ASX Announcement

5 March 2021

Warrior Project Exploration Program Acclerating with Ground EM Followup on Highly Prospective EM Conductors

Highlights

- Contractors have been secured to commence on **12 March 2021**, moving-loop ground EM ("MLEM") surveys to follow-up six highly prospective targets on the Calingiri East Project which were identified from the recently completed airborne EM survey (See Pursuit Minerals ASX Announcement 25 February 2021)

- The MLEM program is designed to further refine the orientation and position of the six EM anomalies and provide targets for drill testing

- Calingiri East now has an estimated 7,000 m of combined strike length of airborne EM anomalies with PGE-Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation potential

- Results from Calingiri West and Wubin Projects require further post processing due to shallow conductive cover. Pursuit will advise the market once this post processing is completed and drill targets identified.

- The overall Warrior AEM survey comprised survey blocks at the Calingiri East, Calingiri West, Wubin and Wubin South exploration licences resulting in 1,922 line/km of airborne EM data being collected. The airborne EM survey was completed on the 3rd of March 2021.

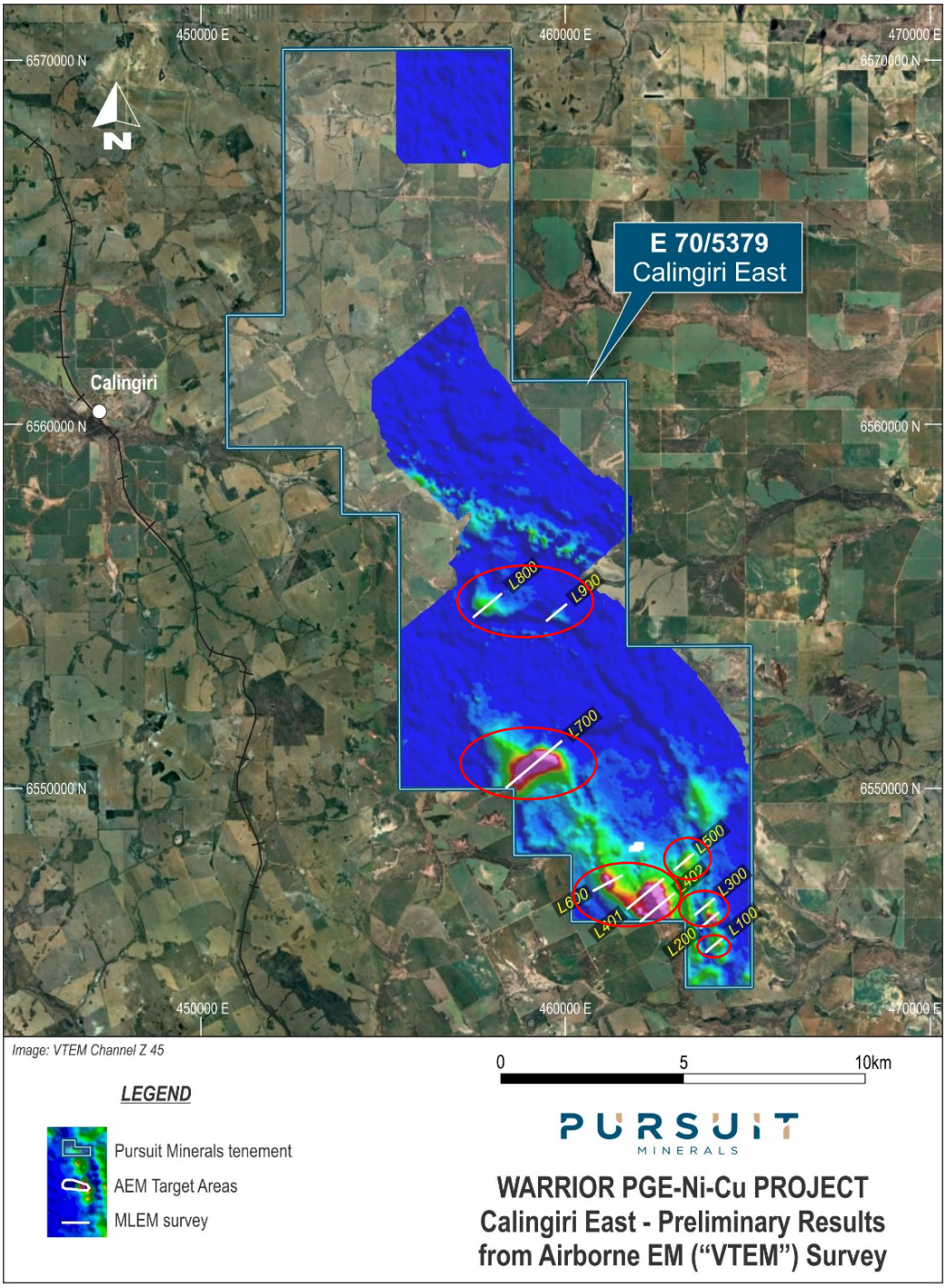
- The "late-time" EM conductors are associated with magnetic anomalies interpreted to be due to mafic or ultramafic intrusive rocks, which are known to host the PGE-Ni-Cu mineralisation at the Gonneville Intrusion on Chalice Mining Limited's Julimar PGE-Ni-Cu Project (see Chalice Mining ASX Announcement 23 March 2020).

- Following delivery of the final AEM data, ground follow-up programs will be initiated with the objective of commencing drill testing of high priority targets during the second quarter 2021.

In relation to the completion of the AEM survey and the forthcoming ground MLEM follow-up, Pursuit Managing Director, Mark Freeman, said:

"Extending the airborne EM survey has created a significant result at Calingiri East that we are able to immediately follow-up on with ground electromagnetic moving-loop surveys next week. We continue to be extremely encouraged by the potential of Calingiri East and the fact that we have been able to progress Calingiri East significantly ahead of schedule. At Calingiri West and Wubin we await the post processing from our geophysical manager, Barry Bourne and his team. Pursuit continues to accelerate the exploration program on the Warrior Project and will continue to regularly inform the market as we progress the MLEM."

Figure One – Calingiri East (E70/5379) Preliminary AEM Data & Proposed MLEM Lines



Warrior PGE-Ni-Cu Project – Airborne EM Survey

The western margin of the Archean Yilgarn Craton is highly prospective for Platinum Group Elements ("PGE") and Nickel (Ni) – Copper (Cu) sulphide mineralisation associated with intrusive mafic to ultramafic

rocks. The discovery of PGE-Ni-Cu mineralisation on the Julimar Project held by Chalice Mining Limited (see Chalice Mining ASX Announcement 23 March 2020), is the first significant PGE-Ni-Cu discovery in the region. These prospective mafic-ultramafic intrusions which host Chalice Mining's PGE-Ni-Cu mineralisation are far more widespread than previously thought throughout the western margin of the Yilgarn Craton and appear to be present at Calingiri East.

The PGE-Ni-Cu mineralisation at the Gonneville mafic-ultramafic intrusion was discovered by drilling a discrete electromagnetic moving-loop ("MLEM") anomaly associated with a high amplitude aeromagnetic anomaly. The aeromagnetic anomaly is due to the mafic-ultramafic intrusion which hosts the PGE-Ni-Cu mineralisation (see Chalice Mining ASX Announcement 23 March 2020). The PGE-Ni-Cu mineralisation at Gonneville is strongly conductive and produces a significant anomaly in the EM data. Chalice Mining's success has demonstrated that the exploration approach of identifying prospective mafic-ultramafic intrusions from aeromagnetic data and then generating drill targets from EM surveys is an effective method for targeting PGE-Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation within the West Yilgarn province.

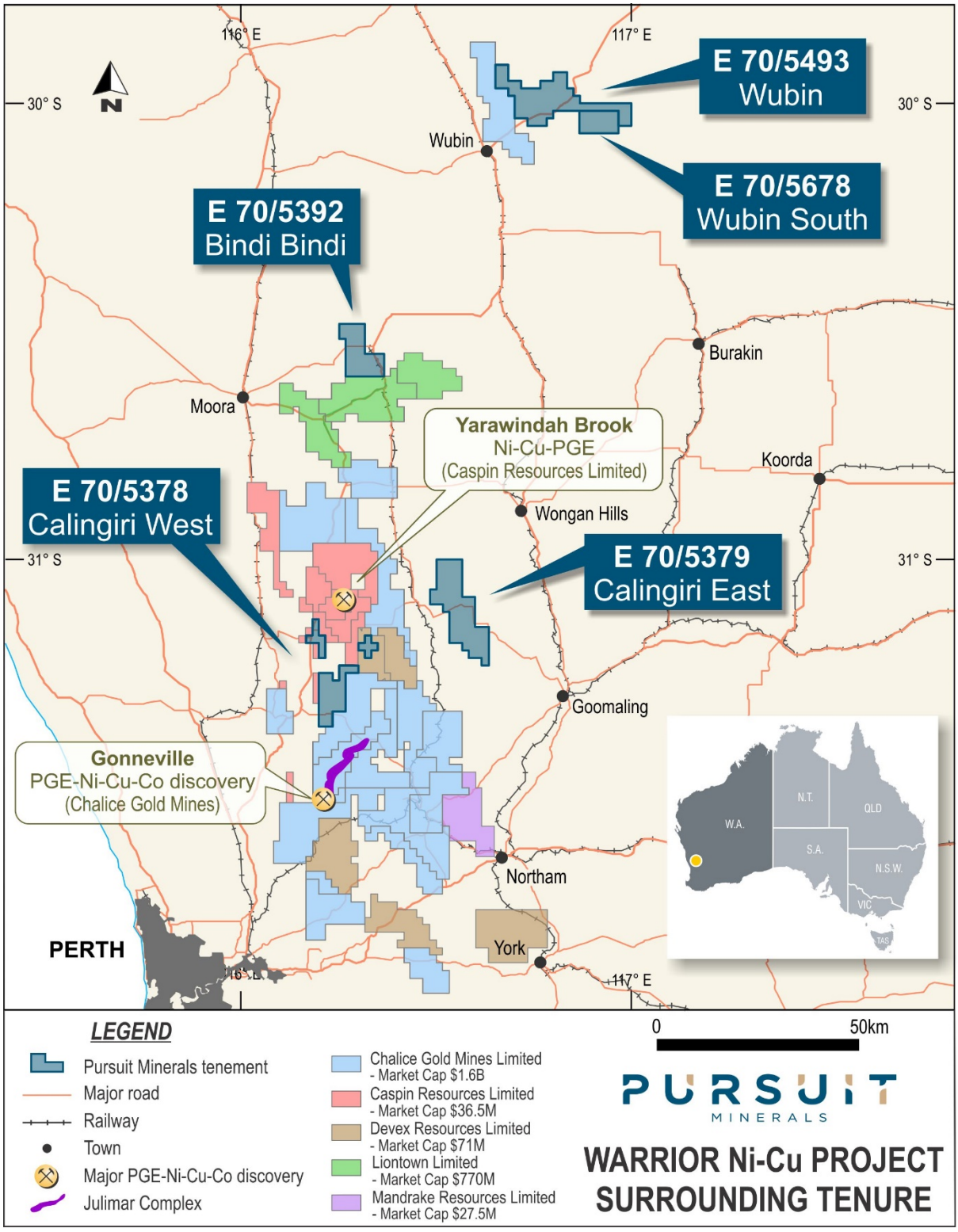
The Warrior project airborne EM survey was designed to locate conductors related to massive sulphide PGE-Ni-Cu mineralisation associated with mafic and ultramafic intrusions. Conductors associated with magnetic anomalies, interpreted to be due to mafic and ultramafic intrusions have now been prioritised for ground follow up on the Calingiri East Exploration Licence.

The Warrior AEM survey is now complete with 1,922 line/kms of data flown. Preliminary AEM data has been received for the Calingiri East survey block. Six "late-time" EM anomalies have been recognised in the preliminary data from Calingiri East (Figure One). These EM conductors are associated with aeromagnetic anomalies which are interpreted to be potentially due to mafic and ultramafic intrusions and constitute highly prospective targets. The six target zones cover a combined strike length of ~7,000m.

Additional follow-up areas of interest indicated at Calingiri West and Wubin, are awaiting post processing due to shallow conductive cover in these areas. Fully processed AEM data will be delivered by mid-April. These results will drive the Company's on ground exploration programs at Calingiri West and Wubin. Ground follow-up of targets identified from the full AEM and aeromagnetic data may entail ground EM surveys and/or soil geochemical surveys.

The initial preliminary results from Calingiri East have provided sufficient support to commence the MLEM ground surveys next week (commencing March 12).

Figure Two – Warrior PGE-Ni-Cu Project Location



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Competent Person's Statement

Statements contained in this announcement relating to exploration results, are based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr. Jeremy Read, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy (AusIMM), Member No 224610. Mr. Read is a Non-Executive Director of the Company and has sufficient relevant experience in relation to the mineralisation style being reported on to qualify as a Competent Person for reporting exploration results, as defined in the Australian Code for Reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC) Code 2012. Mr Read consents to the use of this information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Disclaimer: Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expect(s)", "feel(s)", "believe(s)", "will", "may", "anticipate(s)" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company's prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*
		• An airborne electromagnetic survey **VTEM MAX™** (VTEM) in regular (long) pulse mode has been acquired over the Calingiri East, Calingiri West, Wubin, and Wubin South tenements.
		• A total of 1,922 line-Km have been completed as of 3 March 2021.
		• Flight lines are orientated 050°/230° spaced 200 m with 100 m infill
		• **VTEM** Configuration
		  ○ Transmitter loop diameter = 35 m
		  ○ Transmitter Frequency = 25 Hz
		  ○ Transmitter Pulse Width = 7 ms
		  ○ Transmitter Dipole Moment = 700,000 NIA
		  ○ EM Receivers measure Z, X and Y components
		  ○ Magnetic Sensor – Towed Bird
		  ○ Mean Flying height = 85 m
		  ○ Mean EM Transmitter and Receiver height = 37 m
		  ○ Mean Magnetic Sensor height = 75 m
		• Survey is currently under acquisition and results presented are preliminary.
		• The **VTEM** survey is being completed by UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd operating Geotech Ltd's Versatile Time-Domain Electromagnetic system (**VTEM**).
		• The survey is under supervision of consulting geophysicists at Terra Resources Pty Ltd.

Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• N/A
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• N/A
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• N/A
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• N/A
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• **VTEM**: real time (WAAS) GPS Navigation System with an in-flight accuracy up to 1.5 m • Data location is recorded in WGS84-UTM Zone 50 south.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• **VTEM** flight line nominal spacing of 200 m with 100 m subset infill. In-line sample approximately 3 m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• **VTEM** flight orientation is perpendicular to general strike of geological formations.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• N/A
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• **VTEM** system was calibrated prior to commencement of data acquisition. • All data was inspected daily by the UTS site crew and verified by a consulting geophysicist at Terra Resources. • Data presented here is preliminary.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• **VTEM** survey flown E70/5379, E70/5411, E70/5580, E70/2788, E70/5442, E70/5378, E703405, E70/5378, E70/5374, E70/5335, E70/5111, E70/5493 and E70/5678

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• June, 1997, Kevron completed a MAG/RAD/DEM survey for Stockdale Prospecting Ltd. The survey was acquired with line spacing of 250 m, line orientation of 000/180° and a mean terrain clearance of 60 m. (MAGIX ID - 1164) • June 2003, UTS Geophysics completed a MAG/RAD/DEM survey for Geoscience Australia. The survey was acquired with line spacing of 400 m, line orientation of 000/180° and a mean terrain clearance of 60 m. • November, 2010, Fugro Airborne Surveys completed a MAG/RAD/DEM survey for Brendon Bradley. The survey was acquired with line spacing of 50 m, line orientation of 090/270° and a mean terrain clearance of 35 m. (MAGIX ID - 3288) • Dominion Mining Limited undertook auger sampling on the project in 2010. The results of this work are summarised in the ASX announcement. Further details can be obtained by accessing WAMEX Report a86032 at: https://geoview.dmp.wa.gov.au/geoview/?Viewer=GeoVIEW&layerTheme= • Kingsgate Consolidated Limited undertook aircore drilling within the area of Calingiri East Tenement Application in 2011. The results of this work are summarised in the ASX announcement. Further details can be obtained by accessing WAMEX Report a89716 at: https://geoview.dmp.wa.gov.au/geoview/?Viewer=GeoVIEW&layerTheme= • Poseidon N.L. undertook auger soil sampling and rock chip sampling within the area of Bindi Bindi Tenement Application in 1968. The results of this work are summarised in the ASX announcement. Further details can be obtained by accessing WAMEX Report a7292 at: https://geoview.dmp.wa.gov.au/geoview/?Viewer=GeoVIEW&layerTheme= • Washington Resources Limited undertook rock chip sampling within the area of Bindi Bindi Tenement Application in 2008. The results of this work are summarised in the ASX announcement. Further details can be obtained by accessing WAMEX Report a82005 at: https://geoview.dmp.wa.gov.au/geoview/?Viewer=GeoVIEW&layerTheme= • Magnetic Resources Limited undertook aircore and RC drilling within

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the area of Wubin Exploration Licence in 2010. The results of this work are summarised in the ASX announcement. Further details can be obtained by accessing WAMEX Reports a91440 and a84500 at: https://geoview.dmp.wa.gov.au/geoview/?Viewer=GeoVIEW&layerTheme=
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The western margin of the Archean Yilgarn Craton is highly prospective for Platinum Group Elements ("PGE") and Nickel (Ni) – Copper (Cu) mineralisation associated with intrusive mafic to ultramafic rocks. The discovery of PGE-NiCu mineralisation on the Julimar Project held by Chalice Gold Mines Limited (see Chalice Gold Mines ASX Announcement 23 March 2020) in 2020, is the first significant PGE-Ni-Cu discovery in the region which previously only had early-stage indications of mineralisation (Yarawindah, Bindi-Bindi). The PGENi-Cu mineralisation hosted by the ultramafic-mafic Gonneville intrusion on Chalice's Julimar Project, has the potential to be the most important deposit of PGE's in Australia. Increasingly it is becoming apparent that the prospective ultramafic-mafic intrusions are far more widespread than previously thought throughout the western margin of the Yilgarn Craton. The project area is located within the >3Ga age Western Gneiss Terrane of the Archean Yilgarn Block, which comprises a strongly deformed belt of gneisses, schists, quartzites, Banded Iron Formation, intruded by mafic to ultramafic rocks. The terrane is up to 70km wide, and possibly wider, and is bounded to the west of the Darling Fault and younger Archean rocks to the east. The general geological strike in northwest. The bedrock Archean metasedimentary gneisses, migmatites and intrusive mafic and ultramafic rocks occur in structurally complex settings. Dolerite dykes of Proterozoic Age also occur. Outcrops are rare and the basement geology is largely obscured by lateritic ironstones and deep saprolitic weathering.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
		• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• N/A
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• N/A
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• N/A
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• N/A
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• A follow up moving loop ground EM survey is planned to verify conductive responses delineated by the **VTEM** survey

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	