WINSOME RESOURCES

ASX: WR1 | FSE: 4XJ | OTCQB: WRSLF

ASX RELEASE | 10 March 2025

Update on Cesium Assets

HIGHLIGHTS

- Respected consultant Dr Nigel Brand has completed a review of geochemical data from the Sirmac-Clapier Project, including the recent re-analysis of high grade cesium samples which returned up to 5.44% Cs_2O and 2.92% Cs_2O.
- High grade cesium mineralisation is most likely present as pollucite.
- Extensive fractionation of host pegmatite supports strong cesium and lithium mineralisation potential.
- Significant exploration upside for further cesium mineralisation within the Sirmac-Clapier project area.
- Follow-up work being planned for the 2025 field season in collaboration with Dr Brand.
- Chris Evans resigned from Power Metals Corp Board to focus on Winsome's Adina Lithium project development activities.

Lithium explorer and developer Winsome Resources (ASX:WR1; "**Winsome**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce the results of a review of geochemical data from its Sirmac-Clapier Project (**Sirmac**) in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay region of Quebec, Canada. The data, analysed by respected geochemical consultant Dr. Nigel Brand, confirms the presence of key mineralising systems to form high grade lithium and cesium mineralisation, reinforcing the project's strong potential.

Sirmac is located 30km from provincial road infrastructure and also located 40km from the Moblan Lithium Deposit owned by Sayona (ASX.SYA). The regional centres of Chibougamau and Chapais, along with access to the rail network, are approximately 100km south of the project.

Geochemical analysis has determined the outcropping pegmatite at Sirmac is highly fractionated, a key indicator of strong mineralisation potential. The confirmed cesium grades (>1% Cs_2O) strongly suggest pollucite is the dominant cesium-bearing mineral, with mineralogical analysis underway to verify this conclusion. The extreme fractionation of the system further highlights the potential for additional high-grade cesium mineralisation within the broader project area.

DR BRAND COMMENTS:

"The initial sampling results and subsequent overrange cesium results at Sirmac-Clapier are highly encouraging, confirming the potential for high-grade cesium mineralisation within the pegmatite dykes. With grades reaching up to 5.44% Cs_2O, the data strongly suggests cesium is present as pollucite. The geochemical signature is comparable to other significant cesium deposits I have worked on, including Sinclair and Case Lake."

"The assay data highlights a high degree of fractionation within the Sirmac pegmatites. This process is key to the separation of lithium, cesium, and tantalum minerals within LCT-pegmatite swarms and serves as an excellent indicator of a well-developed mineralising system."

"High-grade cesium mineralisation outcropping in fresh pegmatite at surface is rare, making Sirmac a unique and exciting opportunity. I look forward to collaborating with Winsome on the next phases of exploration."

Dr. Nigel Brand has completed a geochemical review of systematic channel sampling at Sirmac, which tested an outcropping spodumene-bearing pegmatite (Appendix 2). Previously reported results identified strong lithium-cesium mineralisation[1], including:

- 26m at 2.69% Li_2O, 1.15% Cs_2O, and 401 ppm Ta_2O_5 (Channel 2), featuring:
  - 4m at 3.08% Cs_2O + 1.27% Li_2O
  - 4m at 2.23% Cs_2O + 2.13% Li_2O

These high-grade cesium zones include peak cesium values of 5.44% Cs_2O and 2.92% Cs_2O (refer Appendix 3). The presence of such high grades (>1% Cs_2O) strongly suggests pollucite as the primary cesium-bearing mineral, with mineralogical confirmation underway. Typically, non-pollucite minerals contain a maximum of 6,000 ppm Cs, making these results highly significant.

Dr. Brand's Fertility Index (**FI**), which assesses cesium-rich pegmatites, ranks Sirmac at FI = 4, well above the FI = 1 threshold for highly prospective cesium rich mineralised systems (Figure 1). The pegmatite's extreme fractionation further supports its potential for additional high-grade cesium deposits, aligning with recent discoveries on adjacent claims[2].

With cesium being a globally scarce resource, Sirmac represents a compelling exploration target. Only three deposits have been mined worldwide, including Tanco (Canada), Bikita (Zimbabwe) and Sinclair (Western Australia). Winsome's stake in Power Metals Corp (TSX-V.PWM) and offtake rights to lithium, tantalum, and cesium at the Case Lake Project (Ontario) further strengthen its strategic position in this critical mineral market.

1 WR1 Announcements 11 February 2025 "*New High Grade Spodumene Pegmatite Discovered at Sirmac-Clapier Project - Amended*" and 20 February 2025 "*High Grade Cesium confirmed at Sirmac-Clapier*"

2 Vision Lithium News Release 2 December 2024: https://visionlithium.com/vision-lithium-reports-high-grade-cesium-discovery-up-to-1-94-cs2o-at-sirmac-property/

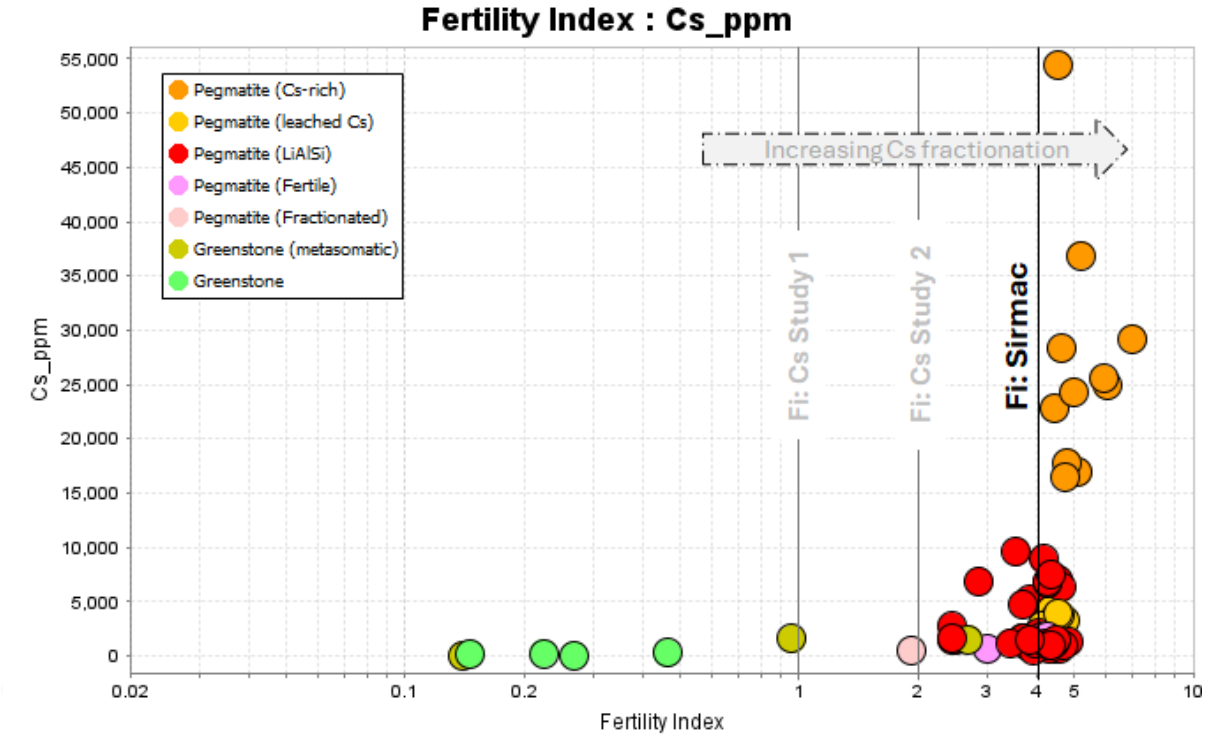

Figure 1: Diagram showing Fertility Index (FI) vs Cs (ppm) for Sirmac channel samples compared to other studies completed by Dr Brand. FI = [(Rb (ppm) / K (ppm)) x 10] Assay data previously released[3], refer Appendix 2 and 3.

Power Metals Update

Since the Company's last update Power Metals Corp (**PWM**) has announced the final drilling results from the Phase III winter 2024 drill program at Case Lake[4] which includes excellent lithium-cesium intersections such as:

- 8.07m at 5.19% Cs_2O, 1438 ppm Ta, and 2.19% Li_2O from 10.30m (PWM-24-242)
  including 4.70m at 8.72% Cs_2O, 2,435ppm Ta, & 2.50% Li_2O from 13.30m
  including 1.00m at 11.70% Cs_2O, 208ppm Ta, & 1.85% Li_2O from 13.30m.
- 9.95m at 3.78% Cs_2O, 334ppm Ta, and 1.12% Li_2O from 11.25m (PWM-24-246)
  including 5.55m at 5.48% Cs_2O, 413ppm Ta, & 1.62% Li_2O from 11.25m
  including 0.75m at 22.70% Cs_2O, 420ppm Ta, & 0.66% Li_2O from 15.05m.
- 6.65m at 3.56% Cs_2O, 290 ppm Ta, and 1.15% Li_2O from 19.75m (PWM-24-259)
  including 5.70m at 4.14% Cs_2O, 311ppm Ta, & 1.03% Li_2O from 20.70m
  including 1.53m at 7.56% Cs_2O, 474ppm Ta, & 0.77% Li_2O from 22.07m.

As previously advised PWM has commenced the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Case Lake Project, which will inform a Preliminary Economic Assessment (as defined in NI43-101) to be completed by the end of Q2 2025[5].

[3] WR1 Announcements 11 February 2025 "*New High Grade Spodumene Pegmatite Discovered at Sirmac-Clapier Project - Amended*" and 20 February 2025 "*High Grade Cesium confirmed at Sirmac-Clapier*"

[4] PWM News Release 14 February 2025: https://powermetalscorp.com/news/2025/power-metals-delivers-more-high-grade-cesium-and-tantalum-results-from-case-lake/ . Refer Appendix 4 for a summary of Phase 3 drilling results.

[5] PWM News Release 10 February 2025: https://powermetalscorp.com/news/2025/dra-global-commences-maiden-mineral-resource-estimate-and-economic-studies-of-case-lake/

Power Metals Holdings

Update on status of the Transaction

On 24 August 2024 Winsome Resources announced it had executed an agreement with Power Metals Corp to transfer its ownership in the Decelles and Mazérac projects located in Quebec in exchange for 17,650,000 shares in Power Metals Corp ("**Transaction**").

Completion of the Transaction remains subject only to the TSX Venture Exchange ("**TSX-V**") approving a satisfactory valuation report relating to the Decelles and Mazerac projects. Power Metals recently submitted a valuation report to TSX-V for approval, which approval is anticipated to be obtained in the coming weeks.

Once TSX-V approval is obtained, the 17,650,000 common shares in Power Metals will be promptly issued to Winsome in the near term. Following this, the Company will hold 32,300,000[6] common shares in Power Metals which, as at the date of this announcement, represents 18.92%[7] of the total Power Metals common shares on issue as a consequence of recent share issues by Power Metals

Winsome will continue to update shareholders on the status of the Transaction.

Share purchase warrants

As part of its acquisition of Sinomine Rare Metals Resources Co Ltd's ("**Sinomine**") interest in Power Metals in 2022[8], the Company acquired 7,500,000 share purchase warrants in Power Metals (which could be converted into common shares on a one-for-one basis at C$0.40 per warrant). Under the acquisition, the share purchase warrants were expressed as having an expiry date of 17 March 2025. It has recently become apparent to Winsome the share purchase warrants in fact had an expiry date of 20 January 2025.

Director Resignation

The Company advises Chris Evans has resigned from the board of PWM's board of directors, effective 7 March 2025. Winsome currently still retains the right to appoint a Director.

6 As at the date of this announcement, Winsome holds 14,650,000 common shares in Power Metals, representing 9.57% of all common shares on the basis of 153,005,985 Power Metals common shares on issue.
7 Based on 170,655,985 Power Metals common shares on issue.
8 See the Company's ASX announcement dated 2 December 2022 titled "Winsome acquires key stake and offtake deal in Ontario critical minerals project".

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Winsome Resources Limited.

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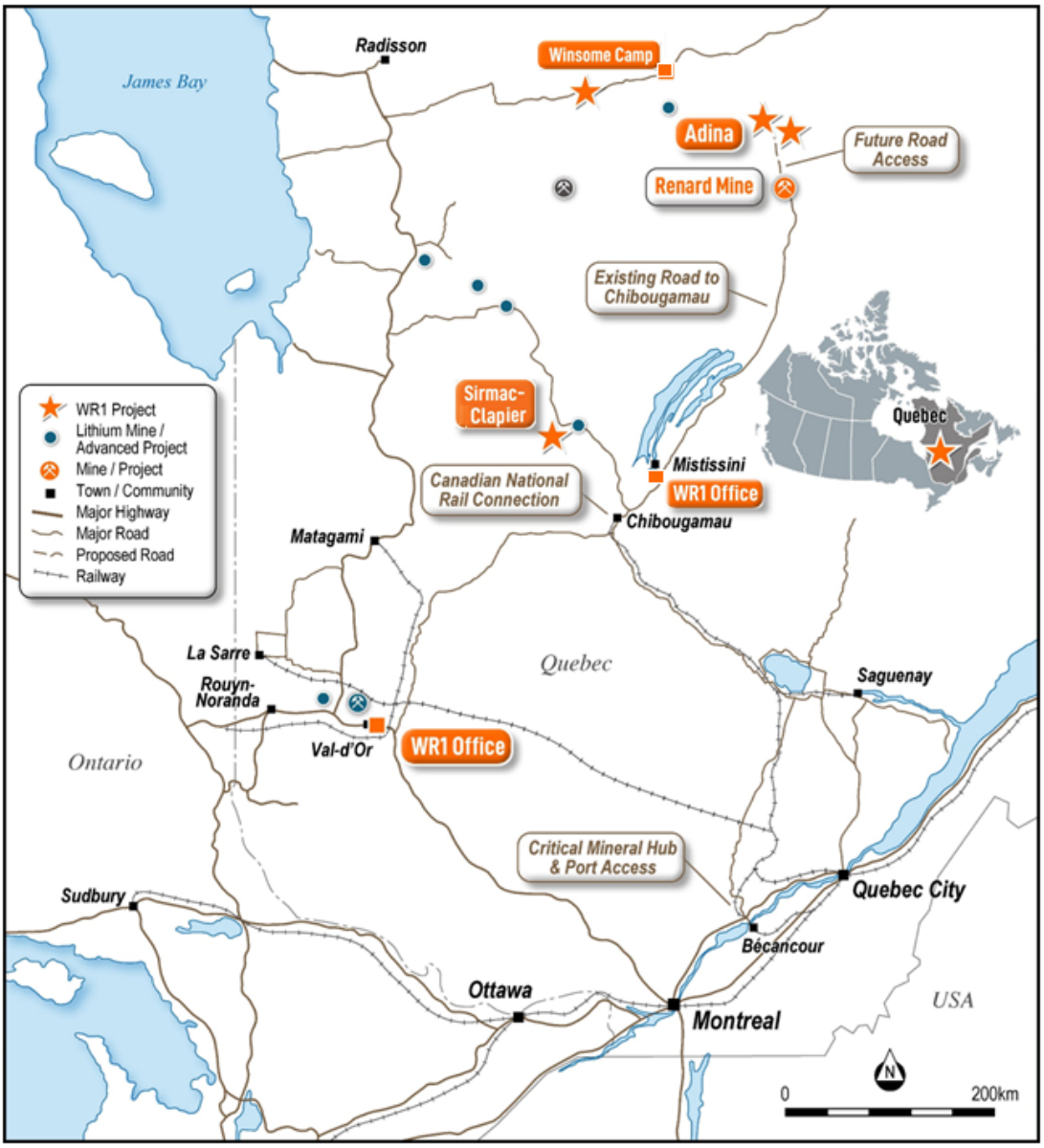

Figure 2: Location of Sirmac-Clapier Project.

ABOUT WINSOME RESOURCES

Winsome Resources (ASX: WR1) is a Canadian focused exploration and development company with several projects in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay region of Québec.

Our flagship project is Adina, a 100% owned lithium resource considered a tier-one asset in a low-risk mining jurisdiction and one of the most capital efficient projects in North America with competitive operating costs. The hard rock spodumene lithium deposit is near surface with a +20 year project life and a Mineral Resource of 78Mt at 1.15% Li_2O comprising 79% classified as 'Indicated' and 21% classified as 'Inferred'. (Appendix 1)

The Company recently acquired an exclusive option to purchase the Renard Operation, a mining and processing site located approximately 60 kilometres south (in a straight line) of Adina.

The Renard Operation has an established airport, power station, water treatment plant, workshops, processed mineralised material storage and a substantial camp. It also has several mineral processing and operating permits which may advance Winsome's pathway to lithium production.

Importantly Renard already includes extensive production facilities which consists of a primary jaw crusher, secondary cone crusher, high-pressure grinding rolls, ore sorting, and DMS circuits necessary for lithium processing and spodumene concentrate production.

In addition to its impressive portfolio of lithium projects in Québec, Winsome Resources owns 100% of the offtake rights for lithium, caesium and tantalum from Power Metals Corp (TSXV:PWM) Case Lake Project in Eastern Ontario, as well as a 9.57% equity stake in PWM (together with a right to be issued a further 17,650,000 common shares in PWM on completion of the sale of the Decelles and Mazerac projects).

Winsome is led by a highly qualified team with strong experience in lithium exploration and development as well as leading ASX listed companies. **More details:** www.winsomeresources.com.au

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This document contains forward-looking statements concerning Winsome. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes.

Forward-looking statements in this document are based on the Company's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Winsome as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation reviewed by Mr Bill Oliver, a consultant to Winsome Resources Ltd. Mr Oliver is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Oliver consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which they appear.

The technical content of this news release which relates to Sirmac-Clapier has been reviewed and approved by Mr Carl Caumartin, GM Canada of Winsome Resources Ltd, a Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure of Mineral Projects.

The technical content of this news release which relates to Power Metals has been reviewed and approved by Amanuel Bein, P.Geo., Vice President of Exploration for Power Metals, a Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure of Mineral Projects.

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED EXPLORATION RESULTS & MINERAL RESOURCES

Winsome confirms it is not aware of any new information or data which materially affects the information included in the original market announcements referred to in this announcement. Winsome confirms the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Winsome confirms it is not aware of any new information or data as at the date of this release which materially affects the Mineral Resource or the Scoping Study for Adina. The Company also confirms all material assumptions and parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate and the Scoping Study continue to apply and have not materially changed. Winsome confirms the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

APPENDIX 1: Mineral Resources at the Adina Lithium Project stated under the JORC Code

Zone	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Contained LCE (Mt)	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Contained LCE (Mt)	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Contained LCE (Mt)
MZ	28.4	1.19	0.84	8.7	1.39	0.26	**37.1**	**1.23**	**1.10**
FWZ	33.0	1.10	0.90	7.8	0.98	0.19	**40.8**	**1.08**	**1.08**
Total	**61.4**	**1.14**	**1.73**	**16.5**	**1.19**	**0.49**	**77.9**	**1.15**	**2.21**

APPENDIX 2: SIRMAC CHANNELS – Location and Intersection Data (reproduced from ASX announcement of 11 February 2025)

Channel	Easting (NAD83)	Northing (NAD83)	RL (m)	Orientation (º)	Length (m)	Intersection
Channel1	476725	5619850	400	060	16	1.74% Li_2O+0.26% Cs_2O over 16m
Channel2	476735	5604535	400	205	26	2.69% Li_2O+1.15% Cs_2O over 26m*
Channel3	476715	5604510	400	135	19	1.70% Li_2O+0.43% Cs_2O over 19m
Channel4	476745	5619870	400	060	16	0.78% Li_2O+0.19% Cs_2O over 16m

* Channel 2 includes cesium rich samples as detailed in Appendix 3.

APPENDIX 3: GEOCHEMICAL DATA AND FERTILITY INDEX OF Cs-RICH SAMPLES SHOWN IN FIGURE 1

Sample	Channel	Easting	Northing	Cs Assay 1 (ppm)	Cs Assay 2 (%)	Li_2O (%)	Rb (ppm)	K (%)	FI
SR24-NP-020	2	476733	5604532	25000*	2.83	0.71	7410.8	1.6	4.6
SR24-NP-021	2	476733	5604531	15738.3	1.78	1.60	6236.1	1.3	4.8
SR24-NP-022	2	476734	5604530	25000*	5.44	1.33	10000*	2.2	4.5
SR24-NP-023	2	476734	5604529	20825.4	2.28	1.43	6655.1	1.5	4.4
SR24-NP-028	2	476732	5604524	15090.7	1.69	1.44	5107.9	1.0	5.1
SR24-NP-031	2	476732	5604523	23195.4	2.49	2.78	3018.5	0.5	6.0
SR24-NP-032	2	476731	5604521	25000*	2.92	2.33	4917.3	0.7	7.0
SR24-NP-033	2	476730	5604520	23471.5	2.55	2.05	5915.9	1.0	5.9
SR24-NP-042	2	476726	5604511	22488.5	2.43	1.83	6453.7	1.3	5.0

* Analysis result above upper limit of detection (Cs = 25,000ppm, Rb = 10,000ppm).

FI = Fertility Index = [(Rb (ppm) / K (ppm)) x 10]

APPENDIX 4: SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS FROM PHASE III DRILLING AT CASE LAKE

Hole ID	Easting (NAD83)	Northing (NAD83)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cs_2O (%)	Ta (ppm)	Li_2O (%)
PWM-24-236	576307	5431113	346	54	-51	170	12.22	21.26	9.04	6.49	531	1.68
PWM-24-237	576304	5431111	342	60	-45	165.2	11.15	18.80	7.65	1.56	278	1.10
PWM-24-238	576301	5431115	338	60	-50	168.1	10.00	18.06	8.06	2.34	440	1.38
PWM-24-239	576301	5431113	345	60	-46.5	171.9	7.50	16.80	9.3	2.04	239	1.37
PWM-24-240	576300	5431118	345	60	-45.2	170	14.25	20.80	6.55	4.48	598	1.42
PWM-24-241	576309	5431110	346	60	-45	169	9.90	17.90	8.00	3.83	271	1.89
PWM-24-242	576309	5431110	346	60	-53	158.5	10.30	19.00	8.70	5.19	1438	2.19
PWM-24-243	576309	5431110	346	60	-62.5	151.5	11.75	20.80	9.05	2.74	525	2.41
PWM-24-244	576310	5431112	345	60	-47.5	184	10.9	19.05	8.15	4.48	348	1.52
PWM-24-246	576311	5431111	345	60	-55	195	11.25	21.20	9.95	3.78	334	1.12
PWM-24-247	576312	5431111	346	60	-49	173	11.30	19.50	8.20	2.50	1377	2.61
PWM-24-248	576312	5431110	346	60	-59	149	12.35	22.40	10.05	2.14	474	2.79
PWM-24-249	576295	5431108	346	57	-63	166	7.60	13.50	5.90	0.13	330	1.63
PWM-24-250	576291	5431106	346	54	-45	170	5.60	12.60	7.00	0.09	131	0.67
PWM-24-251	576312	5431122	344	72	-48	169	18.80	26.25	7.45	1.05	402	1.48
PWM-24-252	576312	5431122	344	72	-45	177	18.35	26.30	7.95	2.85	351	1.47
PWM-24-253	576312	5431122	344	72	-47	156	20.20	28.10	7.90	2.17	341	2.19
PWM-24-254	576300	5431137	344	72	-49	175	37.50	44.80	7.30	0.38	370	0.91
PWM-24-255	576300	5431137	344	72	-53	182.5	36.95	41.80	4.85	2.30	317	0.84
PWM-24-256	576311	5431125	345	72	-51	170	20.75	26.2	5.45	1.37	266	0.92
PWM-24-257	576311	5431125	345	72	-47	152	23.75	30.65	6.90	0.80	514	0.96
PWM-24-258	576321	5431120	346	72	-52	167	20.3	27.80	7.50	0.91	266	1.48
PWM-24-259	576321	5431120	345	74	-45	170	19.75	26.40	6.65	3.56	290	1.15

JORC Code, 2012 edition Table 1 for Sirmac Channel Sampling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	*Explanation*
Sampling techniques	• Channel sampling across an outcropping pegmatite dyke. • Channels are approximately 5-10cm wide and cut with diamond saw to approx. 5-10cm depth. Sampling is done on approximately a 1m basis resulting in sample weight of 1- 2 kgs. • Samples from Sirmac were sent to MSALABS Inc under standard preparation procedures. Pulps from Cs samples which returned an analytical result above 10,000ppm Cs were re assayed at SGS, including those samples which returned results above the upper detection limit (25,000ppm Cs).
Drilling techniques	• No drilling is being reported, only channel sampling of outcrops.
Drill sample recovery	• No drilling is being reported. • Sample recovery from the channels was adequate.
Logging	• Features such as rock type, mineralogy, textures, alteration were recorded from the channel samples.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Best attempts were made to ensure the channel sampling was representative of the outcropping material however it should be noted outcrop and surface sampling is generally not representative. • Samples are crushed, milled and split at the laboratory (MSA) to achieve a 250g sub-sample for assay. Laboratory QC procedures for sample preparation include quality control on checks crushing and milling to ensure representivity.
Quality control & Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Assay and laboratory procedures have been selected following a review of techniques provided by laboratories in Canada. MSA Laboratories is an internationally certified independent service providers. Industry standard assay quality control techniques were used for lithium related elements. • Samples were submitted for multi-element ICP analysis by MSA Laboratories which is an appropriate technique for high-grade lithium analysis. Sodium Peroxide Fusion is used followed by combined ICP-AES and ICP-MS analyses (56 elements). The upper detection limit for Cs under this method is 25,000ppm. • Cs samples with contents higher than 10,000ppm Cs were submitted to SGS for re-analysis using borate fusion XRF. • Li is reported by the lab and converted to Li_2O for reporting using a factor of 2.153. Cs is reported by the lab and converted to Cs_2O for reporting using a factor of 1.06 • No handheld instruments were used for analysis. • Comparison of results with standards indicate sufficient quality in data. No external laboratory checks have been used but are planned to be completed shortly. • Different grades of certified reference material (CRM) for lithium mineralisation were inserted, as well as field duplicates, and blanks. The CRMs submitted represented a weakly mineralised pegmatite (OREAS 750), and a moderate lithium mineralised pegmatite (AMIS 0341) to high grade lithium mineralised pegmatite (OREAS 752 & 753). Quality Assurance and Quality Control utilised standard industry practice, using prepared standards, field blanks

Criteria	*Explanation*
	(approximately 0.4 kg), duplicates sampled in the field and pulp duplicates at the lab. • CRMs were submitted at a rate of approximately 20%, whereas blanks, duplicates and repeat assay determinations were submitted at a rate of approximately 5%.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Intersections have been estimated by consultants to the company and cross checked. • Data is entered into and validated on an electronic database (MX Deposit), which is maintained by Winsome on site in Eeyou Istchee James Bay and backed up regularly by the Company's IT consultants in Val D'Or. • Data verification is carried out by the Project Geologist on site, and a final verification was performed by the Senior Geologist and the geologist responsible for database management. An independent verification is carried out by consultants to the company. • No assays have been adjusted. A factor of 2.153 has been applied to the reported Li assays by the laboratory so to report as Li_2O. A factor of 1.06 has been applied to the reported Cs assays by the laboratory so to report as Cs_2O.
Location of data points	• The channel samples have been located by hand-held GPS (Trimble) with ~1m accuracy. • The grid datum is NAD83. Zone 18N. • Topographic elevation and landmarks are sourced from a Digital Elevation Model obtained from Lidar surveys performed over the property. Government topographic maps have been used for topographic validation. The GPS is otherwise considered sufficiently accurate for elevation data.
Data spacing and distribution	• Early exploration so data spacing and distribution is not yet relevant. • No assessment has been made regarding the channel sampling with respect to resources or reserve estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The orientation of the pegmatite is not yet known; accordingly channels were cut perpendicular to avoid and sampling bias.
Sample security	• The company takes full responsibility on the custody of the samples including the sampling process itself and transportation. • Samples are shipped during the weekly supply run and delivered directly to the respective laboratories.
Audits or reviews	• No external audit of the database has been completed, apart from by consulting geologists acting on behalf of the company.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	*Explanation*
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Sirmac-Clapier Project is 100% owned by Winsome. • All tenements are in good standing and have been legally validated by a Quebec lawyer specialising in the field.
Exploration done by other parties	• Government mapping records multiple lithium bearing pegmatites within the project areas with only regional data available.
Geology	• The mineralisation encountered at the Sirmac project is typical of a Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) type of pegmatite. The pegmatite body is intruded into mafic volcanic rocks.
Drill hole Information	• No drilling is being reported.
Data aggregation methods	• No sample weighting or metal equivalent values have been used in reporting. • Aggregation issues are not considered material at this stage of project definition. No metal equivalent values were used
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• The widths presented are not true widths. • The orientation of mineralisation is not known.
Diagrams	• See figures and maps provided in the text of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• Winsome Resources Ltd will endeavour to produce balanced reports accurately detailing all results from any exploration activities. • All samples and intersections have been presented in this announcement and in previous announcements.
Other substantive exploration data	• All substantive exploration data has been included in previous ASX Announcements. No other substantive exploration data is available at this time.
Further work	• Winsome Resources Ltd continues to plan further site investigations. • Further work planned includes comprehensive data interpretation, field mapping and exploration drilling.

JORC Code, 2012 edition Table 1 for Sirmac sampling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	***Explanation***
Sampling techniques	• Channel sampling across outcropping pegmatite dyke. • Channels are approximately 5-10cm wide and cut with diamond saw to approx. 5-10cm depth. Sampling is done on approximately a 1m basis resulting in sample weight of 1- 2 kgs. • Samples from Sirmac were sent to MSALABS Inc under standard preparation procedures. Pulps from Cs samples which assayed > 10,000ppm Cs were re assayed at SGS.
Drilling techniques	• No drilling is being reported.
Drill sample recovery	• No drilling is being reported. • Sample recovery from the channels was adequate.
Logging	• Features such as rock type, mineralogy, textures, alteration were recorded from the channel samples.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Best attempts were made to ensure the channel sampling was representative of the outcropping material however it should be noted outcrop and surface sampling is generally not representative. • Samples are crushed, milled and split at the laboratory (MSA) to achieve a 250g sub-sample for assay. Laboratory QC procedures for sample preparation include quality control on checks crushing and milling to ensure representivity.
Quality control & Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Assay and laboratory procedures have been selected following a review of techniques provided by laboratories in Canada. MSA Laboratories is an internationally certified independent service providers. Industry standard assay quality control techniques were used for lithium related elements. • Samples were submitted for multi-element ICP analysis by MSA Laboratories which is an appropriate technique for high-grade lithium analysis. Sodium Peroxide Fusion is used followed by combined ICP-AES and ICP-MS analyses (56 elements). • Cs samples with contents higher than 10,000ppm Cs were submitted to SGS for re-analysis using borate fusion XRF. • Li is reported by the lab and converted to Li_2O for reporting using a factor of 2.153. Cs is reported by the lab and converted to Cs_2O for reporting using a factor of 1.06 • No handheld instruments were used for analysis. • Comparison of results with standards indicate sufficient quality in data. No external laboratory checks have been used but are planned to be completed shortly. • Different grades of certified reference material (CRM) for lithium mineralisation were inserted, as well as field duplicates, and blanks. The CRMs submitted represented a weakly mineralised pegmatite (OREAS 750), and a moderate lithium mineralised pegmatite (AMIS 0341) to high grade lithium mineralised pegmatite (OREAS 752 & 753). Quality Assurance and Quality Control utilised standard industry practice, using prepared standards, field blanks

Criteria	Explanation
	(approximately 0.4 kg), duplicates sampled in the field and pulp duplicates at the lab. • CRMs were submitted at a rate of approximately 20%, whereas blanks, duplicates and repeat assay determinations were submitted at a rate of approximately 5%.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Intersections have been estimated by consultants to the company and cross checked. • Data is entered into and validated on an electronic database (MX Deposit), which is maintained by Winsome on site in Eeyou Istchee James Bay and backed up regularly by the Company's IT consultants in Val D'Or. • Data verification is carried out by the Project Geologist on site, and a final verification was performed by the Senior Geologist and the geologist responsible for database management. An independent verification is carried out by consultants to the company. • No assays have been adjusted. A factor of 2.153 has been applied to the reported Li assays by the laboratory so to report as Li_2O. A factor of 1.06 has been applied to the reported Cs assays by the laboratory so to report as Cs_2O.
Location of data points	• The channel samples have been located by hand-held GPS (Trimble) with ~1m accuracy. • The grid datum is NAD83. Zone 18N. • Topographic elevation and landmarks are sourced from a Digital Elevation Model obtained from Lidar surveys performed over the property. Government topographic maps have been used for topographic validation. The GPS is otherwise considered sufficiently accurate for elevation data.
Data spacing and distribution	• Early exploration so data spacing and distribution is not yet relevant. • No assessment has been made regarding the channel sampling with respect to resources or reserve estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The orientation of the pegmatite is not yet known; accordingly channels were cut perpendicular to avoid and sampling bias.
Sample security	• The company takes full responsibility on the custody of the samples including the sampling process itself and transportation. • Samples are shipped during the weekly supply run and delivered directly to the respective laboratories.
Audits or reviews	• No external audit of the database has been completed, apart from by consulting geologists acting on behalf of the company.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	*Explanation*
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Sirmac-Clapier Project is 100% owned by Winsome. • All tenements are in good standing and have been legally validated by a Quebec lawyer specialising in the field.
Exploration done by other parties	• Government mapping records multiple lithium bearing pegmatites within the project areas with only regional data available.
Geology	• The mineralisation encountered at the Sirmac project is typical of a Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) type of pegmatite. The pegmatite body is intruded into mafic volcanic rocks.
Drill hole Information	• No drilling is being reported.
Data aggregation methods	• No sample weighting or metal equivalent values have been used in reporting. • Aggregation issues are not considered material at this stage of project definition. No metal equivalent values were used
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• The widths presented are not true widths.
Diagrams	• See figures and maps provided in the text of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• Winsome Resources Ltd will endeavour to produce balanced reports accurately detailing all results from any exploration activities. • All samples and intersections have been presented in this announcement and in previous announcements.
Other substantive exploration data	• All substantive exploration data has been included in previous ASX Announcements. No other substantive exploration data is available at this time.
Further work	• Winsome Resources Ltd continues to complete further site investigations. • Further work planned includes comprehensive data interpretation, field mapping and exploration drilling.

JORC Code, 2012 edition Table 1 – Power Metals Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	***Explanation***
Sampling techniques	• All core is NQ (core diameter 47mm) in this program. Core sample intervals were geologically logged, measured for average length, photographed, and placed into numbered core trays. • Samples from Case Lake were sent to SGS Minerals Geochemistry under standard preparation procedures.
Drilling techniques	• NQ diamond drilling was completed at Case Lake. • Oriented core drilling was not completed. Downhole surveying was conducted using a single shot system.
Drill sample recovery	• The recovery of the diamond drilling samples was reported by the operators and supervised by a consulting geologist. • No sample bias has been established.
Logging	• NQ core was logged and cut according to geological boundaries, with ~1 m intervals targeted for individual samples. • Features such as rock type, modal mineralogy, rock textures, alteration were recorded. • The core is stored onsite at Case Lake. • Various qualitative and quantitative logs were completed. All core has been photographed. • The logging database contains lithological data for all intervals in all holes in the database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Case Lake drill core was split (sawn) into half core, with samples intervals submitted to SGS preparation facilities in Garson, Ontario. • Half core NQ samples are believed to be representative of the mineralisation targeted. Sampling intervals are based on geological boundaries to aid representivity. • Samples are crushed, milled and split at the laboratory (SGS) to achieve a 250g sub-sample for assay. Laboratory QC procedures for sample preparation include quality control on checks crushing and milling to ensure representivity.
Quality control & Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Samples are submitted for multi-element ICP analysis by SGS Laboratories which is an appropriate technique for high-grade lithium analysis. Laboratory analysis was undertaken at SGS Burnaby, British Columbia which has ISO 17025 certification. • Sodium Peroxide Fusion followed by combined ICP-AES and ICP-MS analyses is used for minor and trace elements (56 elements). Li is reported by the lab and converted to Li_2O for reporting using a factor of 2.153. • Borate Fusion with analysis by XRF was used for major elements (SiO_2, Fe_2O_3, Al_2O_3, MgO, CaO, K_2O, Na_2O) • Ore grade Cesium (> 10,000ppm Cs) was analysed by SGS Lakefield, Ontario which also has ISO 17025 certification. The ore grade Cs_2O%

Criteria	*Explanation*
	was prepared by alkaline metal digestion with analysis by FAAS with a detection limit of 0.002 % Cs. • No handheld instruments were used for analysis. • Comparison of results with standards indicate sufficient quality in data. No external laboratory checks have been used but are planned to be completed shortly. • Different grades of certified reference material (CRM) for lithium mineralisation were inserted, as well as field duplicates, and blanks. Quality Assurance and Quality Control utilised standard industry practice, using prepared standards, field blanks (approximately 0.4 kg), duplicates sampled in the field and pulp duplicates at the lab.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Significant intersections have been estimated by consultants to the company and cross checked. • Hard copy field logs are entered into and validated on an electronic database. • Data verification was carried out by the Project Geologist on site, and a final verification was performed by the VP. An independent verification is carried out by consultants to the company. • No assays have been adjusted. A factor of 2.153 has been applied to the reported Li assays by the laboratory so to report as Li_2O.
Location of data points	• The drill holes have been reported as being located by hand-held GPS (Trimble). Historical drill holes have been verified by GPS. • The grid datum is NAD83. Zone 18N. • Government topographic maps have been used for topographic validation. The GPS is otherwise considered sufficiently accurate for elevation data. • Down hole dip surveys were taken at approximately 30m intervals and at the bottom of the diamond drill holes.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drilling has been carried out on 20m x 20m centres at Main Dyke and NE Dyke, and 10m x 10m centres at West Joe Dyke. • No assessment has been made regarding the current drill hole location and intersections with respect to resources or reserve estimation. • No sample compositing has been completed. However, internal dilution of non-mineralised material into calculated grade over widths reported herein may occur but is not considerable.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling is designed to be sub-perpendicular to the potential mineralised trend and stratigraphic contacts as determined by field data and cross section interpretation. • No significant sample bias has been identified from drilling due to the optimum drill orientation described above. Where present, sample bias will be reported.
Sample security	• The company takes full responsibility on the custody of the samples including the sampling process itself and transportation..
Audits or reviews	• No external audit of the database has been completed, apart from by consulting geologists acting on behalf of the company.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	*Explanation*
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Case Lake Project contains 32 claims owned by Power Metals Corp. • All tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• Previous exploration largely comprised mapping and sampling of the outcropping pegmatite dykes. In 2001 Platinova A/S carried out 7 drillholes on the property. • Power Metals Corp have actively explored the property since 2016 including mapping, sampling, geophysical surveys and diamond drilling.
Geology	• The mineralisation encountered at the Case Lake project is typical of a Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) type of pegmatite. Mineralisation is hosted in a pegmatite swarm which occurs along a subprovincial boundary between the metasedimentary Opatica Subprovince to the north and the greenstone Abitibi Subprovince to the south. The Opatica Subprovince consists of the Case Batholith, an extensive 50km x 85km ovoid granitic complex.
Drill hole Information	• Refer Appendix 4
Data aggregation methods	• No sample weighting or metal equivalent values have been used in reporting. • Aggregation issues are not considered material at this stage of project definition. No metal equivalent values were used
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• The pierce angle of the drilling varies from hole to hole, in order to attempt, wherever possible, to represent true widths. However due to the pinch and swell nature of pegmatite bodies this may not always be successful.
Diagrams	• See figures and maps provided in the text of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• All drillholes and intersections from the 2024 Phase III drill campaign have been presented in this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	• Exploration by Power Metals Corp has been detailed in TSX-V news releases available on its website, including 43-101 reports relating to the Case Lake Project.
Further work	• Power Metals Corp continues to complete further site investigations.