POWERMAX MINERALS

RARE EARTH EXPLORATION TO POWER THE FUTURE

CORPORATE PRESENTATION / 2025

CSE: PMAX | OTCQB: PWMXF | FWB: T23

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QUALIFIED PERSON (QP) The technical content of the Presentation has been reviewed and approved by QP Afzaal Pirzada, P.Geo, an advisor to the Company and a Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101 - *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*.

HIGHLIGHTS

Atikokan
REE Project
Northwestern Ontario

- Shows REE anomalies in the 99th percentile of Geologic Survey of Canada lake sediment sampling survey.
- High Geological Probability: Multiple data layers (lake sediments, radiometrics, magnetics) point to REE-rich pegmatites.
- High-Grade Targets: Multiple overlimit REE samples (Ce + La) suggest exceptional enrichment potential.
- District-Scale Potential: REE anomalies spread across a wide area indicating a large mineralized system.

Source: J.E. Jackson (2003) Ignace Area High Density Regional Lake Sediment Geochemical Survey, Northwestern Ontario, OFR6106

Cameron
REE Project
Kamloops Mining District, BC

- High Geological Probability: Historic exploration shows potential REE, niobium and other mineralization.
- Extensive 2023 exploration work program carried out by Powermax included: geological mapping, rock and soil sampling, airborne magnetic gradient and radiometric surveys and ground geophysical surveys including a VLF/MAG survey.
- Total REE (TREE) values in the 2023 rock sampling work program are in the range 12.46 parts per million (ppm) to 1,426.83 ppm with an overall average of 373.27 ppm.

Source: NI43-101 Technical Report on the Cameron REE Property, Kamloops Mining Division British Columbia for Powermax Minerals Inc, January 19, 2024

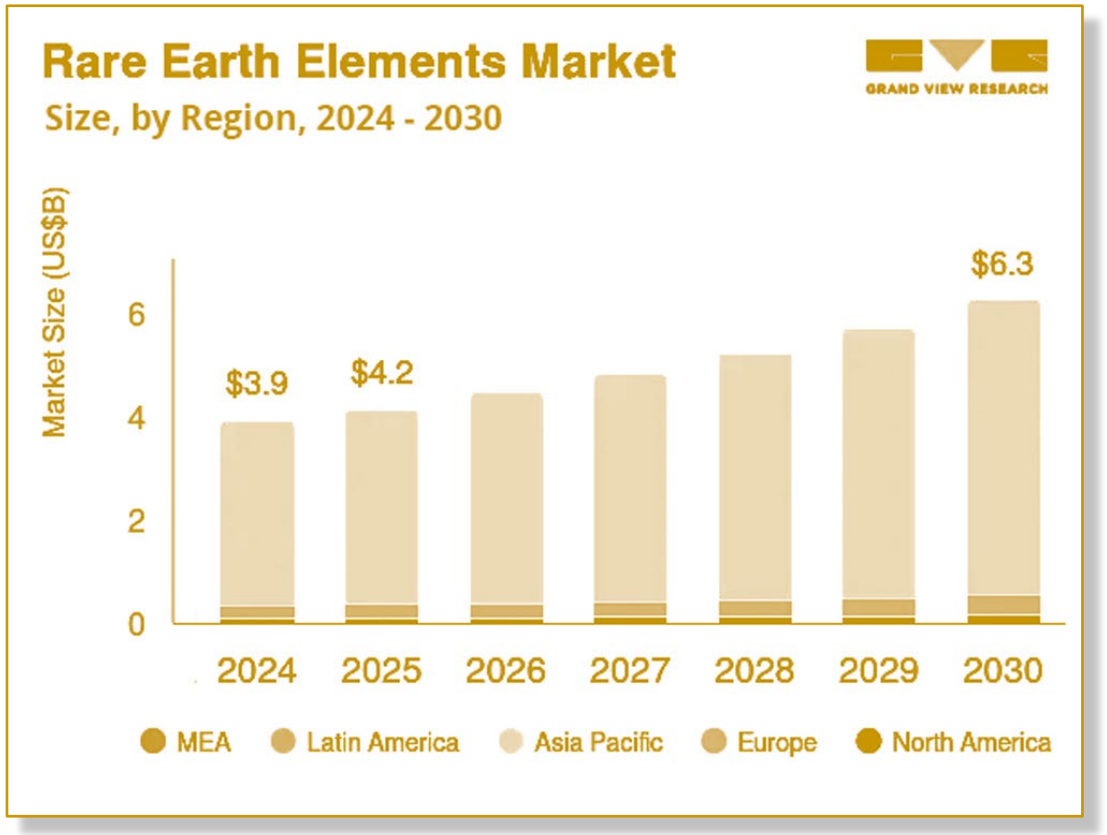
Ogden Bear Lodge
REE Project
Crook County, Wyoming

- Potential high-grade Nd/Pr oxide deposit.
- Powermax's Ogden Bear Lodge REE Project shares a border with Rare Element Resources' (RER) Bear Lodge Critical Rare Earth Project.
- The RER project received significant backing from the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), which contributed approximately $24.2 million.[1]
- In March 2025, RER received a non-binding Letter of Interest from the Export-Import Bank of the United States ("EXIM") to provide a portion of debt financing of up to $553million for the Bear Lodge Project development. [2]

1. https://www.greencarcongress.com/2024/09/20240929-res.html
2. https://www.mining.com/rare-element-resources-nears-553-million-funding-for-wyoming-project/

Global Rare Earth Elements (REE) Demand

- Global demand for REEs is projected to triple—from 59,000 t in 2022 to 176,000 t by 2035. This surge is driven by booming EV adoption and wind power expansion. Supply is expected to lag demand by up to 30%, risking a significant shortage.[1]
- The global REE market was valued at USD $3.95 billion in 2024 and is forecast to reach USD $6.3 billion by 2030, growing at a ~8.6% CAGR.[2]
- **China dominates the REE supply chain:** controlling ~60% of mining, and ~90% of processing.[3]
- China has restricted exports on a range of critical rare earth minerals, dealing a major blow to the US.[3]
- The U.S., the Defense Production Act (DPA) and other instruments are being used to funnel over US $1 billion in defense grants into REE supply chain development, including long-term purchase commitments. Canadian companies are eligible for grants.[4]



1. https://www.mining.com/demand-for-magnetic-rees-to-triple-by-2035-mckinsey
2. https://www.grandviewresearch.com/industry-analysis/rare-earth-elements-market
3. https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/c1drqeev36qo
4. https://www.ft.com/content/bbcd5cab-d8c4-451c-92d1-58a27cb6a781

Chart: https://www.grandviewresearch.com/industry-analysis/rare-earth-elements-market

REE CRITICAL DEMAND

North American Government Initiatives to Stimulate Domestic REE Production and Processing

- Canada's Critical Minerals List was updated in 2024 and emphasizes REE's a priority.[1]
- USA's List of Critical Minerals was updated in 2022 with a strong emphasis of REE's.[2]
- Canada & the U.S. signed a Memorandum of Understanding confirming Canada's participation in the U.S.-led Energy Resource Governance Initiative (ERGI), part of a multi-pronged strategy by Washington to break free of China's near-monopoly on so-called critical energy minerals.[3]
- DoD finalized a DFARS rule (May 30, 2024) that bans NdFeB and SmCo magnets from China, Russia, Iran, North Korea and effective Jan 1, 2027, extends the restriction to the entire NdFeB supply chain from mining to finished magnets.[4]
- On Aug 13, 2025, DOE announced intent to issue USD $1B in NOFOs (notice of funding opportunity) across mining, processing, and manufacturing for critical minerals/materials (includes REEs).[5]
- Critical Minerals Infrastructure Fund (CMIF): Canadian federal fund of up to C$1.5B through 2030 for energy/transport infrastructure that enables critical mineral projects.[6]

1. https://www.canada.ca/en/campaign/critical-minerals-in-canada/critical-minerals-an-opportunity-for-canada
2. https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/02/24/2022-04027/2022-final-list-of-critical-minerals
3. https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2019/12/canada-joins-the-energy-resource-governance-initiative
4. https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/05/30/2024-11513/defense-federal-acquisition-regulation-supplement-restriction-on-certain-metal-products-dfars-case
5. https://www.energy.gov/articles/energy-department-announces-actions-secure-american-critical-minerals-and-materials-supply
6. https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2023/11/government-of-canada-launches-15-billion-critical-minerals-infrastructure-fund

The Rare Earth market stands at the nexus of key technological and sustainable trends

Including AI, electric vehicles (EVs), wind turbines, solar panels, semiconductors, and microchips, making it a linchpin in the global technological ecosystem. [1]

China is the undisputed leader of the critical minerals supply chain, producing roughly 60% of the world's supply of rare earths and processing approximately 90%, which means it is importing these materials from other countries and processing them. [2]

U.S. officials have previously warned that this dominance poses a strategic challenge amid the pivot to more sustainable energy sources and heightened tensions.[3]

Now the US is fighting back with a pandemic-era approach to boost critical minerals production and curb China's market dominance by guaranteeing a minimum price for REE's.[4] And the Department of Energy has proposed nearly $1 billion in funding to strengthen the domestic critical minerals supply chain.[3]

CNBC

CHINA'S RARE-EARTH MINERAL SQUEEZE PUTS DEFENSE GIANTS IN THE CROSSHAIRS

cnbc.com/2025/06/10/chinas-rare-earth-squeeze-puts-defense-giants-in-the-crosshairs.html

1. https://hamiltonlocke.com.au/unlocking-clean-energy-the-crucial-role-of-rare-earth-minerals-whats-all-the-fuss-about/
2. https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/c1drqeev36qo
3. https://www.reuters.com/sustainability/land-use-biodiversity/trump-administration-expand-price-support-us-rare-earths-projects-sources-say-2025-07-31/
4. https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/us-proposes-nearly-1-billion-funds-critical-minerals-materials-2025-08-13

REE CRITICAL USES

Companies directly affected by the Rare Earth market and Supply Chain.

- Nvidia: Taiwan semi-conductor, Intel are the largest semiconductor manufacturers and heavily rely on REE to keep up with the massive demand, especially due to AI
- Apple: Microchips and semiconductors
- Tesla: Magnets for electric vehicles and microchips in cars
- Open Ai: heavily use semiconductors to power their technologies

SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING: Rare Earth Metals like cerium, lanthanum, and yttrium are used in the production of semiconductor materials and wafers. These elements help improve the performance and reliability of semiconductor devices.

MAGNETIC STORAGE: Neodymium-based magnets are used in computer hard drives, contributing to high storage density and faster data access.

CRT MONITORS: Cerium and europium are used in the phosphors of cathode-ray tube (CRT) monitors, which were once widely used in computer displays.

LED DISPLAYS: Europium and terbium are used in the production of phosphors for LED displays, improving color quality and energy efficiency in computer monitors and TVs.

LASER TECHNOLOGY: Neodymium-doped lasers are used in various computer-related applications, such as laser printers, barcode scanners, and optical communication systems.

HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING: Some rare earth elements may find applications in high-performance computing (HPC) systems due to their unique magnetic and electrical properties, which can enhance processing capabilities.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE MOTORS: Rare Earth Metals, especially neodymium and dysprosium, are crucial in the production of electric vehicle motors. These motors are essential components in electric cars and contribute to their energy efficiency.

BATTERY TECHNOLOGIES: Some Rare Earth Metals, like lanthanum and cerium, are used in battery technologies. While this is not limited to computers, they can be found in rechargeable batteries used in laptops and other portable electronic devices.

OPTICAL COMPONENTS: In the field of optics, Rare Earth Metals are used in various components such as laser crystals, optical lenses, and prisms, contributing to the precision and performance of optical devices used in computers and telecommunications.

SUPERCONDUCTORS: Some Rare Earth Metals are used in the development of high-temperature superconductors, which can have applications in advanced computing technologies, including quantum computing.

ELECTRONIC SENSORS: Rare Earth Metals can be used in sensors and detectors, which are vital for various computer-related applications, including environmental monitoring, security systems, and industrial automation.

DATA STORAGE: In addition to hard drives, Rare Earth Metals are used in other forms of data storage, such as magnetic tapes and optical discs, contributing to archival and long-term data preservation.

MANUFACTURING AND PACKAGING: Rare Earth Metals are used in the manufacturing and packaging of electronic components, ensuring the reliability and longevity of computer hardware.

PROJECTS OVERVIEW

ATIKOKAN
Rare Earth Element Project

Northwestern Ontario, Canada
A potential district-scale REE deposit

CAMERON
Rare Earth Element Project

Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia
Potential of REE, niobium and other mineralization

OGDEN BEAR LODGE
Rare Earth Element Project

Crook County, Wyoming
Potential of REE, high-grade Nd/Pr oxide

PINARD
Rare Earth Element Project

Northern Ontario, Canada
Potential of REE, and other mineralization

OGDEN BEAR LODGE
REE PROJECT

Project Overview

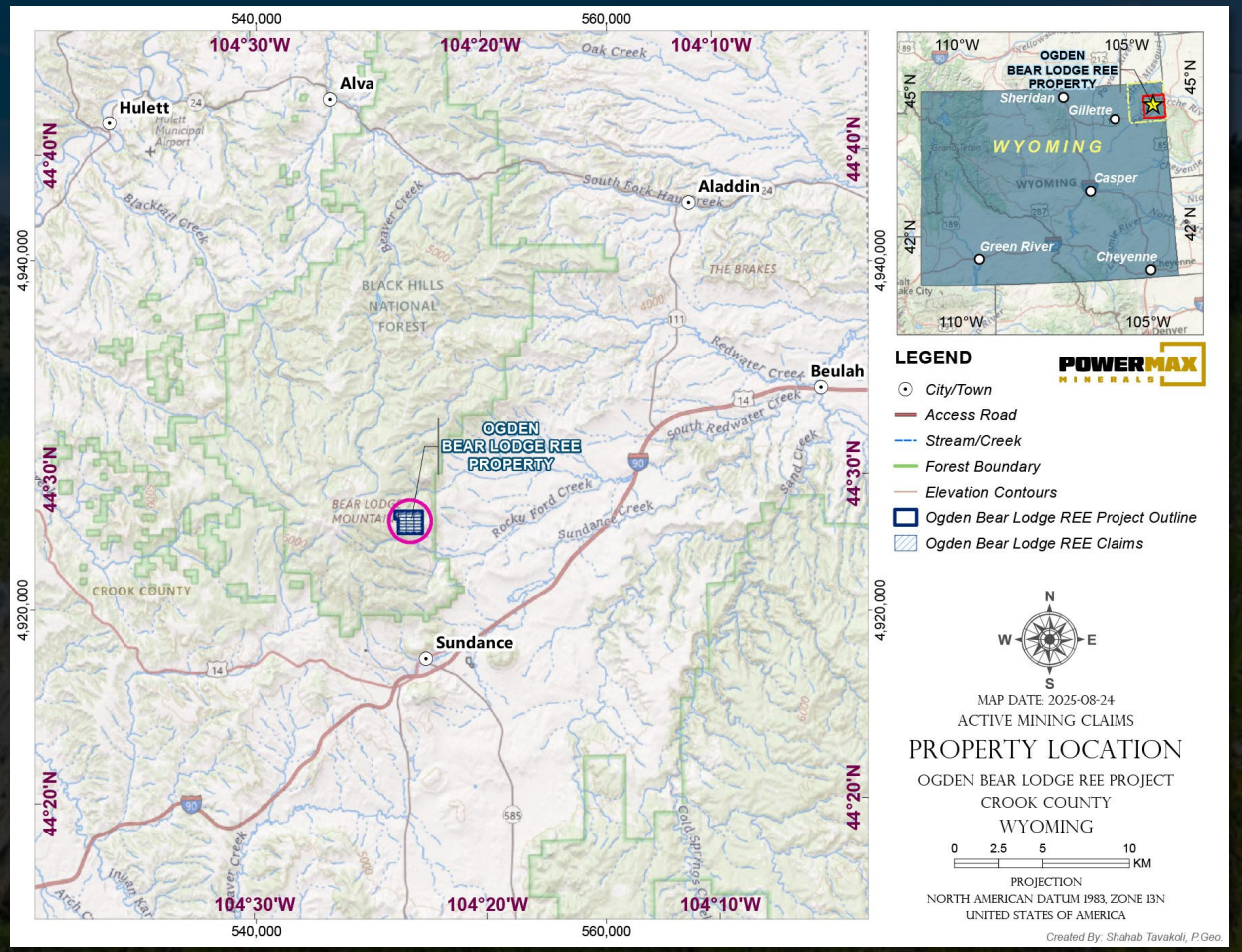
Location: Crook County, Wyoming.

Target Deposit Type: Potential high-grade Nd/Pr oxide deposit.

Access:

- Highway 90 and secondary roads.
- Good logistical infrastructure near Sundance.

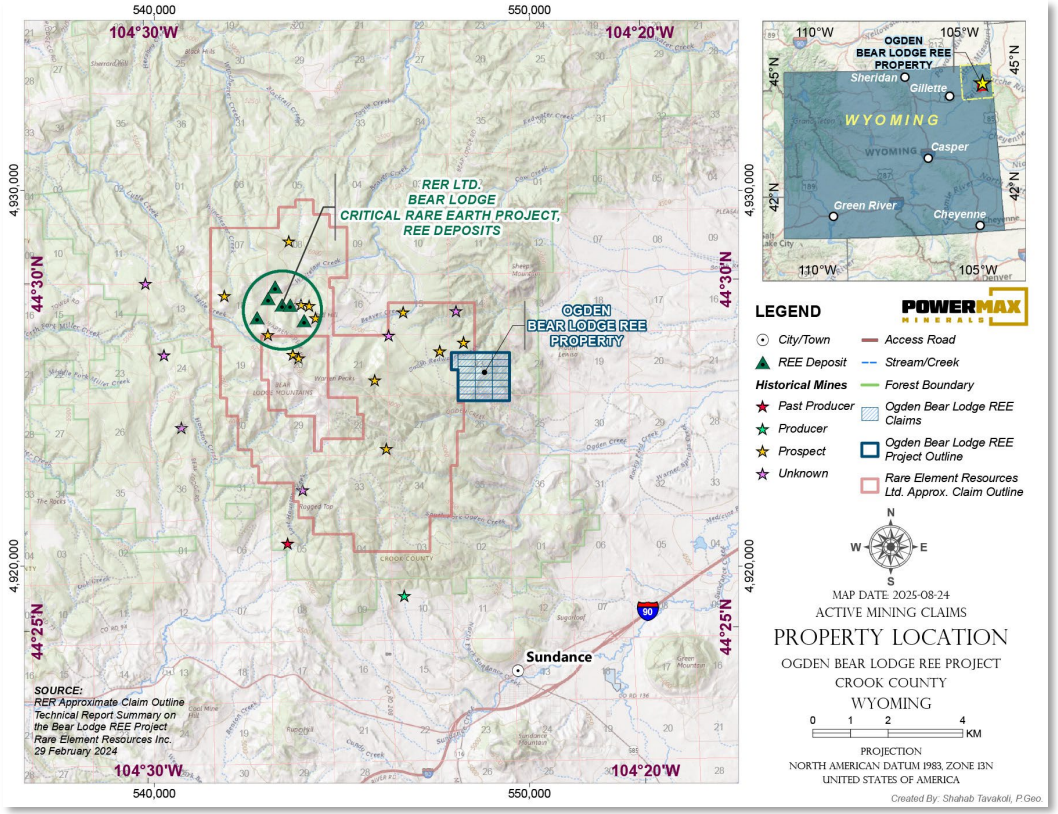
22 mineral lode claims totaling **184** hectares



OGDEN BEAR LODGE REE PROJECT

Project Highlights

- Powermax's Ogden Bear Lodge REE Project shares a border with Rare Element Resource's (RER) Bear Lodge Critical Rare Earth Project.
- The Bear Lodge Mountains are part of the Black Hills Uplift with a northwesterly orientation and extends from the western South Dakota – Nebraska border through northeastern Wyoming into south-eastern Montana. [1]
- RER began REE exploration in 2004, drilling nearly 500 holes totaling over 285,000 feet and identifying multiple target zones. [2]
- $170M USD invested by Rare Element Resources into the Bear Lodge Critical Rare Earth Project as of June 2025. [3]
- In November 2022, Rare Element Resources was awarded a $4.4 million grant from the Wyoming Energy Authority (WEA) to support its rare earth separation & processing demonstration plant in Upton, WY. [4]
- The project also received significant backing from the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), which contributed approximately $24.2 million. [5]
- In March 2025, RER received a non-binding Letter of Interest from the Export-Import Bank of the United States ("EXIM") to provide a portion of debt financing of up to $553 million for the Bear Lodge Project development. [6]



*Mineralization hosted on adjacent or nearby properties is not necessarily indicative of mineralization hosted on Powermax's properties

1. https://www.rareelementresources.com/bear-lodge-project/
2. https://www.rareelementresources.com/bear-lodge-project/
3. https://www.rareelementresources.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/rer_corporate-presentation_june-2025.pdf
4. https://wyoenergy.org/rare-element-resources-awarded-grant-from-wea/
5. https://www.greencarcongress.com/2024/09/20240929-res
6. https://www.mining.com/rare-element-resources-nears-553-million-funding-for-wyoming-project/

ATIKOKAN REE PROJECT

Project Overview

Location: Ignace–Atikokan area, NW Ontario.

Target Deposit Type: Potential district-scale REE–Nb–Y–F pegmatites (high REE, Y, Th, Nb).

Access:

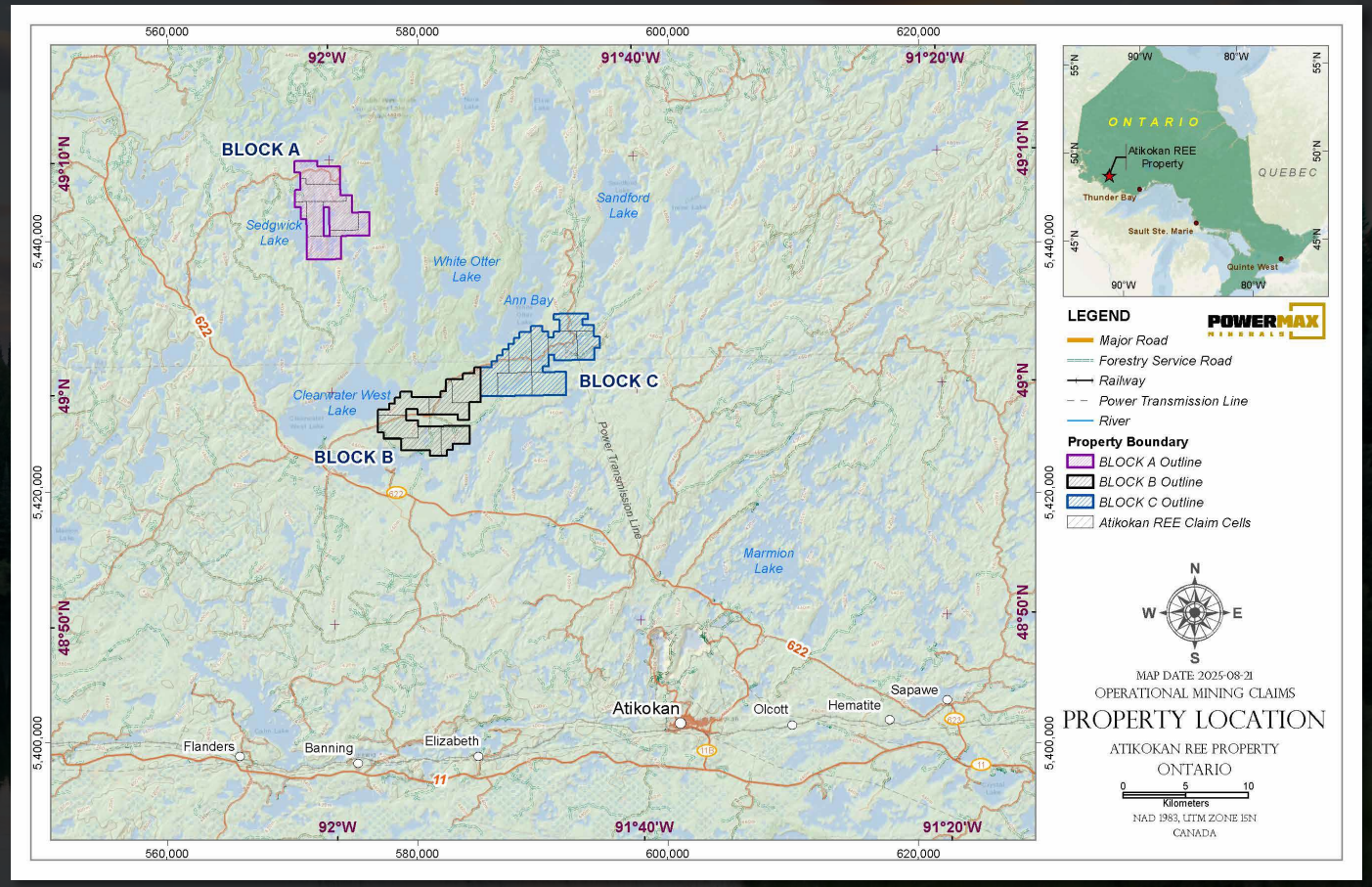
- Highway 622 and secondary forestry roads.
- Good logistical infrastructure near Atikokan.

445 claims distributed over 3 blocks totaling 9,416 hectares

Block A = 134 claims totaling 2,830 hectare

Block B = 128 claims totaling 2,902 hectare

Block C = 183 claims totaling 3,683 hectare



ATIKOKAN REE PROJECT

Geological Potential

Lake Sediment Geochemistry (carried out by Province of Ontario Geological Survey (OGS):

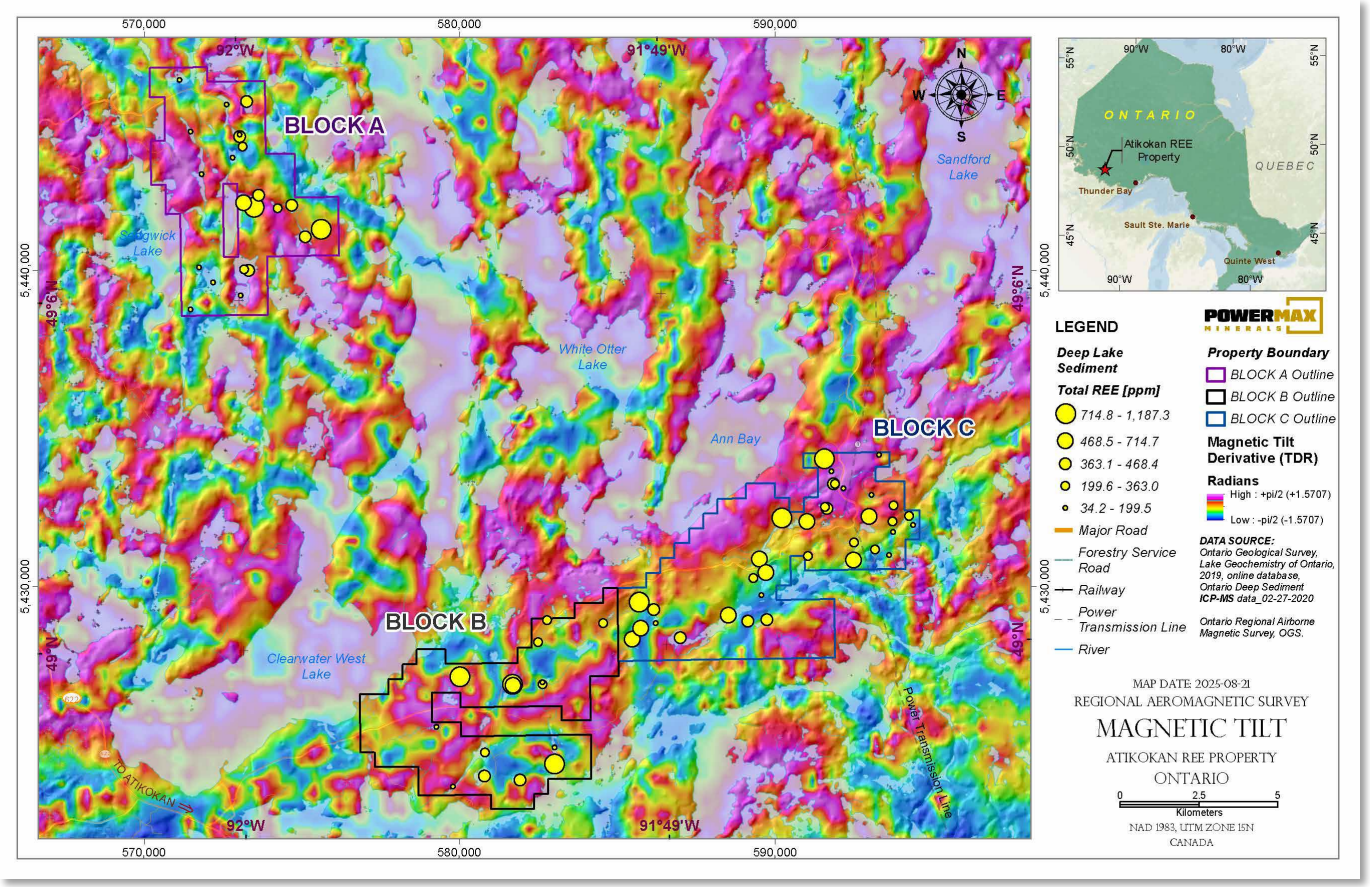
- Province-wide dataset: **48,367** samples.
- 26 samples >500 ppm pTREE (99.95 percentile), **9 located in White Otter target area.**
- Targets are in the >**95th percentile REE anomalies** (up to >99th percentile in multiple samples).

Pathfinder Elements: High anomalies in **Be, Pb, Th, Nb, Y, Zr** across blocks.

Magnetics & Radiometrics:

- REE anomalies often at batholith margins and zones of reduced magnetic response (possible fractionation).
- Elevated eU (uranium) and eTh (thorium) correlate with REE-rich lake sediment anomalies.

Block A falls within the White Otter Batholith whereas Blocks B and C are within a 5km buffer of the White Otter Batholith.



Source: Dyer, R.D. (1999). Lake sediment and water geochemical data from the Atikokan–Lumby Lake area; northwestern Ontario. Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release-Data, MRD043

ATIKOKAN REE PROJECT

Target Block Highlights

Block B

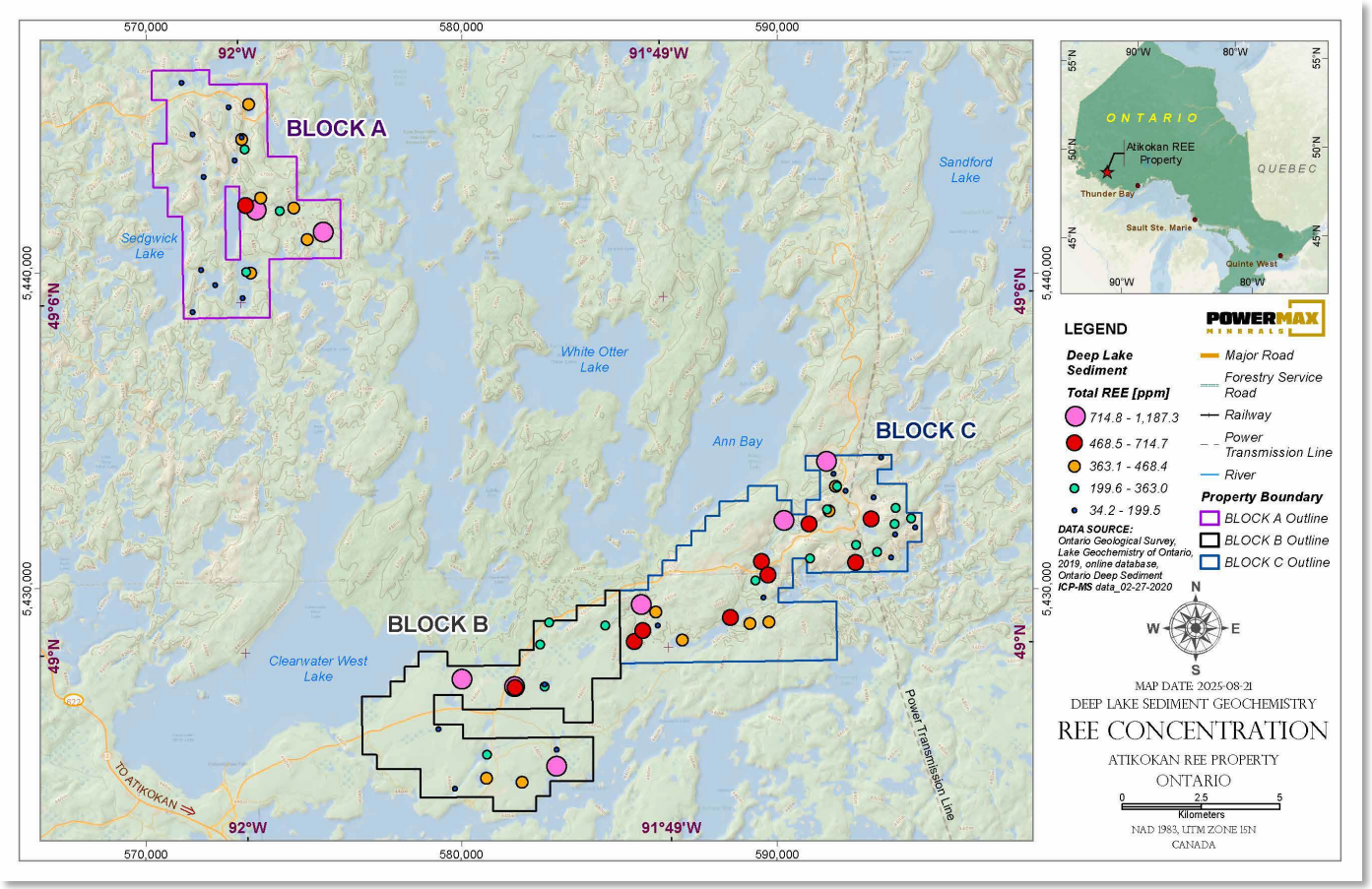
- Numerous >99%ile REE anomalies and overlimit Ce/La values.
- Multiple Be, Pb, Th, Nb, Y anomalies.
- Potential pegmatite zones identified via satellite imagery, particularly in recently logged areas.

Block C

- High REE anomaly density near batholith margins.
- Similar supporting pathfinder element anomalies as Block B.
- Previously logged terrain aiding outcrop exposure.

Block A

- Six >99%ile REE anomalies.
- Multiple mapped and unmapped pegmatites (confirmed by satellite data).
- Strong Be, Pb, Th, Zr, Y anomalies.



J.E. Jackson (2003) Lake Sediment Geochemical Data from the Ignace Survey Area, Northwestern Ontario, MRD118

ATIKOKAN REE PROJECT

Key Exploration Advantages

High-Grade Targets: Multiple overlimit REE samples (Ce + La) suggest exceptional enrichment potential.

District-Scale Potential: REE anomalies spread across a wide area indicating a large mineralized system.

Strong Geological Indicators:

- Association with pegmatitic intrusives in the White Otter Batholith.
- Alignment of REE, pathfinder metals, and radiometric anomalies.

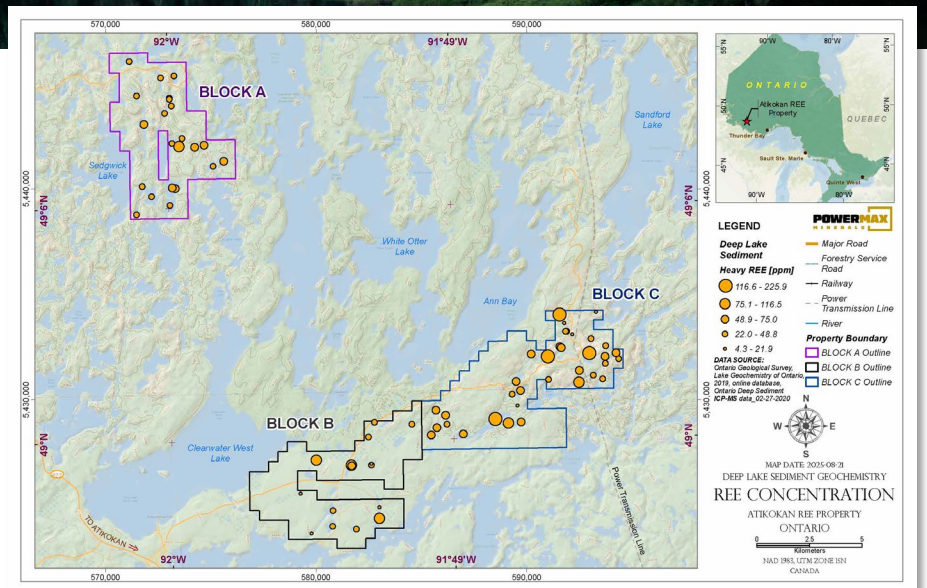
Investment Advantages

High Geological Probability: Multiple data layers (lake sediments, radiometrics, magnetics) point to REE-rich pegmatites.

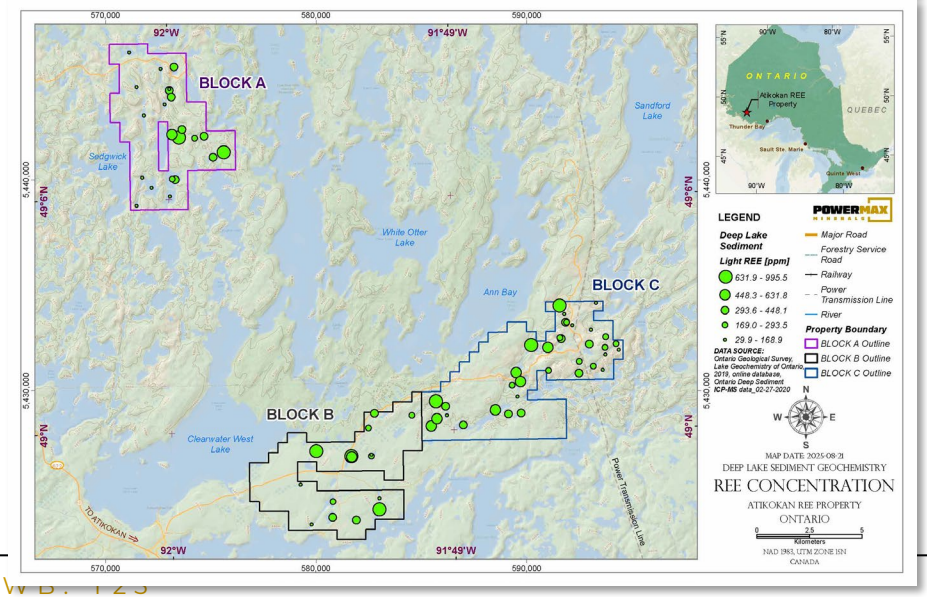
Strategic Location: Strategic Tier-1 mining-friendly jurisdiction with world class infrastructure and strong local support.

Eligible for Canadian tax credits and federal funding aimed at securing domestic supply of critical minerals.

Source: J.E. Jackson (2003) Ignace Area High Density Regional Lake Sediment Geochemical Survey, Northwestern Ontario, OFR6106



Sedimentary REE Concentration
Heavy REE PPM



Sedimentary REE Concentration
Light REE PPM

CAMERON
REE PROJECT

Project Overview

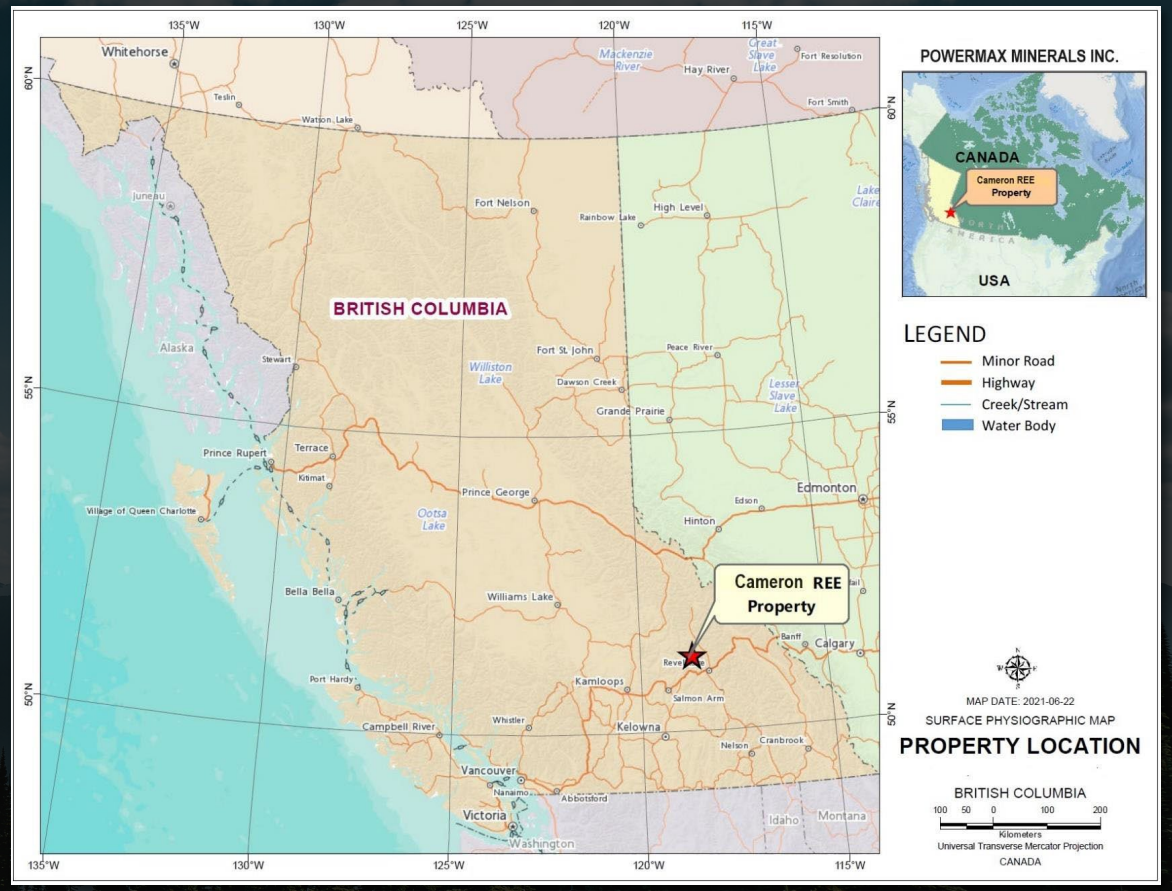
Location: Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia.

Target Deposit Type: NYF granitic pegmatites interlayered with biotite-quartz-feldspar gneiss, Be, Sn, B, Nb > Ta, Ti, Y, REE's: Zr, Th, U, Sc, and F.

Access:

- 30 km south of Revelstoke, BC, and Trans Canada Highway 1. Highway 23 traverses the center of the property.
- Good logistical infrastructure in Revelstoke, Sicamous, Chase and Kamloops.

3 contiguous mining claims totaling 2,984 hectares

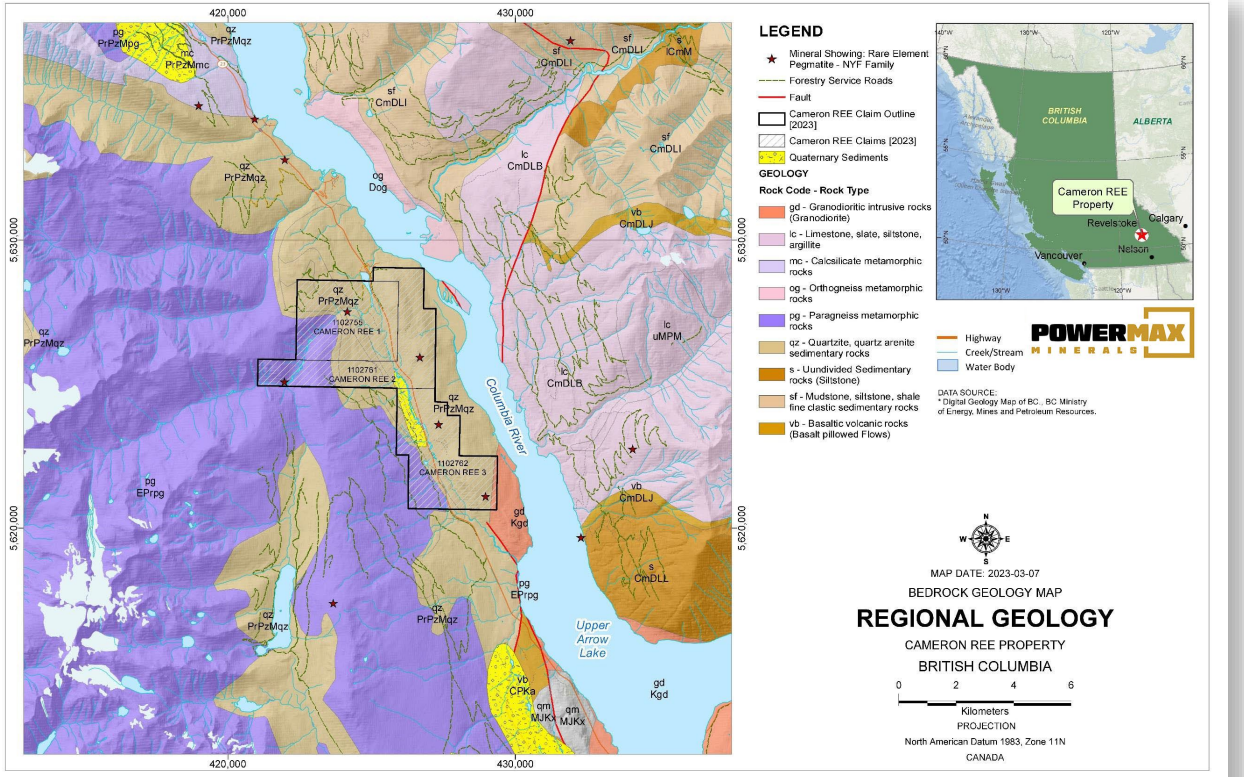


CAMERON REE PROJECT

Geological Potential

Phase 1 Exploration Program was designed based on recommendations outlined in the Company's NI 43-101 Technical Report and comprised prospecting, geological mapping, soil and rock sampling and geophysical surveys.

- Follow-up prospecting, mapping, and sampling in areas of elevated radioactivity and REE concentrations identified through historical and 2023 exploration activities.
- Ground geophysical surveying focused on three high-priority Areas of Interest (AOIs), designated T1, T2, and T3, characterized by strong magnetic responses and apparent conductivity within mafic granitic-gneissic rocks.
- Extension of geophysical surveys.
- Systematic prospecting and sampling across parallel radiometric anomalies and high-radioactivity zones identified in 2023 airborne surveys.
- Geological mapping and sampling across broad target areas.

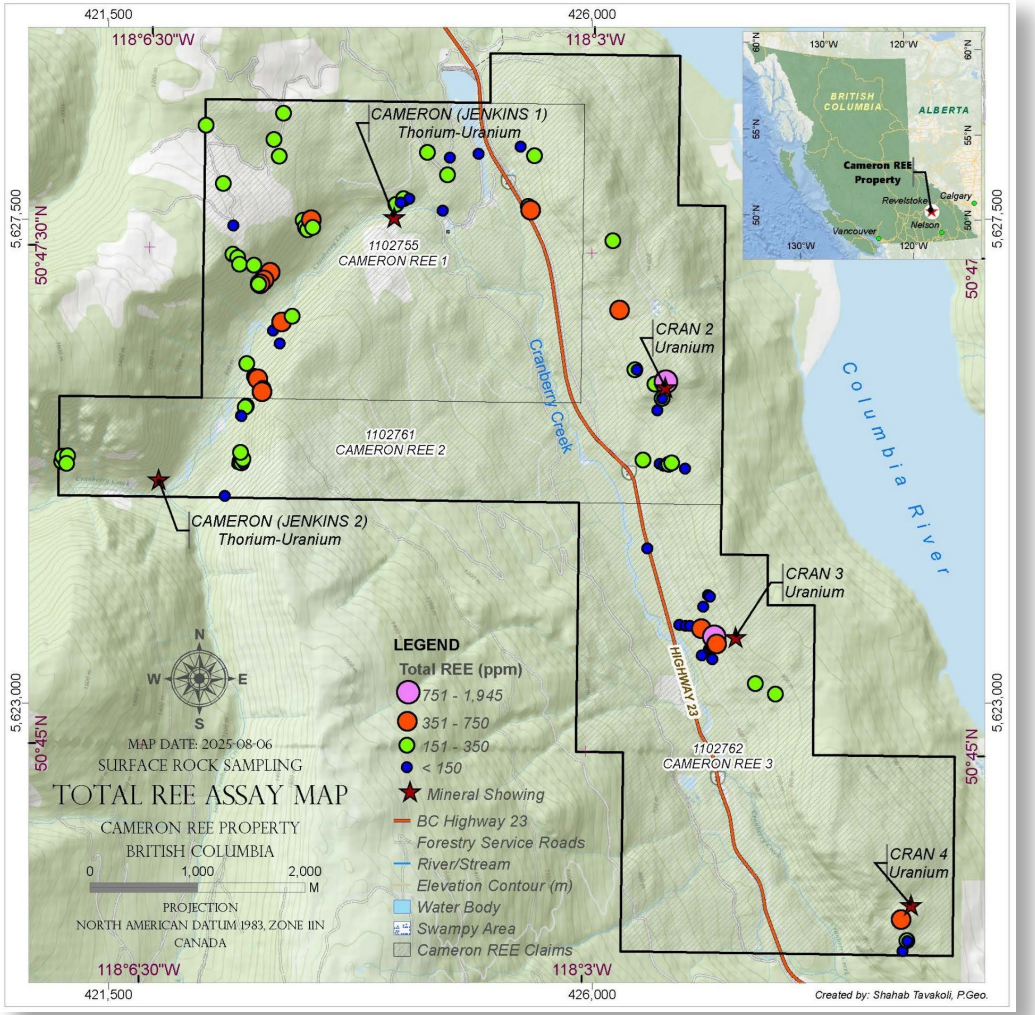


Source: NI43-101 Technical Report on the Cameron REE Property, Kamloops Mining Division British Columbia for Powermax Minerals Inc, January 19, 2024

CAMERON REE PROJECT

Phase 1 Exploration Program

- Collection of a total of 105 grab and chip rock samples and 13 sediment samples.
- Expansion of geophysical grid surveys to define the extent of previously identified exploration targets.
- Representative sampling of all dominant rock types to help determine geological controls on REE mineralization, with scintillometer readings taken at each site.
- Collection of sediment samples from tributaries and bars along Cranberry Creek, where historical reports suggested the presence of radiometric anomalies, to assess potential for placer-style REE mineralization.
- Recognition of Monashee Group lithologies favorable for REE mineralization, hosting granitic and pegmatitic intrusions and high-grade metamorphic rocks.



Source: NI43-101 Technical Report on the Cameron REE Property, Kamloops Mining Division British Columbia for Powermax Minerals Inc, January 19, 2024

CAMERON REE PROJECT

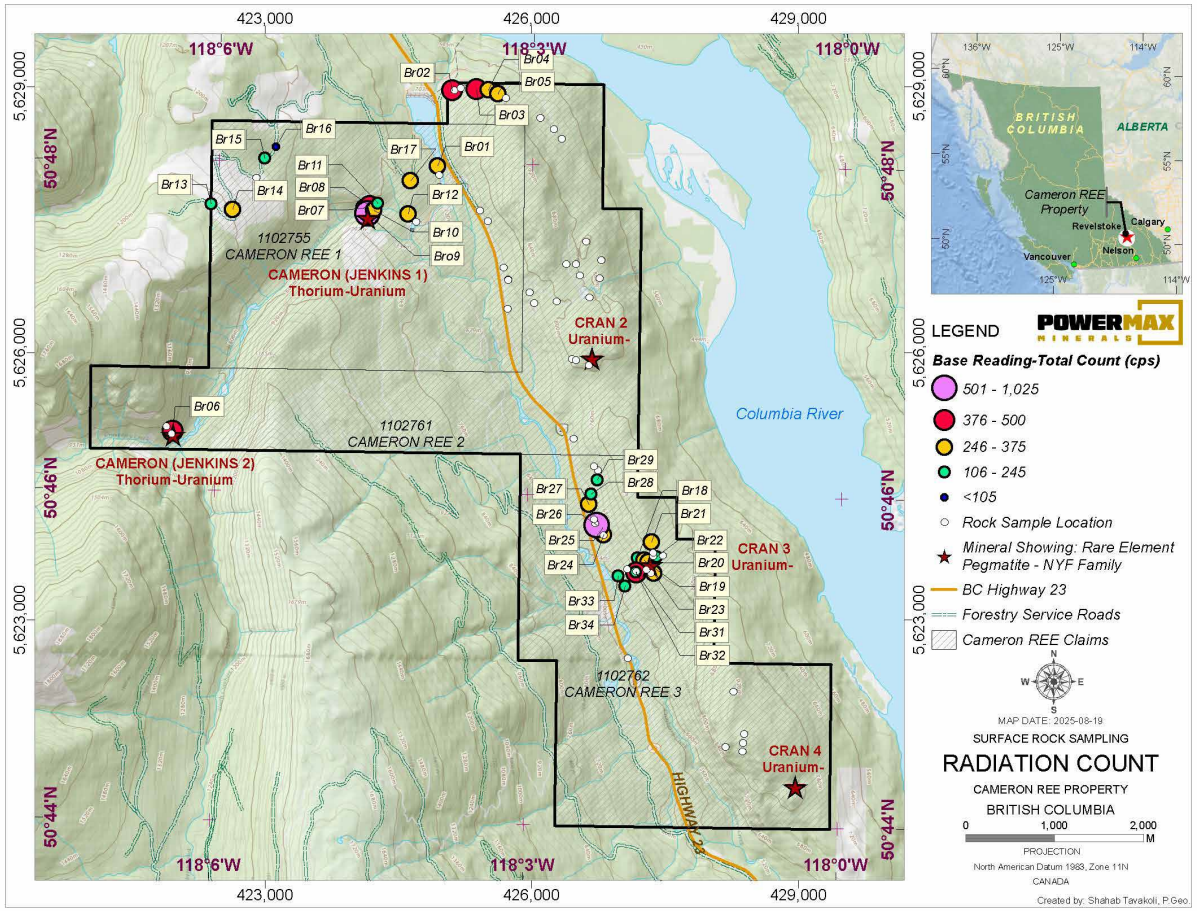
Phase 1 Exploration Highlights

- Rock Sample data shows a total REE (TREE) values are in the range 12.46 parts per million (ppm) to 1,426.83 ppm with an overall average of 373.27 ppm.
- Cerium in rock samples range up to 601 ppm and is the most prominent REE element from rock samples collected.
- Among other elements, barium reported in the range of 570 to 890 ppm, cobalt 5.75 to 26.8 ppm, and zircon 14 to 99.7 ppm.
- Soil samples show overall REE values are in the range of 146.79 to 341.95 ppm.
- Multiple drill targets identified from phase 1 exploration carried out by Powermax in 2024.

Investment Advantages

High Geological Probability: Historic exploration shows potential REE, niobium and other mineralization.

Strategic Location: In a mining-friendly jurisdiction with established infrastructure.



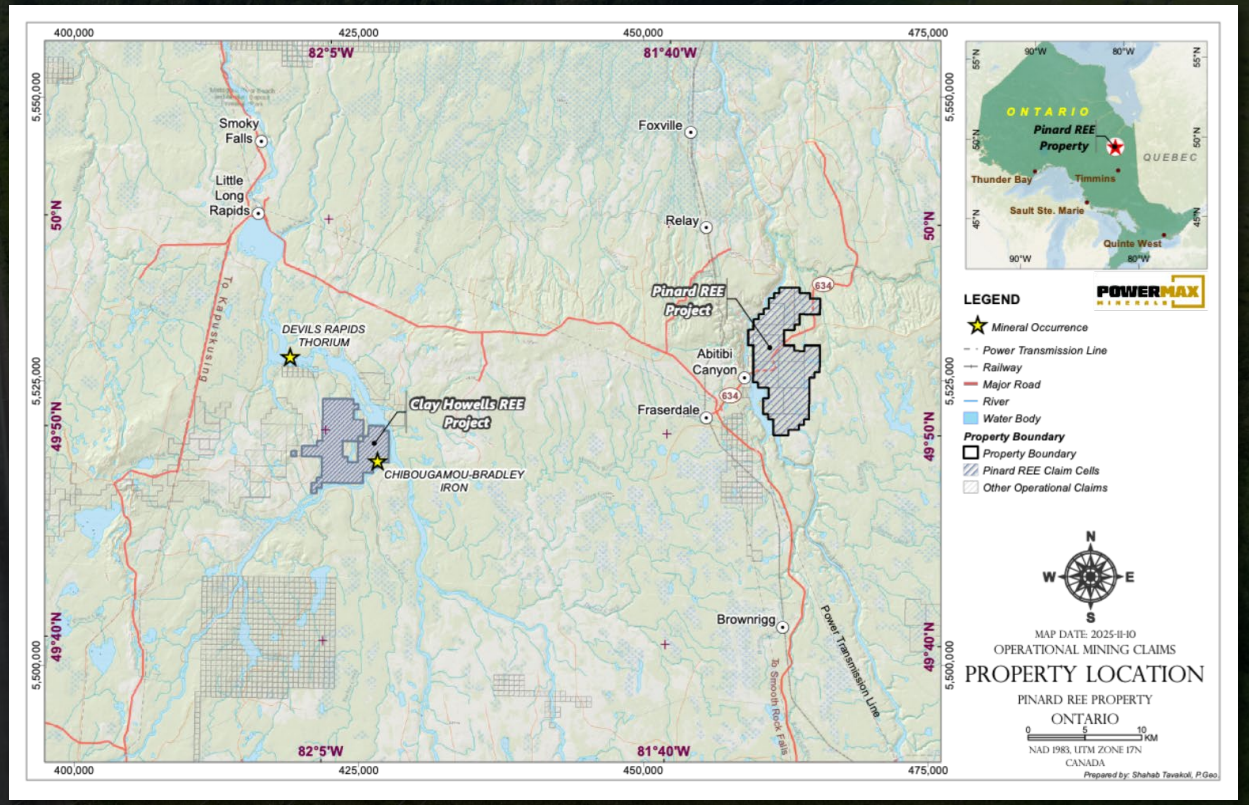
Source: NI43-101 Technical Report on the Cameron REE Property, Kamloops Mining Division British Columbia for Powermax Minerals Inc, January 19, 2024

PINARD
REE PROJECT

Project Overview

The Pinard Project is located in Northern Ontario, Canada, roughly 70 km north-northeast of the town of Kapuskasing, and is defined by 255 contiguous mining claims spanning a total of **5178 ha**. The mining claims and patents can be easily accessed via all-weather access road.

The Pinard Intrusive Rock Complex is an Alkaline igneous host with rocks ranging from nepheline syenites and trachytes to peralkaline granites. These complexes usually occur in plate tectonic settings associated with rifts, faults, or hotspot magmatism (Sage, 1988). Early Precambrian aged formations like the Pinard Complex are typical of the Kapuskasing Sup-Province Geology and is similar to the Clay Howell Intrusive, which hosts a REE deposit 20 kilometres to the SW of the Pinard Property.



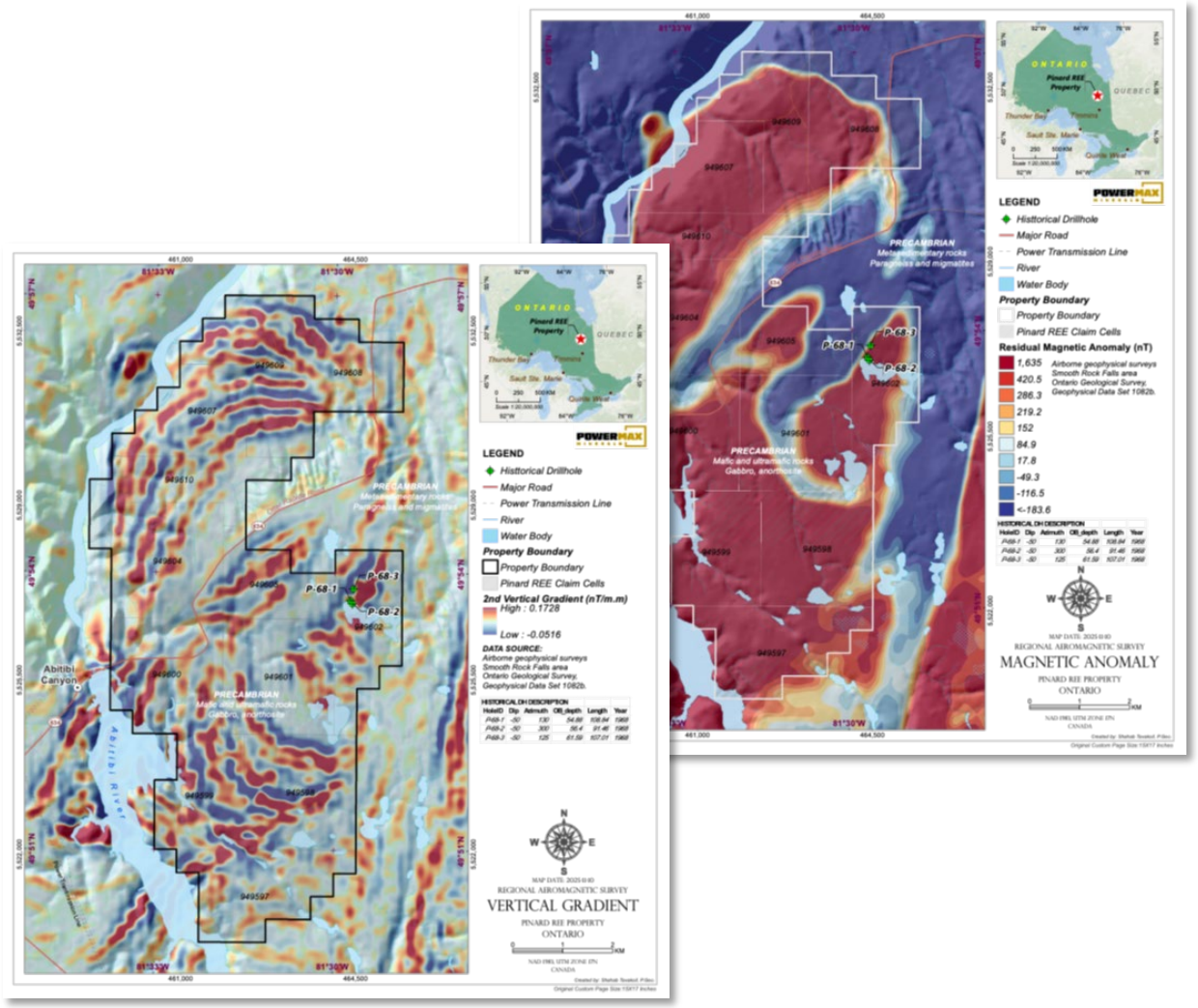
PINARD REE PROJECT

Proposed Phase 1 Exploration Program

Proposed **Phase 1 exploration program** at the Pinard Rare Earths Project to evaluate and prioritize prospective zones across the property. The proposed first phase of work will include:

- **Desktop Data Compilation and GIS Modeling:** Integration of historical geological, geophysical, and geochemical datasets to refine exploration targets through advanced spatial and radiometric analysis.
- **Field Prospecting and Geological Mapping:** Systematic prospecting and detailed mapping to identify and characterize pegmatite zones, mineralized structures, and alteration patterns.
- **Geochemical Sampling:**
    - Rock Sampling
    - Soil Sampling
    - Stream Sediment Sampling
- **Radiometric Surveys:** Field measurements using handheld scintillometers to detect radiometric and pathfinder element anomalies across target areas.
- **Airborne Geophysical Survey:** high-resolution helicopter-borne magnetic and gamma-ray spectrometric survey

The Phase 1 program is designed to integrate historical and new field data to identify priority targets.



LEADERSHIP

Paul Gorman
CEO & Director

Paul Gorman is a resource based corporate specialist with over 25 years of experience in junior mining finance, taking companies public, assessing asset viability and operating growth-emerging public companies. For the last 18 years, Paul has been the President and Managing Partner of Riverbank Capital Inc., a Merchant Bank working with small-cap companies to assist them in financing, property development and initiating well-defined marketing programs. Paul's responsibilities have also included raising capital totaling in excess of $150 million as well as promoting the companies to the investment community and writing strategic plans for business growth. Mr. Gorman was instrumental in revitalizing the graphite industry in North America in 2008 by funding Industrial Minerals Inc, which became Northern Graphite (TSX V : NGC) and assisting other graphite companies in an advisory role. Paul founded Mega Graphite Inc. in 2009, where he was instrumental in the re-start of production of a flake graphite mine in SW Australia. Paul has served as CEO for three other industrial mineral Companies in the past. Paul has led many drilling and exploration programs and was successful in hitting high grade lithium values in a 2024 drill campaign for Pan American Energy Corp.

Michael Nederhoff
Director

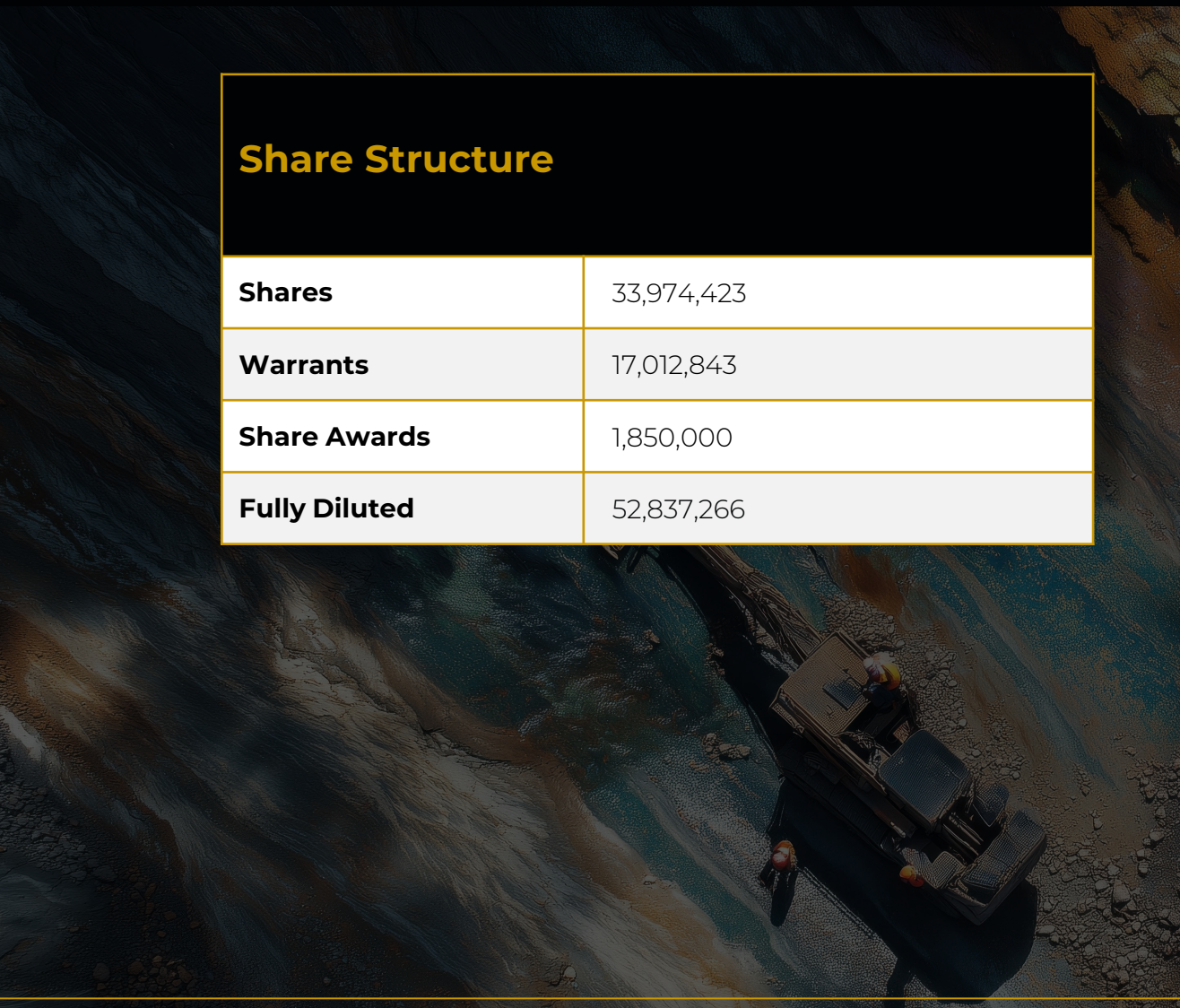
Michael Nederhoff has a diverse work experience spanning several industries. Michael is the Chief Operating Officer at Served With Honor. Prior to that, he ran his own independent agency called WiLRo Consulting, which specialized in strategy, sales, marketing, distribution, brand management, and new product development. Michael has worked with various clients, including Jagermeister, Dry Soda, Mindset, Waisamama, Sesh+, and several start-ups. Nederhoff also worked as an Executive in Residence at Co.Labs and as the Chairman of the Board at Psyched Wellness. Before that, he was the CEO of Shelter and the President of JUUL Labs. His earlier experiences include serving as the General Manager at CytoSport, Inc., the VP of Sales at Red Bull Canada, the Director of Sales at Frito Lay, and holding various roles at Cadburys Schweppes PLC as the Director of Sales/Regional Manager/BDM/NAM.

Afzaal Pirzada M.Sc., P.Geo.
Director

Mr. Pirzada is a professional geoscientist with over 30 years' experience in mineral exploration and mining with expertise in gold, lithium, rare metals, graphite, PGE and uranium. Throughout his career, he has managed multiple exploration projects in various jurisdictions across Canada, USA and internationally. He has worked as Project Geologist, VP Exploration, Director and CEO of Adriana Resources, Rock Tech Lithium and various other mining companies. He has discovered one graphite deposit in Quebec, and successfully developed a lithium project in Ontario from early stage exploration to advanced exploration. He is registered as a professional geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Canada, authored several NI 43-101 technical and exploration work assessment reports, and has worked as a "Qualified Person" on mineral exploration projects. He is currently engaged in the exploration of Ultra Lithium's lithium and gold projects in Argentina, and hard rock lithium projects at the Georgia Lake pegmatites in Northwestern Ontario, Canada.

CAPITALIZATION

Share Structure	
Shares	33,974,423
Warrants	17,012,843
Share Awards	1,850,000
Fully Diluted	52,837,266



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Date of formation	June 7, 2022
Exchange/Ticker	CSE: PMAX | OTCQB: PWMXF | FWB: T23
Jurisdiction where formed	Canada, British Columbia
Financial year end:	May 31
Category	Mining/Miner
CUSIP	73934M 10 9
ISIN	CA 7393M 10 9 5
Transfer Agent	Odyssey Trust Company

THANK YOU

POWERMAX MINERALS

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