ASX Announcement

17 November 2022

ASX: S3N

NEW GOLD MINERALISATION FROM FIRST AIRCORE DRILLING AT BOODANOO, IDENTIFIED USING SENSORE'S DPT® TECHNOLOGY

Highlights

- Air core drilling on SensOre's wholly owned Boodanoo DPT target identifies new gold mineralisation in an area with no previously known gold occurrences or drilling.
- Results include:
  - 22BDAC002 returned 1m @ 1.19g/t gold from 18m
  - 22BDAC006 returned 1m @ 1.22g/t gold from 39m
- Further artificial intelligence (AI) led discovery using SensOre's DPT® technology
- Follow up drilling planned for 2023

SensOre Ltd (**SensOre** or the **Company**) (ASX: S3N) is pleased to announce results from an early stage, first pass targeted air core drilling programme at its wholly owned Boodanoo Project, south-west of Mount Magnet in Western Australia. Assays have identified new gold mineralisation and are the cumulation of systematic exploration of one of the first mineral systems targets identified by SensOre's Discriminant Predictive Targeting® (DPT) over the past two years. Exploration involved a systematic target test including ground gravity survey and surface sampling, geological mapping and finally an air core drilling program. The conventional program was augmented by data fusion and interrogation by machine learning applied to multielement geochemistry prior to drilling. Newly discovered mineralisation is associated with quartz sulphide (pyrite, pyrrhotite) veining in fresh medium grained amphibolite below a shallow weathering profile.

The project is located in the Windimurra-Narndee belt at the eastern margin of the Murchison domain of the Youanmi Terrane (Figure 1). The contacts of the Windimurra Complex with the supracrustal sequence are generally sheared and cut by the major north-south striking Challa Shear Zone (Figure 2), a splay of the crustal scale Cundimurra Shear Zone occurring on the western side of the tenement. The first order Challa Shear zone to the west of the new mineralisation is interpreted to be a major splay fault of the Mt Magnet or Tuckabianna Shear Zone, inferred to control the gold mineralisation at the 3.3Moz Meekatharra and Tuckabianna gold deposits.

The drilling program, undertaken by Kennedy Drilling in Q1 2022 comprised 35 air core holes for 1143m (Figure 3). Initial sampling of 4m composites produced encouraging results from two holes (22BDAC002 and 22BDAC006). Additional sampling of 1m splits from these holes was completed in September with plus one gram per tonne results recently received, confirming the target as an area of interest.

CEO Richard Taylor commented; *"Whilst the drilling results are at an early stage, the newly identified gold mineralisation is in an area not recognised for gold potential or previously drilled. This discovery is validation of SensOre's ML / AI predictive approach and is highly encouraging, indicating potential for an economic mineral system. The results demonstrate how a staged, methodical exploration program augmented by SensOre's ML / AI tools can be used in combination to assess, de-risk and advance exploration projects. Consideration is now being given to follow up drilling being planned for 2023."*

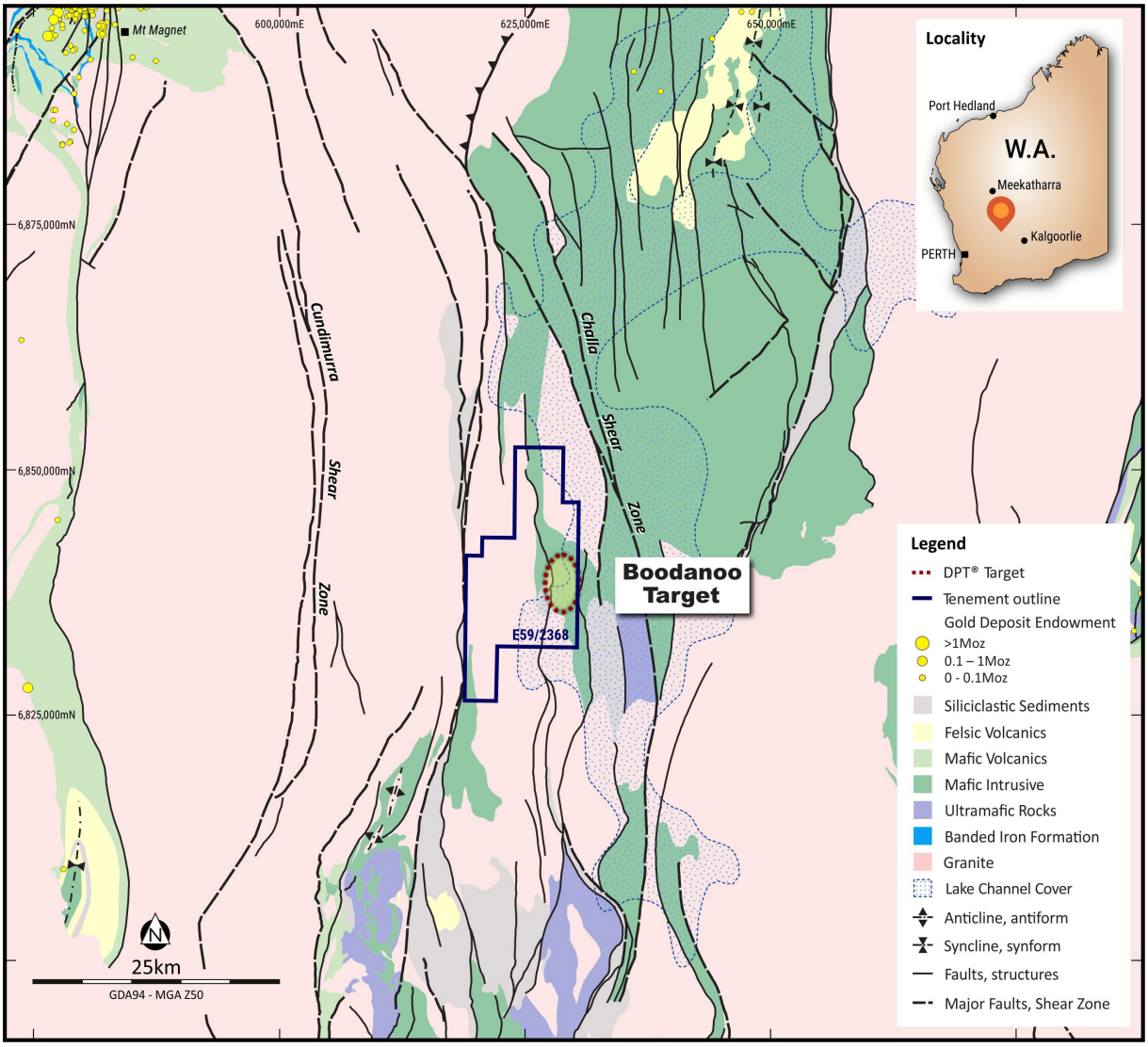

Figure 1: Regional geology in the Boodanoo Target area.

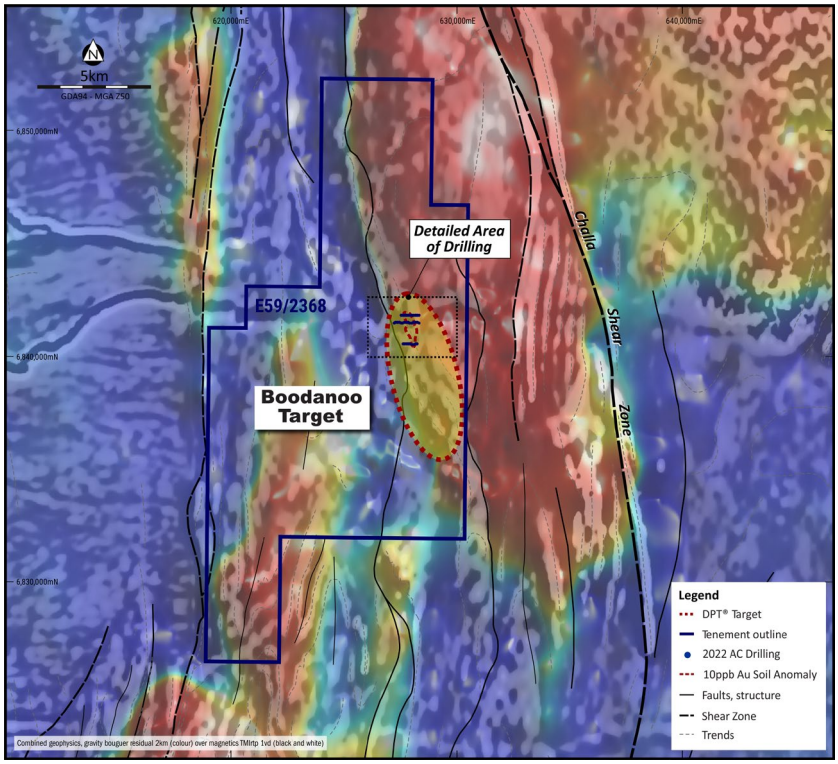

Figure 2: Boodanoo Target tenure on regional gravity overlying the greyscale TMI aeromagnetics image showing the DPT target outline.

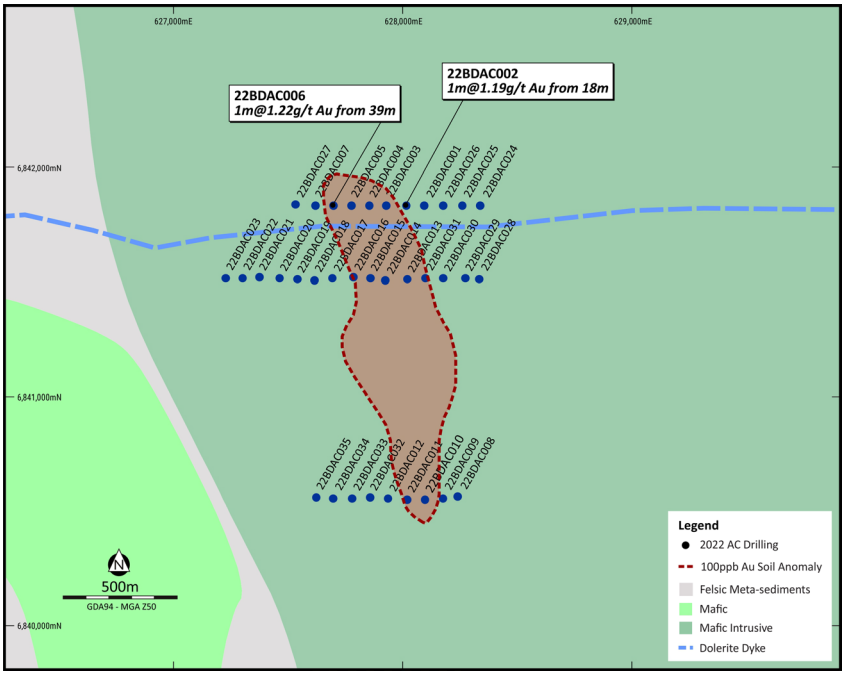

Figure 3: Air core drilling over the Boodanoo Target area.

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About SensOre

SensOre aims to become the top performing minerals targeting company in the world through the deployment of AI and machine learning (ML) technologies, specifically its Discriminant Predictive Targeting® (DPT®) workflow. SensOre collects all available geological information in a terrane and places it in a multidimensional hypercube or data cube. SensOre's big data approach allows DPT predictive analytics to accurately predict known endowment and generate targets for further discovery.

The SensOre Group has built a tenement portfolio of highly prospective, wholly-owned and joint ventured technology metals tenement packages located in Western Australia. As the capacity of SensOre's AI technologies expand to new terranes and a broader range of commodities, the Company anticipates that new targets will be identified and acquired in Australia and internationally.

SensOre's DPT technology has been developed over many years and involves the application of new computer assisted statistical approaches and ML techniques across the workflow of mineral exploration. The workflow includes data acquisition, data processing, ML training, ML prediction and analysis through DPT. SensOre has acquired numerous data sets and used these to generate mineral system targets. Targets have been analysed and vetted by SensOre's experienced exploration geoscientists. Publicly available data in the form of geophysics, surface geochemical, drilling and geological layers and derivatives have been compiled into a massive data cube covering much of Western Australia. SensOre believes that the combination of big data and ML techniques will provide the next generation of exploration discovery.

Competent person's statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Robert Rowe, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is a Registered Professional Geoscientist in the field of Mineral Exploration with the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Rowe is a full-time employee and the Chief Operating Officer of SensOre. Mr Rowe has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being 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 Rowe consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-looking statements

This announcement contains or may contain certain 'forward-looking statements' and comments about future events, including in relation to SensOre's business, plans and strategies and expected trends in the industry in which SensOre currently operates. Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks, assumptions and uncertainties, both general and specific, and there is a risk that such predictions, forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements will not be achieved. Forward looking statements are based on SensOre's good faith assumptions as to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company's business and operations in the future. A number of important factors could cause SensOre's actual results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates, targets and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements, and many of these factors are beyond SensOre's control. Forward-looking statements may prove to be incorrect, and circumstances may change, and the contents of this announcement may become outdated as a result. SensOre does not give any assurance that the assumptions will prove to be correct. Readers should note that any past performance is given for illustrative purposes only and should not be relied on as (and is not) an indication of the Company's views on its future financial performance or condition. Past performance of the Company cannot be relied on as an indicator of (and provides no guidance as to) future performance including future share price performance. Except as required by law or regulation, SensOre undertakes no obligation to provide any additional or updated information whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. Nothing in this announcement should be construed as either an offer to sell or a solicitation to buy or sell SensOre securities.

JORC CODE[1] 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

The following Table 1 relates to drilling activities conducted over SensOre Yilgarn Ventures Pty Ltd (SYV) Boodanoo tenement E59/2368 in 2022.

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• The air core program was designed to test SensOre generated gold targets in the Yilgarn through application of SensOre Ltd proprietary Discriminant Predictive Targeting® (DPT®). The DPT targets are generated by application of machine learning to SensOre's proprietary data cube, a compilation of available regional public data sets, including geological maps with enhanced geophysical data and existing geochemical sampling and gold deposit information. The DPT targets were enhanced with the collection of infill surface geochemistry and infill surface gravity geophysics. Holes were drilled at specific locations to test predicted endowed cells in the data cube. In 2022, 35 air core holes were drilled angled (-60°) towards grid direction (90° mag). • Drill hole locations were pegged using handheld GPS units. After drilling, all drill hole locations are picked up using a Garmin GPSMAP 64SX handheld GPS. None of the air core drill holes were down hole surveyed. • All air core recovered samples were collected in 1m intervals and placed on the ground. • All air core is sampled on 4m down-hole intervals using a scoop. Initial assays were performed on nominal 4m composites with varied lengths at the end of the hole between 5m and 1m. Composite samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverised in a single stage process to 85% passing 75µm. • All samples were analysed for gold with selected samples analysed for multielements. • Gold platinum palladium by Fire Assay FA003. Lead Collection Fire Assay – ICP-MS Nominal 40g charge analysed. Silver used as a secondary collector, Au, Pt, Pd determined with ICP quantification. Nature of the sample and/or lower sample weights may compromise detection limits. Detection limits in ppb. By ICP-MS Au (1) Pt (1) Pd (1). • Silicates and major elements by XRF and Laser Ablation ICMS. • XF100. XRF Analysis. Samples are fused with 12:22 Lithium Borate flux. LOI determined by RTGA. Detection limits in ppm. Fe (100), SiO2 (100), Al2O3 (100), MnO (10), TiO2 (10), CaO (100), MgO (100), K2O (10), P (10), S (10), Na2O (100), Cu (10), Ni (10), Co (10), Cr (10), Pb (10), Zn (10), As (10), Sn (10), Sr (10), Zr (10), Ba (10), V (10), Cl (10). • LA101- Elements determined by LA-ICP-MS. Fused Bead Laser Ablation ICP-MS utilises high productivity robotic fusion technology with state-of-the-art laser ablation and ICP-MS instruments to provide a fully extracted quantitative analysis for all elements. Detection limits are comparable with traditional multi acid digestion methods. The technique offers safety and environmental advantages as there are no acids used in digestion, and it is fast

1 *Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, 2012 Edition*, sets out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for public reporting in Australasia of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, authored by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Minerals Council of Australia.

Criteria	Commentary
	and repeatable. Detection limits in ppm. Ag (0.1), As (0.2), Ba (0.5), Be (0.2), Bi (0.02), Cd (0.1), Ce (0.02), Co (0.1), Cr (1), Cs (0.01), Cu (2), Dy (0.01), Er (0.01), Eu (0.01), Ga (0.1), Gd (0.01), Ge (0.05), Hf (0.01), Ho (0.01), In (0.05), La (0.01), Lu (0.01), Mn (1), Mo (0.2), Nb (0.01), Nd (0.01), Ni (2), Pb (1), Pr (0.01), Rb (0.05), Re (0.01), Sb (0.1), Sc (0.1), Se* (5), Sm (0.01), Sn (0.2), Sr (0.1), Ta (0.01), Tb (0.01), Te (0.2), Tl (0.2), Th (0.01), Ti (1), Tm (0.01), U (0.01), V (0.1), W (0.5), Y (0.02), Yb (0.01), Zn (5), Zr (0.5).
Drilling techniques	• In 2022, Kennedy Drilling utilised a KDA 250 air core rig with Sullair Rotary Screw 350psi x 1150cfm on-board compressor with an Air Research 900psi x 1400cfm booster. All air core drilling employed the use of a blade bit or downhole hammer with nominal 85mm diameter drill bits.
Drill sample recovery	• All air core 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis in the field and addressed in consultation with the drillers to ensure the best representative sample is collected. • Air core samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. Air core holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximise sample recovery. • No study of sample recovery versus grade has been conducted as this is an early-stage drilling program to outline mineralisation. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction
Logging	• All air core samples are geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, shearing/foliation, and any other features that are present. Photos of air core chip trays are also taken. • Where required, the logging records the abundance of specific minerals or the amount of alteration (including weathering) using defined ranges. • The entire length (100%) of each air core hole is logged in 1m intervals. Where no sample is returned due to voids or loss of sample it is recorded in the log and the sampling sheet.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• The sample preparation technique for all samples was completed by an accredited laboratory. The techniques and practices are appropriate for the type and style of mineralisation. The air core samples are sorted, oven dried and the entire sample pulverised in a one stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The bulk pulverised sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the analysis. • Air core samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. In initial drilling programs, SYV does not insert blanks; however, standards are inserted into the sample stream at a frequency of one standard in every 25 samples. The laboratory uses its own internal standards of two duplicates, two replicates, two standards and one blank per 50 assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • Field duplicate samples were not collected during this drilling campaign. • The sample sizes are standard industry practice sample size collected under standard industry conditions and by standard methods and are appropriate for the type, style and thickness of mineralisation which might be encountered at this project.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The assay method is designed to measure total gold and multielement concentrations in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of the style of gold and base metal mineralisation being explored. The technique involves using a 40g sample charge for gold, platinum and palladium by fire assay. Silver is used as a secondary collector, Au, Pt, Pd determined with ICP-MS quantification. Nature of the sample and/or lower sample weights may compromise detection limits. Detection limits in ppb. Multielement analysis is for 60 elements and was completed by XRF for major elements and by laser ablation ICP-MS on a fused bead for minor elements.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Downhole geophysical tools were not used in these programs to date. • The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material. The laboratory has two duplicates, two replicates, one standard and one blank per 50 assays. SYV submitted standard samples every 25th sample but did not submit additional blanks and duplicates for programs to date.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The holes were logged by SensOre Group staff and the sampling, logging, drilling conditions and air core chips are reviewed. Chip-tray samples were collected as permanent physical records for audit and validation purposes, and all holes photographed for future reference. SensOre Group Exploration Manager verifies the field sampling and logging regime and the correlation of mineralised zones with assay results and lithology. • No twinned drill holes were drilled in campaigns to date. • Primary data is sent from the field to the SensOre Group Principal Geoscientist – Data & Information Management who imports the data into the industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded using a handheld GPS unit. • In 2022, no downhole surveys were undertaken in air core drilling. Dip and azimuths reported are as per set up on surface. • All drill hole collars are MGA94, Zone 50 grid system. • The topographic data used (drill collar RL) was obtained from handheld GPS and is adequate for the reporting of initial exploration results.
Data spacing and distribution	• The drill spacing was variable to test target rationale (i.e. predicted mineralised cells from DPT combined with geochemical surface sampling and interpretations). • This report is for the reporting of exploration results derived from an early-stage drilling program. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results are sufficient to support quotation of exploration results and detect any indication of mineralisation. The data is not intended to be used to define mineral resources. • Compositing has been utilised in all drill holes where 4m composite samples were collected by spear sampling of individual 1m sample piles.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• All drill holes were drilled -60° to 90° azimuth to test the weathered and primary (unweathered) portions of interpreted geological sequence inferred to dip steeply to east and strike north west. Geophysical interpretations support the drilling direction and sampling method. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time.
Sample security	• Air core samples were packed in bulk bags, secured with cable ties and transported from the field by SensOre Group personnel to Mount Magnet where Beattie Haulage transported the samples directly to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth. • The laboratory checks the physically received samples against a SYV generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies.
Audits or reviews	• Historical data acquisition is managed, processed and stored by SensOre Group data staff in Perth. • No external or third-party audits or reviews have been completed.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The results reported in this announcement are on granted exploration licence E59/2368 held by SYV. • The tenement is believed to be in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate, other than those set out by statutory requirements, which have not yet been applied for.
Exploration done by other parties	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and guides SYV's exploration activities. Previous parties have completed soil geochemical surveys, limited RAB or air core drilling, RC drilling and geophysical data collection and interpretation. Data by previous companies was collected and analysed using standard industry practice at the time of exploration. • Previous exploration has mainly been focussed on Cu, Zn mineralisation in the volcano-sedimentary sequence and Ni, Platinoids in the Windimurra and Narndee igneous complex. No historic drilling has been completed in the target area. Historical exploration and sources are referenced below: ○ Esso explored the felsic sequences in the area in the early 1980s for VMS type mineralisation (Wamex Report No. 11136) and Anaconda explored the mafic complexes for platinum group elements (PGEs) (Wamex Report No. 11348). ○ Pancontinental Minerals explored the project area in the late 1980s and completed limited stream sediment sampling and rock chip sampling for PGEs without locating anomalous results in the tenement (Wamex Report No. 28063). ○ RGC Exploration carried out sampling and RAB drilling exploring for heavy minerals in paleochannels under Lake Boodanoo in the late 1990s without locating a paleochannel or accumulation of heavy minerals (Wamex Report No. 55784). ○ In early 2000, Apex Minerals explored the mafic complexes for gold and PGEs but did not carry out exploration in the project area (Wamex Report No. 67149, 75332). ○ Maximus Resources explored the Windimurra and Narndee mafic complexes for vanadium and PGEs from 2007 to 2012, but no exploration was conducted in the project area (Wamex Report No. 84464, 84548, 95688).
Geology	• The layered mafic Windimurra and Narndee complexes have been emplaced in the similar age greenstones of the Yaloginda Formation of the Norie Group consisting of felsic volcanics, volcaniclastics and jaspilitic banded iron formation. The greenstones have been intruded by Archaean monzogranites of the 2.67Ga Mt Kenneth suite and 2.65Ga biotite granites of the Jungar Suite as well as later Proterozoic dykes. The greenstones and intrusions have been intensely deformed and cut by the major north-south striking Challa Shear Zone, a splay of the crustal scale Cundimurra Shear Zone occurring on the western side of the tenement. • Locally, Archaean Outcrop in the project area is restricted to the north-eastern part of the tenement with large gabbro outcrop of the Windimurra mafic complex and adjacent psammites/volcaniclastics of the Yaloginda Formation intruded by granitoids. • The remaining part of the project is covered by lake sediments in the south-east and recent sheetwash deposits of clay and silt. • Boodanoo is considered prospective for orogenic gold and Intrusion related style Archaean gold mineralisation. There are no historical workings within the target area.
Drill hole information	• The drill holes reported in Company announcements have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections, are reported in Company announcements. ○ Easting and northing are in MGA94 Zone 50. ○ RL is AHD.

Criteria	Commentary
	○ Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal (i.e. a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°). Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by approximately 1° in this project area. ○ Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace. ○ Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole as measured along the drill trace. • No results have been excluded from this report.
Data aggregation methods	• No high-grade cuts have been applied to assay results. Air core assay results are distance weighted using 1m for each assay. • Intersections are reported as anomalous if the interval is at least 4m wide at a grade greater than the Mean plus twice the Standard Deviation for a selection of elements. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• The intersection width is measured down the hole trace; it may not represent the true width. • The geometry of any mineralisation is interpreted to strike north west no dip is determined at this time. • All drill results within Company announcements are downhole intervals only.
Diagrams	• Figures pertinent to the exploration stage of the project are included in Company reports and announcements. • A drill hole location plan is attached to or contained within Company announcements.
Balanced reporting	• The accompanying document is a balanced report. • All drill holes completed are included in the results tables in each Company announcement per drilling program.
Other substantive exploration data	• Reference to other relevant exploration data is contained in Company announcements including geophysical images, geological plans and interpretations.
Further work	• Future exploration is dependent on further review of the current drilling results.

End of Table 1

ANNEXURE

Significant intercepts from air core drilling undertaken in 2022 are shown in Table 1a. Drill collar details are shown in Table 1b.

Table 1a: Air core results from 2022 Boodanoo air core drilling

Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (Au ppm)	Intercept	Cut Off (ppm)
22BDAC002	AC	16	19	3	0.5	3m @ 0.50 ppm	0.1
Including	AC	18	19	1	1.19	1m @ 1.19 ppm	1
22BDAC006	AC	38	40	2	0.67	2m @0.67 ppm	0.1
Including	AC	39	40	1	1.22	1m @ 1.22 ppm	1

Table 1b: Summary of Boodanoo drill collars

Hole ID	Hole Type	Max Depth	Grid	East	North	Dip	Azi	RL (m)	Assays
22BDAC001	AC	50	MGA94_50	628100	6841839	-60	090	437	NSR
22BDAC002	AC	50	MGA94_50	628018	6841840	-60	090	439	In Table 1a above
22BDAC003	AC	45	MGA94_50	627931	6841840	-60	090	439	NSR
22BDAC004	AC	50	MGA94_50	627860	6841840	-60	090	440	NSR
22BDAC005	AC	48	MGA94_50	627781	6841841	-60	090	441	NSR
22BDAC006	AC	45	MGA94_50	627701	6841841	-60	090	441	In Table 1a above
22BDAC007	AC	45	MGA94_50	627622	6841841	-60	090	440	NSR
22BDAC008	AC	39	MGA94_50	628245	6840568	-60	090	436	NSR
22BDAC009	AC	48	MGA94_50	628180	6840561	-60	090	436	NSR
22BDAC010	AC	48	MGA94_50	628103	6840557	-60	090	437	NSR
22BDAC011	AC	50	MGA94_50	628021	6840555	-60	090	438	NSR
22BDAC012	AC	50	MGA94_50	627940	6840561	-60	090	439	NSR
22BDAC013	AC	48	MGA94_50	628025	6841519	-60	090	441	NSR
22BDAC014	AC	47	MGA94_50	627926	6841514	-60	090	444	NSR
22BDAC015	AC	50	MGA94_50	627861	6841521	-60	090	447	NSR
22BDAC016	AC	50	MGA94_50	627789	6841525	-60	090	447	NSR
22BDAC017	AC	50	MGA94_50	627698	6841523	-60	090	449	NSR
22BDAC018	AC	12	MGA94_50	627621	6841514	-60	090	449	NSR
22BDAC019	AC	12	MGA94_50	627543	6841519	-60	090	445	NSR
22BDAC020	AC	15	MGA94_50	627469	6841523	-60	090	446	NSR
22BDAC021	AC	12	MGA94_50	627380	6841526	-60	090	448	NSR
22BDAC022	AC	12	MGA94_50	627306	6841522	-60	090	452	NSR
22BDAC023	AC	27	MGA94_50	627233	6841520	-60	090	456	NSR
22BDAC024	AC	25	MGA94_50	628343	6841838	-60	090	435	NSR
22BDAC025	AC	34	MGA94_50	628263	6841842	-60	090	436	NSR
22BDAC026	AC	19	MGA94_50	628181	6841842	-60	090	436	NSR
22BDAC027	AC	48	MGA94_50	627541	6841843	-60	090	440	NSR
22BDAC028	AC	15	MGA94_50	628339	6841519	-60	090	440	NSR
22BDAC029	AC	15	MGA94_50	628275	6841522	-60	090	440	NSR
22BDAC030	AC	15	MGA94_50	628182	6841524	-60	090	442	NSR
22BDAC031	AC	18	MGA94_50	628101	6841521	-60	090	443	NSR

22BDAC032	AC	12	MGA94_50	627861	6840562	-60	090	439	NSR
22BDAC033	AC	12	MGA94_50	627786	6840560	-60	090	438	NSR
22BDAC034	AC	12	MGA94_50	627703	6840560	-60	090	440	NSR
22BDAC035	AC	15	MGA94_50	627626	6840562	-60	090	438	NSR