

Vancouver, British Columbia / TheNewswire / June 7 2016 - Centenera Mining Corporation (the "Company" or "Centenera") - (TSXV: CT), reports that it has signed a Letter of Intent ("LOI") with an arm's length individual (the "Vendor") to acquire the El Quemado Tantalum-Niobium-Bismuth-Lithium Pegmatite Project ("El Quemado" or the "Project") in Salta Province, northwest Argentina. Under the terms of the LOI, Centenera will have an option (the "Option") to acquire a 100% interest in the Project, subject to a 2% net smelter return ("NSR") to be granted to the Vendor, over a 24-month period (the "Option Period") in consideration for issuing 2.5 million common shares of the Company. In exploring the property, Centenera will primarily evaluate tantalum and lithium mineralization, while evaluating other potential by-product outputs such as bismuth.

Project Details

The Project area is located in Salta Province, approximately 80km west of the city of Salta (Figure 1) and consists of 7,959 hectares in 19 claims (Figure 2). The El Quemado pegmatite is part of the El Quemado pegmatite field, at the northern end of the Pampean pegmatite province. Several known pegmatite occurrences are located within the Property, most of which have seen some historical exploitation.

The Project includes the historic El Quemado small-scale mine, a former Tantalum-producing operation where Minera Anzotana Co. produced Niobium-Tantalum concentrates and Bismuth concentrates. Historical records indicate that tantalum-niobium oxide concentrate grades ranging from 7.16% to 53.85% (average 39.65%) tantalum and from 3.7% to 69.14% (average 20.98%) niobium in 11 concentrate shipments. Bismuth concentrate from 2 shipments graded 52.85% and 70.07% (average 61.46%). Historical production was achieved mostly through open-cuts with some underground adits, hand selection of mineralized material, and upgrading through rudimentary grinding and jigs. Historical concentrate grades indicate that historically, mineralized material of unknown in-situ grade was successfully upgraded to a saleable concentrate product.

Despite historical production, no systematic modern exploration has been undertaken and the occurrences have never been drilled or been the subject of formal resource estimation, although historical estimates do exist in the literature. Most historical information dates from 1943, when the deposits were first exploited through to 1981. Pegmatites are reportedly 4 meters to 40 meters thick in the Santa Elena area, west of El Quemado (Figure 2).

The Company cautions that the grade of concentrates is derived from private mining company records that are historical in nature. Investors are further cautioned that a qualified person has not yet completed sufficient work to be able to verify the historical information, and therefore the information should not be relied upon. In addition, the Company is quoting historical concentrate grades, being the grade of mined material after processing and upgrading. The Company is not disclosing any historical resource or reserve estimate and further exploration will be required to assess the in-situ grade of the mineralized material and to assess the potential for the existence of a mineral resource.

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Figure 1: Location of El Quemado Claims in Salta Province

The recent study of the El Quemado pegmatites (Marquez-Zavalía & Galliski 2012, Canadian Mineralogist paper) describes tantalum and bismuth minerals in the El Quemado system, which is a spodumene (lithium) subtype, rare element class granitic pegmatite. The 2012 study revealed systematic zoning; a. border zone; b. wall zone; c. outer intermediate zone; d. inner intermediate zone; e. core zone (Plate 1). Tantalum occurs throughout all zones while lithium (spodumene) is concentrated in the inner intermediate zone (d.). Outcrop is described as sparse in the area, with most of the pegmatites under shallow cover.

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Figure 2: Location of El Quemado Claims within the Pegmatite District

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Plate 1: Part of the El Quemado pegmatite in historical pit,

showing the zoned nature of the pegmatites (source: Marquez-Zavalía & Galliski 2012)

Work Program

On the completion of due diligence, Centenera expects to be able to move quickly to evaluate the El Quemado project through a combined geological and geochemical approach. Initial exploration is expected to focus on geological mapping, prospecting and detailed sampling of exposed pegmatites and historical surface extraction sites. Exploration for covered pegmatites will be completed using soil geochemistry and selective or partial leach appropriate to the target minerals. Litho-geochemistry is also expected to be an important geochemical tool. Pegmatites are not responsive to common geophysical techniques since they are not magnetic or conductive and do not present a significant density contrast. They can be detected using detailed radiometric exploration techniques but this is limited to outcropping pegmatites and not those under cover.

Commercial Terms

Under the terms of the Option, the Company will have 60 days to complete due diligence. On execution of a formal agreement, the Company will be required to issue 100,000 common shares to the Vendor. Thereafter, the Company can issue 165,000 shares (6 months), 265,000 shares (12 months), 540,000 shares (18 months) and 1,430,000 shares (24 months) for a total of 2.5 million common shares to exercise the Option. During the Option Period, the Company will be responsible for maintaining the Project in good standing. There are no work commitments associated with the Option.

Upon issuing 2,500,000 common shares to the Vendor, Centenera will be deemed to have exercised the Option and will have earned an undivided 100% legal and beneficial interest in and to the Project, subject to a 2% NSR to be granted to the Vendor. Centenera will have a right to buy one half of the NSR for USD \$750,000. If Centenera abandons the Project after exercising the Option, the Project shall revert back to the Vendor, subject to a 1% NSR to be granted to Centenera.

About Lithium - Lithium is produced from both brines and hard-rock sources (pegmatites). Estimates from 2015 put global lithium production from conventional hard-rock mining of lithium minerals as high as 44% (source: Macquarie research 2016). Lithium pegmatites are a viable source of the metal because of their high concentration in the ores relative to brines, and production from these deposits mitigates global concerns about dependence on supplies from dominant brine producers in Chile and Argentina. Chemical-grade lithium refers to spodumene that is converted to lithium carbonate or lithium hydroxide. Pegmatites are a source of technical-grade lithium, where spodumene is used directly in the ceramics or glass industries without processing.

About Tantalum - 70% of global tantalum supply is used in the electronics industry; smart phones and other modern "essentials". Global tantalum supply, which was formerly dominated by production out of Australia, is now dominated by production out of Central Africa, particularly Democratic Republic of Congo. This tantalum has been sold by illegal militias implicated in human rights abuses to fund civil war. The U.S. government signed the Financial Stability Act into law in 2010 to stem the trade of "conflict tantalum," and a system that includes mineral chemistry, geochronology, and mineral liberation analysis is being developed to trace the origin of tantalum ore.

About Pegmatites - Pegmatites are igneous rocks that form during the final stage of a magma's crystallization. To be called a pegmatite a rock should be composed almost entirely of crystals that are at least one centimeter in diameter. Most pegmatites have a composition that is similar to granite with abundant quartz, feldspar and mica. Pegmatites can be sources of valuable minerals such as spodumene (lithium) that are rarely found in economic amounts in other types of rocks. In the early stages of crystallization, the ions that form high-temperature minerals are depleted from the melt. Rare ions that do not participate in the crystallization of common rock-forming minerals become concentrated in the melt and in the excluded water. These ions can form the rare minerals that are often found in pegmatites. Examples are small ions such as lithium and beryllium that form spodumene; or large ions such as tantalum that form tantalite. Rare elements concentrated in large crystals make pegmatite a potential source of economic concentrations.

Qualified Person

EurGeol Keith Henderson, PGeo, the Company's President & CEO and a qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101, has reviewed the scientific and technical information that forms the basis for portions of this news release, and has approved the disclosure herein. Mr. Henderson is not independent of the Company, as he is an officer and director.

About Centenera Mining Corporation

Centenera is a mineral resource company trading on the TSX Venture Exchange, under the symbol CT. The company is focused 100% on Argentina with three precious metals assets, a pegmatite asset and extensive exploration datasets. The Company's strategy is to acquire more high-quality mineral resource assets in Argentina. For more information on the Company's board of directors, management and assets, please refer to the Company's website at www.centeneramining.com.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors of

[Centenera Mining Corp.](http://www.centeneramining.com)

"Keith Henderson"

President & CEO

For further details on the Company readers are referred to the Company's web site (www.centeneramining.com) and its Canadian regulatory filings on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

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Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Except for the statements of historical fact contained herein, the information presented in this news release and the information incorporated by reference herein, constitutes "forward looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws concerning the business, operations and financial performance and condition of [Centenera Mining Corp.](#) ("the Company"). All statements, except for statements of historical fact, that address activities, events or developments that management of the Company expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future including such things as the entry into of a formal agreement in respect of the El Quemado project, the exercise of the Option and the Company's exploration plans and schedule for the Project, the anticipated results of future exploration activities in connection with the Project, future capital expenditures (including the amount and nature thereof), business strategies and measures to implement strategies, competitive strengths, goals, expansion and growth of the business and operations, plans and references to the future success of the Company, and such other matters, are forward looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking information can be identified by words such as "pro forma", "plans", "expects", "may", "should", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential" or variations of such words including negative variations thereof, and phrases that refer to certain actions, events or results that may, could, would, might or will occur or be taken or achieved.

These statements reflect the Company's current views with respect to future events and are necessarily based upon a number of assumptions and estimates that, while considered reasonable by the management of the Company, are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Forward looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward looking information. Such risks and other factors include, among other things, operating and technical difficulties in connection with mineral exploration and development and mine development activities at the El Quemado project, actual results of exploration activities, estimation or realization of mineral reserves and mineral resources, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital expenditures, the costs and timing of the development of new deposits, the availability of a sufficient supply of water and other materials, requirements for additional capital, future prices of precious metals, tantalum and lithium, changes in general economic conditions, changes in the financial markets and in the demand and market price for commodities, possible variations in ore grade or recovery rates, possible failures of plants, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated, accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry, delays in obtaining governmental approvals, permits or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities, changes in laws, regulations and policies affecting mining operations, hedging practices, currency fluctuations, title disputes or claims, limitations on insurance coverage, the timing and possible outcome of pending litigation, environmental issues and liabilities, risks related to joint venture operations, and risks related to the integration of acquisitions, as well as those factors discussed under the heading "Risk Factors" in the management information circular of the Company dated April 28, 2016 and discussed in the annual management's discussion and analysis and other filings of the Company with the Canadian Securities Authorities.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking information. The Company undertakes no obligation to update any of the forward looking information in this news release or incorporated by reference herein, except as otherwise required by law.

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