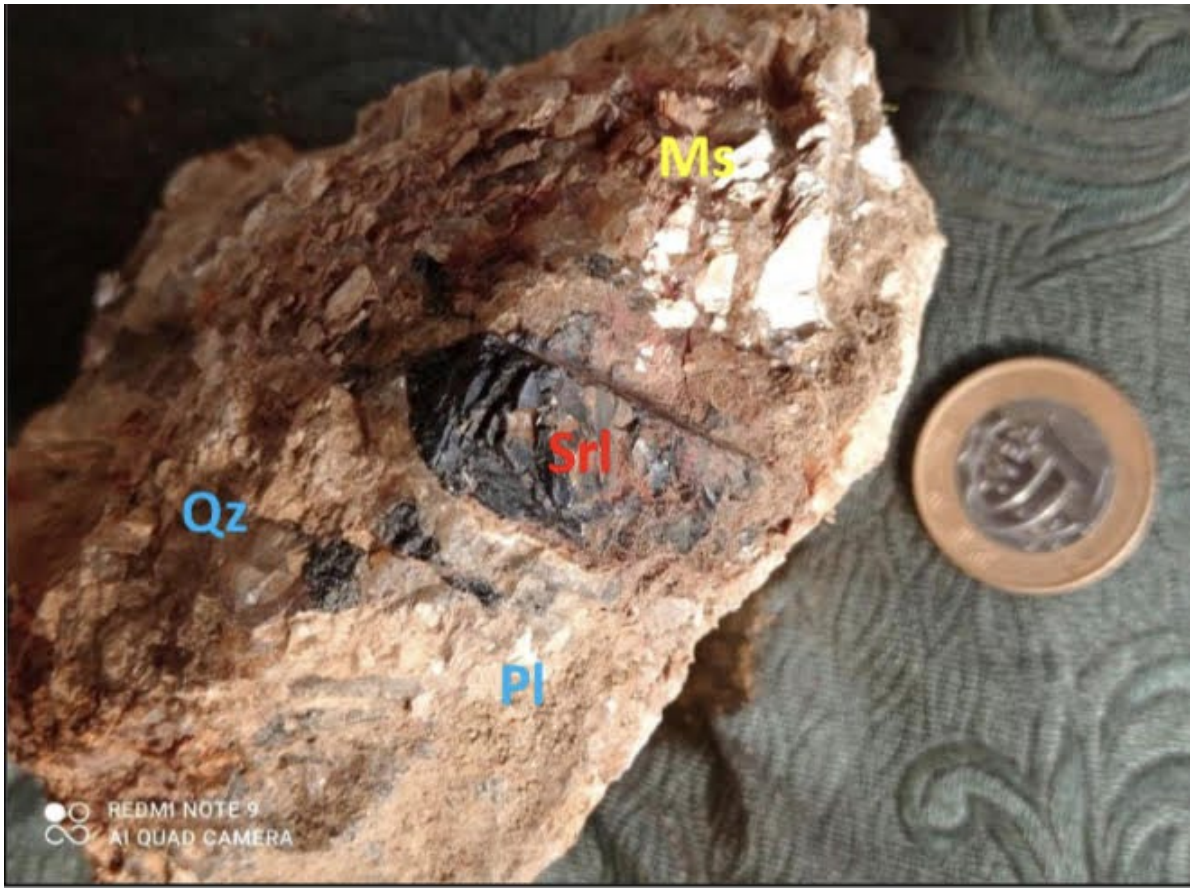

Figure 4: Oxidised sample from Itinga showing schorl tourmaline (Srl), silver muscovites (Ms) and quartz (Qz). Sample from within Perpetual's exploration permits.

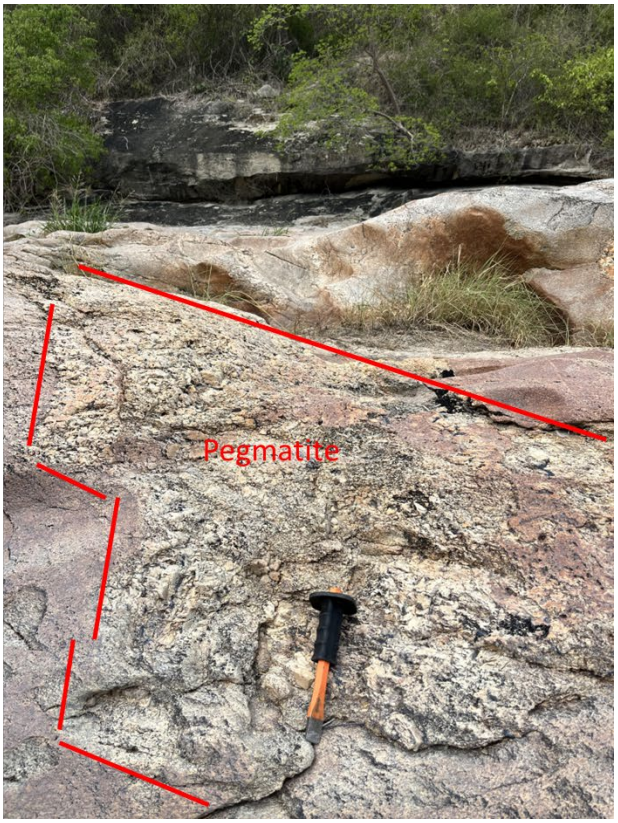

Image 5 & 6: Large outcropping pegmatites within Perpetual's Itinga tenement boundaries. Outcrop located within Perpetual's exploration permits.

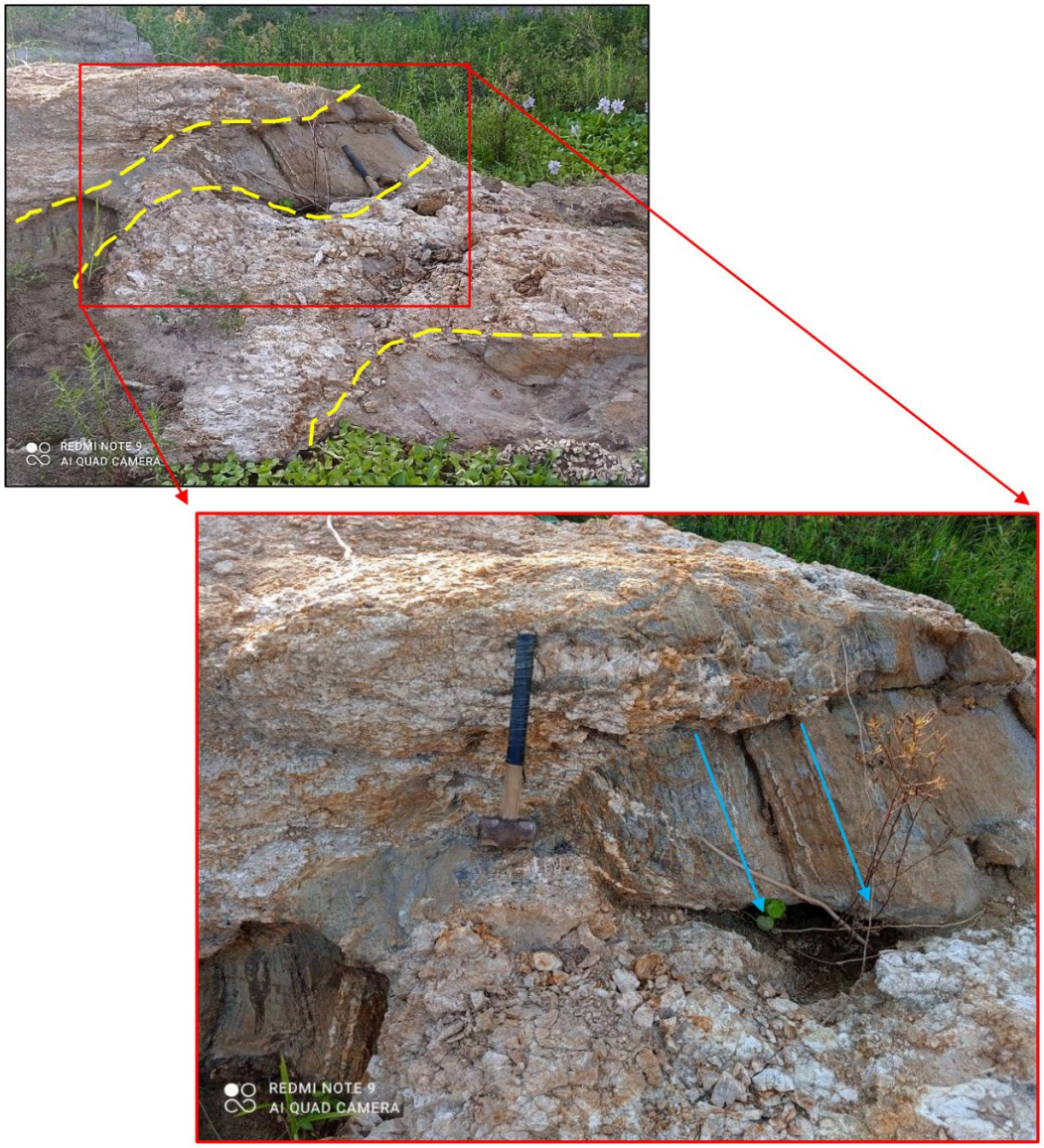

Image 7: Salinas Formation (inside Yellow Dotted Line), discordantly cut by pegmatite composed of quartz (Qz), feldspars (Fd), muscovite (Ms), biotite (Bi) and black tourmaline (Tum). Outcrop located within Perpetual's exploration permits.

Paraiso Prospects

The Paraiso prospects are located approximately 20 kilometers from the existing exploration frontiers of Salinas and Aracuai (please refer to the map in Figure 1 on page 2 of this announcement) and are situated within the promising Eastern Brazilian Pegmatite Province.

This region is notably undulating in its topography, featuring expansive valleys and wide streams that provide crucial insights into the underlying geology and structural controls. With some excavation made to develop regional roads through the area, the Perpetual technical team was able to sight valuable exposed cross-sectional surfaces to better understand the subsurface features and geometry.

Both within and adjacent to Perpetual's tenements in this area are a dense occurrence of artisanal gemstone mining activities. The presence of these artisanal mines act as tangible confirmation of complex mineralised pegmatites within the area, affording Perpetual's team a significant degree of confidence in the region's geological potential.

During the multi-week exploration field trip, the Perpetual team uncovered numerous pegmatites within the formation which appear to match what is known as the Novo Cruzeiro Leucogranite. Perpetual's initial findings are consistent with this formation, which mirror the geometry of known mineralised pegmatites and mineralised assemblages, including tourmaline, light-dark micas, and garnet. Leucogranites are seen as ideal geological setting for lithium concentration due to its low iron and magnesium content, higher potential lithium fertility, and association with hydrothermal activity.

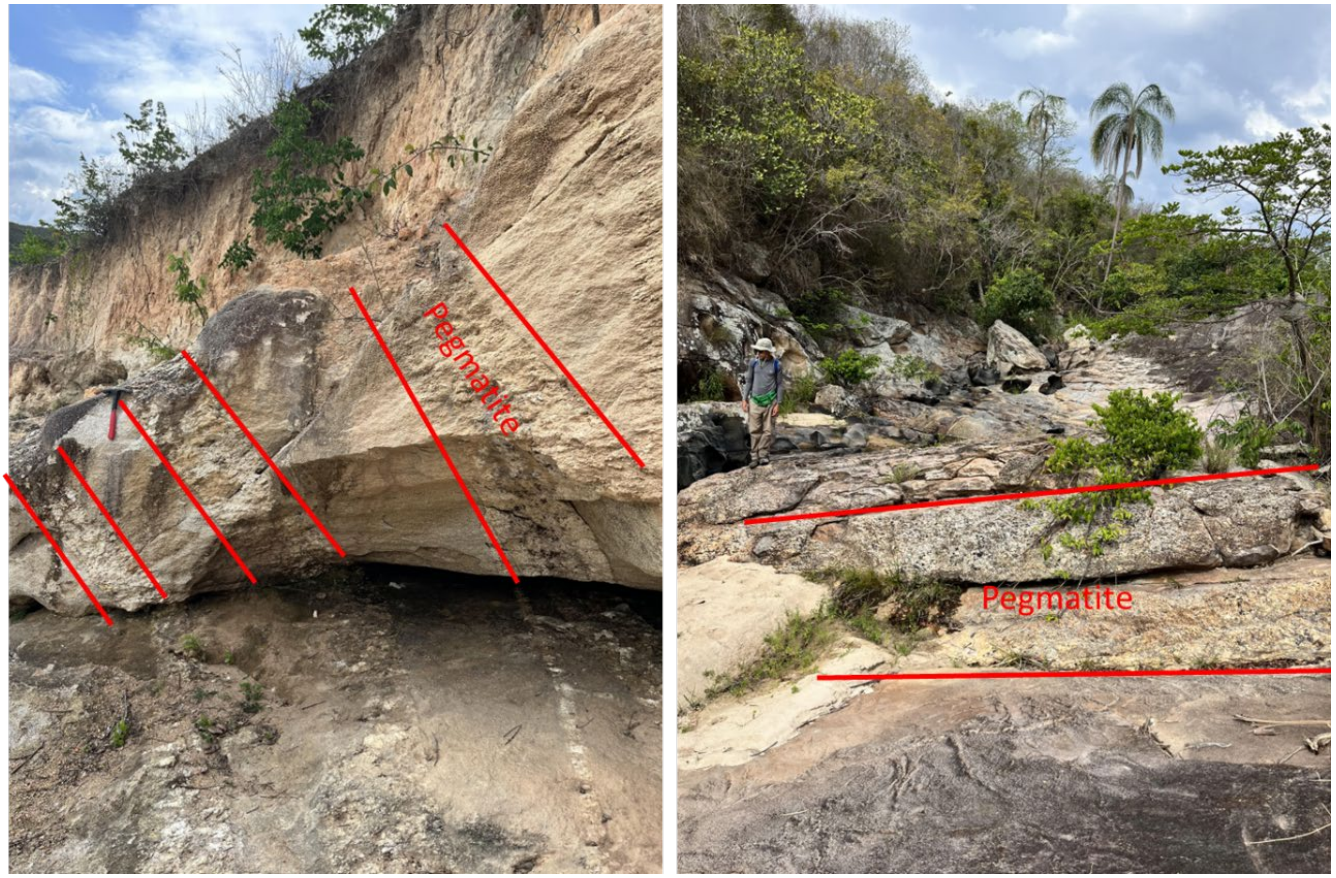

Image 8 & Image 9: Outcropping pegmatites within Padre Paraiso tenement boundaries

Image 10 & 11: Large tourmaline-rich outcropping pegmatites

Ponte Nova Prospects

Located 70 kilometers west of Salinas, Ponte Nova is home to several large-scale eucalyptus plantations. The Ponte Nova area is relatively underexplored, but the area has attracted a number of key players with significant land holdings, such as Latin Resources and Lithium Ionic. The area is situated within the well-known lithium-prospective S-Type granite, Curral de Dentro formation.

With minimal topographic undulation within Perpetual's exploration permits, and large areas of cleared land associated with the nearby eucalyptus plantations, Perpetual enjoys easy access to site, via several roads and tracks which crosscut the area. This ease of access, coupled with the location's proximity to known contacts of the Salinas Formation & Curral de Dentro, affords good prospectivity for lithium exploration.

One notable feature of the region is moderate lateritic overburden, which limits the ability to undertake fresh rock sampling, although the recent exploration site visit enabled the collection of grab samples from the limited outcrops available. Of the pegmatite outcrops identified, similar mineralisation styles to that of Itinga & Paraiso were exhibited, with accessory minerals identified in tourmalines and white micas akin to more complex style pegmatites.

Image 12 & 13: Abandoned artisanal gemstone mine (120m outside tenement boundary) & pegmatite outcrop within Perpetual's tenement boundaries

Rock Chip Analysis Pending

Over the course of the multi-week exploration site visit, Perpetual's technical team collected a significant number of rock-chip and grab samples with the aim of confirming the presence of lithium bearing minerals, which will assist with follow up work programs.

These numerous samples were dispatched to nearby minerals testing laboratories in Belo Horizonte, with the expectation that these results should be received in approximately 6 weeks.

Perpetual notes that until it confirms the presence of lithium bearing minerals via laboratory assay, the presence of lithium bearing minerals cannot be conclusively confirmed.

Next Steps

Following the laboratory results, we will be proceeding with a second field program set to be completed before the end of 2023. This program will build upon tangible data and field understandings to consolidate targets and identify further opportunities.

Moving forward, our project development will focus on establishing a prospectivity ranking based on collected data. This will enable various follow-up exploration activities, including:

- Extensive soil sampling campaigns.
- Auger programs.
- Drill permitting and regulatory compliance.
- Utilisation of advanced surveying techniques.
- Additional reconnaissance fieldwork.

Perpetual looks forward to updating the market with further updates shortly.

- ENDS -

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

KEY CONTACT

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About Perpetual Resources Limited

Perpetual Resources Limited (Perpetual) is an ASX listed company pursuing exploration and development opportunities within the critical mineral sector. Perpetual's Beharra Silica Sand Project is located 300km north of Perth and is 96km south of the port town of Geraldton in Western Australia.

Perpetual is also active in lithium exploration activities in the Minas Gerais region of Brazil, where it has acquired approximately 9,000 hectares of highly prospective lithium exploration permits, within the pre-eminent lithium (spodumene) bearing region that has become known as Brazil's "Lithium Valley".

Perpetual also continues to review complementary acquisition opportunities to augment its growing portfolio of exploration and development projects.

Reporting visual estimates of mineralisation

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The Company expects to receive the laboratory analytical results of rock chip samples in the December quarter.

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.

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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.

Appendix A: 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	• *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 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 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.*	• The rock chip samples, weighing around 2-5 kilograms each, were taken randomly 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 lithium and tantalum, and the likely sources are specific S-type Granites and Leucogranites
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• No Drilling Completed
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.*	• No Drilling Completed
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*	• No Drilling Completed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	costean, channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections 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 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.*	• No Drilling Completed • All samples are to be 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, with an average size of 2-5 kilograms, were 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	• *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.*	• Analysis in by ALS Method ME-MS89L, which uses a sodium peroxide digestion with ICP finish, all by ALS in Belo Horizonte (Brazil). The method is considered a total technique. Multielement analysis is done by sodium peroxide digestion with ICP-MS finish with 52 elements reported. No standards duplicates or blanks accompany these initial samples that will not be used other than to indicate potentially interesting lithium contents of the variably weathered samples. • Checks of the analytical values of CRM's used by the laboratory against the CRM specification sheets were made to assess whether analyses were within acceptable limits. • Samples are currently with ALS Belo Horizonte with return frame estimated in body text.
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.*	• 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 Li and other valuable elements in grab samples
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.*	• All sample locations were measured using a handheld Garmin GPS using WGS84 and UTM coordinates. The accuracy is considered sufficient for a first pass sampling program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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.*	• No Drilling Conducted • No Sample Compositing has been applied.
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 mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• No Drilling Conducted
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples have been securely packed in polyweave backs and sealed with cable ties to mitigate contaminants or un-approved handling. • Samples were couriered to Belo Horizonte through a commercial courier.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	• *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.*	• PEC own's 100% exploration rights to 7 tenements located in Minas Gerais, Brazil, through its wholly owned subsidiary Perpetual Resources Do Brasil LTDA. • Itinga Project: 830489/2023 & 830490/2023 • Padre Paraiso: 830491/2023 & 830492/2023 • Ponte Nova: 832017/2023, 832018/2023 & 832019/2023
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No prior formal exploration is known on any of the tenements however there has been some informal exploration and production by artisanal miners in and adjacent to Itinga, Ponte Nova & Padre Paraiso Projects.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geological features of the areas consist of granite & sedimentary rocks from the Neoproterozoic era within the Araçuaí Orogen. These

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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	• *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.*
		• No drilling activities are being reported.
		• The general location of visual occurrences photographed have been provided, in Appendix B, Table 1.
		• The co-ordinates of the rock chip samples will be provided once the relevant assay information has been received.

Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.*	• No analytical results are being reported. • No aggregation methods applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No drilling activities are being reported.
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.*	• Maps and images are included within body of text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No results presented. • All relevant and material exploration data for the target areas discussed, has been reported or referenced.
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.*	• All relevant and material exploration data for the target areas discussed, has been reported or referenced. Pegmatites photographed range from 1 to 10m in width.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Once all assays have been reviewed, further mapping and sampling will be conducted to inform future exploration activities.

Appendix B – Rock Type Descriptions

Table 1 – Descriptions and Locations

Figure	Easting	Northing	Lithology	Commentary
2	850443	8163224	Quartz (35%), feldspars (55%), muscovite (10%), biotite (5%) and black tourmaline (5%)	Oxidised Pegmatite
3	870671	8156211	Quartz (35%), feldspars (55%), muscovite (5%), and black tourmaline (5%)	Oxidised Pegmatite - Exhibiting Tubular & Needle Tourmaline
4	870664	8156185	Quartz (30%), feldspars (60%), muscovite (15%), and black tourmaline (5%)	Oxidised Pegmatite Grab Sample
5	870652	8156006	Quartz (30%), feldspars (60%), muscovite (10%), and black tourmaline (10%)	Pegmatite Outcrops illustrated in igneous host rock
6	870642	8156003	Quartz (30%), feldspars (60%), muscovite (10%), and black tourmaline (10%)	Pegmatite Outcrops illustrated in igneous host rock
7	851216	8161983	Quartz (30%), feldspars (60%), muscovite (15%), and black tourmaline (5%)	Pegmatite Disconcordant in Schist
8	847912	8109097	Quartz (40%), feldspars (50%), and muscovite (10%)	Oxidised / weathered Pegmatite
9	846563	8109656	Quartz (30%), feldspars (60%), muscovite (10%), and black tourmaline (10%)	Pegmatite Outcrops illustrated in igneous host rock
10	846561	8109649	Quartz (30%), feldspars (60%), muscovite (10%), and black tourmaline (10%)	Pegmatite Outcrops illustrated in igneous host rock. Xenolith within Pegmatite.
11	846561	8109649	Quartz (30%), feldspars (60%), muscovite (10%), and black tourmaline (10%)	Pegmatite Outcrops illustrated in igneous host rock. Adjacent to Figure 10
12	860728	8236680	Kaolinitic Weather Granite / Pegmaitie	Weathered Artisinal Mine - 120m outside of PEC's tenement boundary.
13	860254	8236877	Quartz (30%), feldspars (60%), muscovite (15%), and black tourmaline (5%)	Small Pegmatite Vein