

# ASX RELEASE

16 May 2023

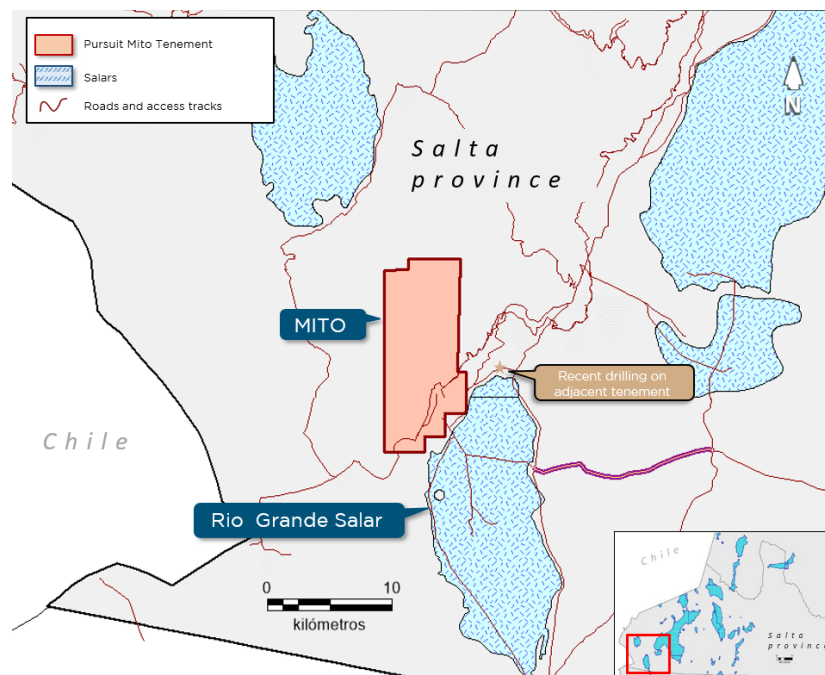


## Large 'Mito' Tenement Approved at Rio Grande Sur Lithium Project

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Rio Grande Sur 'Mito' Tenement receives formal approval from Salta Secretary of Mining, including permitting for drilling activity
- Mito located on the north-west of the Rio Grande Salar directly adjacent to recent successful exploration drilling
- Tenement now considered highly prospective for lithium brine potential in addition to its strategic importance for infrastructure purposes

Pursuit Minerals Ltd (ASX: **PUR**) ("PUR", "Pursuit" or the "Company") is pleased to confirm that the Mito tenement, part of its flagship Rio Grande Sur Project has received formal approval and granting from the Salta Mining Secretary.



**Figure 1 – Mito Tenement Location**

In relation to the Mito approval, Pursuit COO, Aaron Revelle, said:

*“The approval of the Mito tenement rounds out an already impressive tenement position on the Rio Grande Salar. With CS-AMT surveys planned for the middle of the year, we are excited to see the resource potential of this tenement, especially given the recent public announcements of drilling on a directly adjacent tenement. These drilling results revealed multiple promising intercepts of significant thickness hosting lithium brine.”*

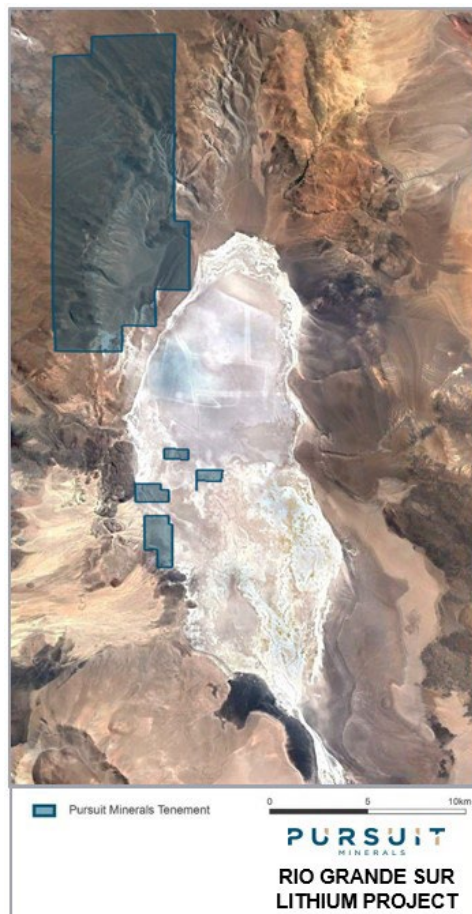
### Background to the Rio Grande Sur Project

Pursuit now holds five tenements collectively known as the Rio Grande Sur Project that are prospective for lithium located in the Salta province, Argentina. The five tenements cover approximately 9,233 hectares (“Tenements”).

The key tenement details are set out below:

**Table One - Tenement Schedule**

	Tenement	Hectares	File Number
1	Maria Magdalena	73.26	3571
2	Isabel Segunda	59.25	16626
3	Sal Rio 02	298.26	21942
4	Sal Rio 01	142.19	21941
5	Mito	8,660.00	23704



**Figure 2 – Rio Grande Sur Lithium Project Map**

### Mito Tenement – Potential Resource Upside

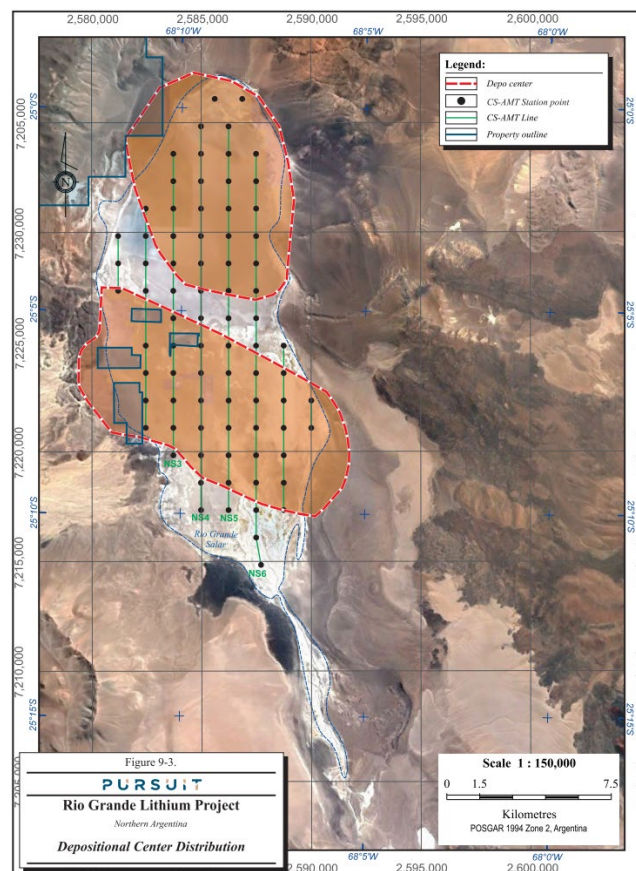
The Rio Grande Salar is classified as a mature halite salar. The lithology of the salar is dominated by highly fractured gypsiferous, sandy halite. There are some indications of the presence of karstic structures (caverns) within the evaporite sequences. Lithium is present in the brine down to 100m, based on previous exploration by ADY Resources and LSC Lithium (“LSC”), and is expected to be present to depths of 500-600m. Lithium values are typically in the 300–500 mg/Li range and are reasonably consistent with depth and across the extent of the salar. The salar has confirmed lithium mineralisation with favourable geophysical information indicating the lithium brine extends beyond the salar surface into the alluvial cover on the outside of the salar border.

In 2017, LSC contracted Geophysical Exploration and Consulting S.A (“GEC”) to undertake a controlled source audio magnetotelluric (CS-AMT) survey of the Rio Grande salar. CS-AMT is a ground-based geophysical technique used in lithium brine exploration to define potential brine bearing zones and subsurface structures.

The objectives of the work by GEC were to investigate shallow geological structures; identify brine bearing formations; map the geologic stratigraphy and structure relative to the occurrence of lithium brine; identify layers that were thought to be representative of lithium-bearing brine; and to provide any additional information or interpretations regarding subsurface geology conditions or characteristics of surficial material (lithology, faults, weak or weathering zones, depression zones, etc.).

The results of the CS-AMT survey are provided in Figures 3 and 5. The full technical report on the Salar can be downloaded here; <http://bitly.ws/EA6a>. Interpretation of the results indicates the following:

- potential for lithium bearing formations to depths in excess of 500m; and
- presence of two deep seated depositional centres. The first is well developed in the northern end of the salar and open ended at depths deeper than 500m. To the south, the second depocenter is more centrally located and to the west. A map of these results with Pursuit’s tenements is shown below.



**Figure 3 – Rio Grande Depositional Centre Distribution**



The Northern Depocentre can be seen extending into the Mito tenement.

In April 2023, a company drilling 800-1000m off the salar surface on a tenement directly adjacent to PUR's Mito tenement reported that it had intersected multiple potential lithium brine aquifers of significant thickness. This drill hole was observed by PUR management on a recent trip to the Rio Grande Salar in March 2023 and shown below:

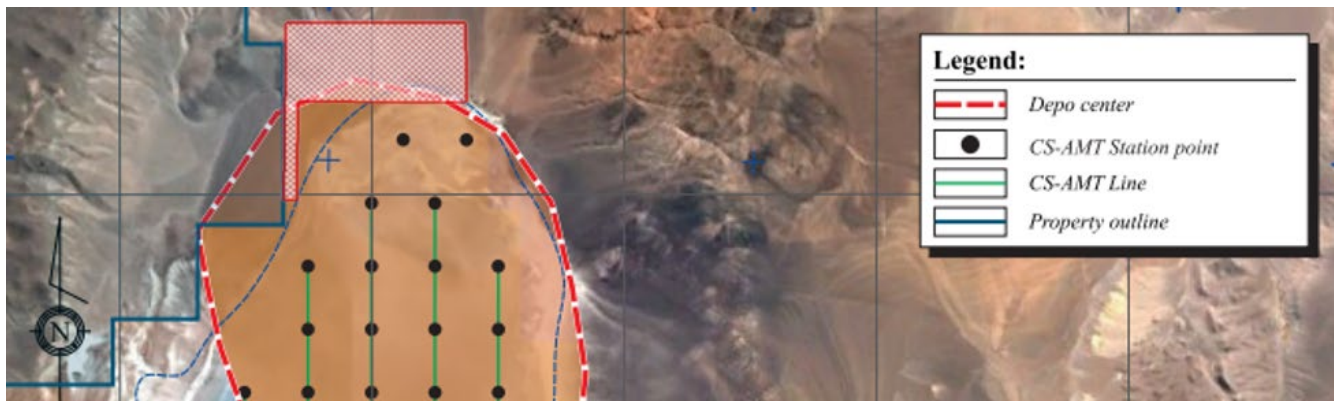


**Figure 4 – Drilling at Rio Grande Salar**

The results of this drill hole generated several favourable intercepts including:

- Below 55m, through to the full depth of the hole at 600m, several encouraging salar evaporite and semi-consolidated sedimentary lithologies were intersected.
- Highlighted intersections of up to 400m included a 150m thick brine-bearing black sand / fractured halite unit (~90-240m) and 80m thick brine-bearing black sand / secondary carbonate unit (~320-400m).

Given the proximity of the drilling, estimated to be 800m-1km from the salar surface, there is significant anticipation that similar results may be encountered upon drilling the Mito tenement, given the depocentre concentration outside the drilling area of the tenement as shown at Figure 5 below.



**Figure 5 – Depositional Centre Tenement Comparison**

Due to a significant portion of the interpreted depositional centre falling in the Mito tenement area, along with favourable drilling results on a similar geological structure directly adjacent to the Mito tenement, the Company has high expectations of the prospective exploration potential of the Mito tenement.

This release was approved by the Board.

For more information about Pursuit Minerals and its projects, contact:

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#### Competent Person's Statement

Statements contained in this announcement relating to exploration results, are based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Dr. Brian Luinstra, BSc honours (Geology), PhD (Earth Sciences), MAIG, PGeo (Ontario). Dr Luinstra is a Principal Consultant of SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd and a consultant to the Company. Dr. Luinstra has sufficient relevant experience in relation to the mineralisation style being reported on to qualify as a Competent Person for reporting exploration results, as defined in the Australian Code for Reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC) Code 2012. Mr Luinstra consents to the use of this information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Luinstra confirms that the information in this announcement provided under listing rules 5.12.2 to 5.12.7 is an accurate presentation of the available data and studies for the material mining project.

#### Forward looking statements

Statements relating to the estimated or expected future production, operating results, cash flows and costs and financial condition of Pursuit Minerals Limited's planned work at the Company's projects and the expected results of such work are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts and are generally, but not always, identified by words such as the following: expects, plans, anticipates, forecasts, believes, intends, estimates, projects, assumes, potential and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements also include reference to events or conditions that will, would, may, could or should occur. Information concerning exploration results and mineral reserve and resource estimates may also be deemed to be forward-looking statements, as it constitutes a prediction of what might be found to be present when and if a project is actually developed.

These forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable at the time they are made, are inherently subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation: uncertainties related to raising sufficient financing to fund the planned work in a timely manner and on acceptable terms; changes in planned work resulting from logistical, technical or other factors; the possibility that results of work will not fulfil projections/expectations and realize the perceived potential of the Company's projects; uncertainties involved in the interpretation of drilling results and other tests and the estimation of gold reserves and resources; risk of accidents, equipment breakdowns and labour disputes or other unanticipated difficulties or interruptions; the possibility of environmental issues at the Company's projects; the possibility of cost overruns or unanticipated expenses in work programs; the need to obtain permits and comply with environmental laws and regulations and other government requirements; fluctuations in the price of gold and other risks and uncertainties.

#### Glossary

Term	Meaning
AC Drilling	Air Core drilling utilises high-pressure air and dual walled rods to penetrate the ground and return the sample to the surface through the inner tube and then through a sampling system. The ground is cut through with the use of a steel blade type bit.
Diamond Drilling	Diamond Drilling is the process of drilling boreholes using bits inset with diamonds as the rock-cutting tool. By withdrawing a small diameter core of rock from the orebody, geologists can analyse the core by chemical assay and conduct petrologic, structural, and mineralogical studies of the rock.
Disseminated sulphides	Sulphides throughout the rock mass – not joined together and not conductive
Epigenetic	Mineralisation forming after rocks were formed by later mineralising events
Intrusive	Body of igneous rock that has crystallized from molten magma below the surface of the Earth
Lithium brine	Salt rich groundwater containing enriched Li leached from surrounding rocks
Litho-geochemistry	Study of common elemental signatures in different rock types to aid accurate logging by geologists
Magnetotelluric traverses (MT)	A passive geophysical method which uses natural time variations of the Earth's magnetic and electric field to measure the electrical resistivity of the sub-surface and infer deep seated structures
Massive Sulphides	The majority of the rock mass consists of various sulphide species
Metamorphism	The solid state recrystallisation of pre-existing rocks due to changes in heat and/or pressure and/or the introduction of fluids, i.e. without melting
Orogenic Gold Deposit	A type of hydrothermal mineral deposit where rock structure controls the transport and deposition of mineralised fluids. Over 75% of all gold mined by humans has been from orogenic deposits
Pegmatite	Exceptionally coarse-grained granitic intrusive rock,
Polymetallic mineralisation	Deposits which contain different elements in economic concentrations
Pyroxenite	A coarse-grained, igneous rock consisting mainly of pyroxenes. It may contain biotite, hornblende, or olivine as accessories.
RC Drilling	Reverse Circulation drilling, or RC drilling, is a method of drilling which uses dual wall drill rods that consist of an outer drill rod with an inner tube. These hollow inner tubes allow the drill cuttings to be transported back to the surface in a continuous, steady flow.
REE	Rare earth element,
Saprolite	Saprolite is a chemically weathered rock. Saprolites form in the lower zones of soil profiles and represent deep weathering of bedrock.
Sulphides	Various chemical compounds of sulphur and metals
Ultramafic	Very low silica content igneous and metamorphic rocks – including pyroxenites and peridotites both are known to host significant Ni-Cu-PGE deposits

Abbreviation	Abbreviation meaning	Abbreviation	Abbreviation meaning
<i>Ag</i>	<i>Silver</i>	<i>Li</i>	<i>Lithium</i>
<i>Au</i>	<i>Gold</i>	<i>Mo</i>	<i>Molybdenum</i>
<i>As</i>	<i>Arsenic</i>	<i>Ni</i>	<i>Nickel</i>
<i>Co</i>	<i>Cobalt</i>	<i>Pb</i>	<i>Lead</i>
<i>Cr</i>	<i>Chromium</i>	<i>Pd</i>	<i>Palladium</i>
<i>Cs</i>	<i>Caesium</i>	<i>ppm</i>	<i>Parts per million</i>
<i>Ce</i>	<i>Cerium, a rare earth</i>	<i>Pt</i>	<i>Platinum</i>
<i>Cu</i>	<i>Copper</i>	<i>REE</i>	<i>Rare Earth Element</i>
<i>Bi</i>	<i>Bismuth</i>	<i>Sb</i>	<i>Antimony</i>
<i>B</i>	<i>Boron</i>	<i>Te</i>	<i>Tellurium</i>
<i>DHEM</i>	<i>Down Hole Electro-Magnetic surveying</i>	<i>Zn</i>	<i>Zinc</i>
<i>K</i>	<i>Potassium</i>	<i>VHMS</i>	<i>Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide</i>
<i>g/t</i>	<i>Grams per ton</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Tungsten</i>
<i>La</i>	<i>Lanthanum</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Yttrium</i>