WHITE KNIGHT SILICA SANDS

NOVA PROJECT

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10 March 2021

Nova Silica Sand project sighter test work produced high grade silica sand to 99.31% SiO_2 suitable for glass manufacture and foundry applications

- **Sighter metallurgical tests produced high quality silica sand to 99.31% SiO_2**
- **Shallow drilling program of 44 air core dill holes to develop six metallurgical sighter samples from white zones**
- **Analysis of sand product shows suitability for use in glass manufacturing and foundry applications**
- **XRD mineralogy of the sand was exclusively silica and the sand sizing at AFS 47- 61 is suitable for foundry applications including the casting of electric vehicle motor parts**
- **Further testing to determine if silica flour is present in the finer (>45µm to the <75µm) fraction can be captured**
- **Silica flour is a high value product with applications as a filler or wellhead cement additive**
- **Analysis of remaining samples has commenced and will be used in the determination of a JORC compliant resource**
- **Market pricing for:**
  - **Glassmaking silica sand - US$35-$53 per dmt**
  - **Foundry silica sand - US$38-$53 per dmt**
- **The silica flour market for fillers and wellhead cement additives is highly specialised and pricing can reach US$140-$150 per dmt.**

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Australian kaolin producer and silica sand exploration company, **SuvoStrategic Minerals Limited** ('Suvo or the Company'), is pleased to announce that sighter laboratory results from its recently completed drilling program at their 100% owned Nova Silica Sands project have shown that its sand is suitable for use in glass manufacturing, foundry applications and conceivably as a filler or for wellhead cement additives.

The results show high yield at AFS 60 particle size which is highly desirable for the electric vehicle industry for the casting of detailed components. Equally significant is the presence of finer grained silica sand suitable for the high value silica flour market. Work is ongoing to define potential additional saleable products from continuing test work, and to complete a maiden JORC compliant resource.

Suvo Executive Chairman Robert Martin commented *"Nova continues to surprise with the extensive historic exploration and current drilling data suggesting we have the opportunity for a very large multiple product asset including highly sought after AFS 60 particle sized silica used in the casting of electric vehicle components. Suvo has refined the test work that is currently underway to include more detailed testing to help us understand the geology in greater detail, we are excited by Nova's potential and look forward to updating the market once the full suite of tests are completed.*

Tenure, Location, History

The 100% owned Nova Silica Sands Project is located 300km north of Perth, Western Australia. The project comprises four granted exploration licences (E70/5001, E70/5322, E70/5323 and E70/5324) for 169km^2.

Access to the project is by the Brand Highway approximately 15km south of Eneabba. Numerous well established tracks that service the Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas pipeline cross the tenure.

Nova is located on the Eneabba Plain whose sandy cover is very flat to gently undulating. Outcrop is rare due to the accumulations of windblown and alluvial sand at surface. Below this is a thin hard silcrete or lateritic claypan which overlies deep white and yellow sands. The Eneabba Plain consists of a series of shoreline, lagoon and dune deposits of early Pleistocene to possibly late Tertiary age, which locally have high concentrations of heavy minerals.

Preliminary exploration by Suvo consisted of mapping the extent of various sand lithologies, specifically silica sand and yellow construction sand. A total of 33 samples were taken by hand auger across different sand types. Results from previous exploration programs were included in the Replacement Prospectus released to the ASX on 25 June 2020, inclusive of JORC Table 1.

Silica sand was located at surface. Further work was required to test the depth extent and an air core drilling program was defined.

Air core Drilling Program 2020

An air core drilling program was completed in late 2020 for the purpose of testing the depth extent of silica sands that were located at Nova from the prior surface auger sampling.

A total of 44 vertical drill holes were completed to around 20 metres depth for a total of 920 metres. Samples were taken from each one metre interval and the colour was logged. Samples were taken directly from a splitter attached to the cyclone and were around 3kg. The remaining sample was retained in a larger plastic bag and stored. The drill holes are represented below in Figure 1.

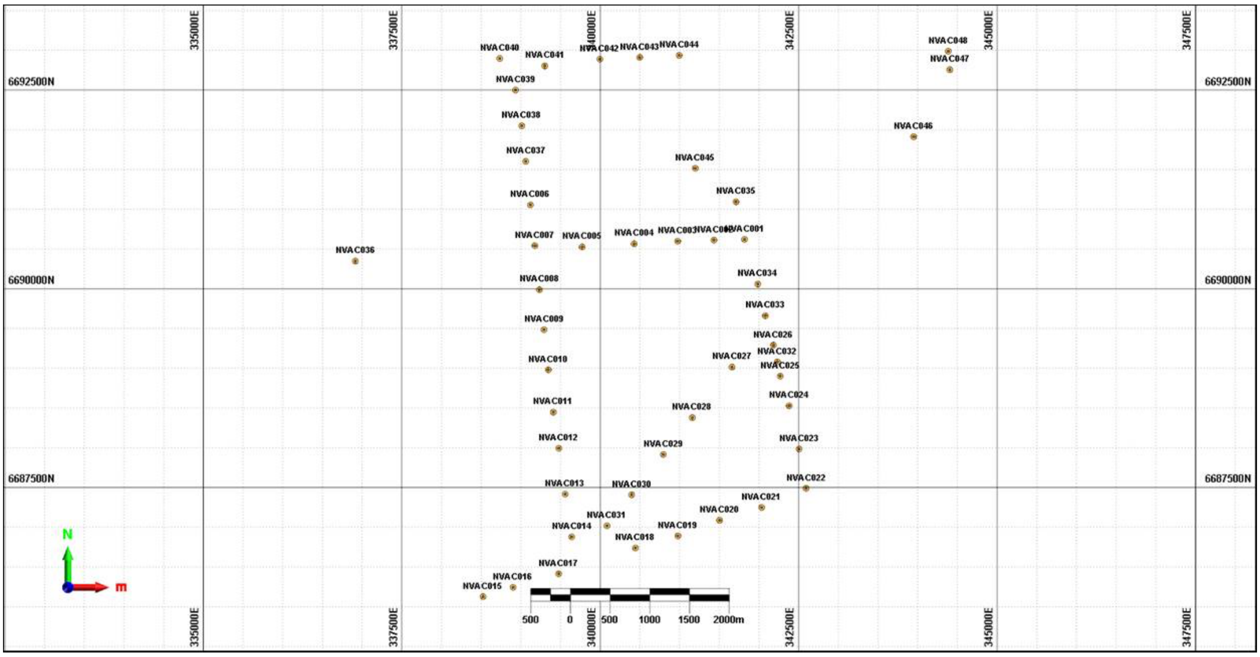

Figure 1: Air core drilling from the Nova Project

The drilling intersected a mixture of aeolian, fluvial and marine sands. Samples were recovered dry and no water was intersected in drilling. Usually at surface there is a thin veneer of silica sand below which there is a layer of red or yellow ferruginous sands. Below the ferruginous sands, in places a thin silcrete cap then gives way to cream or pink silica sands. At depth the silica rich sands were generally white.

It would appear that the ferruginous zones and underlying white sand zones are generally flat lying and extensive. The profile could represent ground water alteration with mobilisation of iron oxides into an upper oxide zone and a leaching. breakdown and mobilisation of soluble elements from within the lower bleached white zones.

Samples for metallurgical sighter tests were selected from the white zones to test for the yield of silica sand and its quality. The samples tested are represented below in Figure 2 and were taken from between 13 and 18 metres below surface.

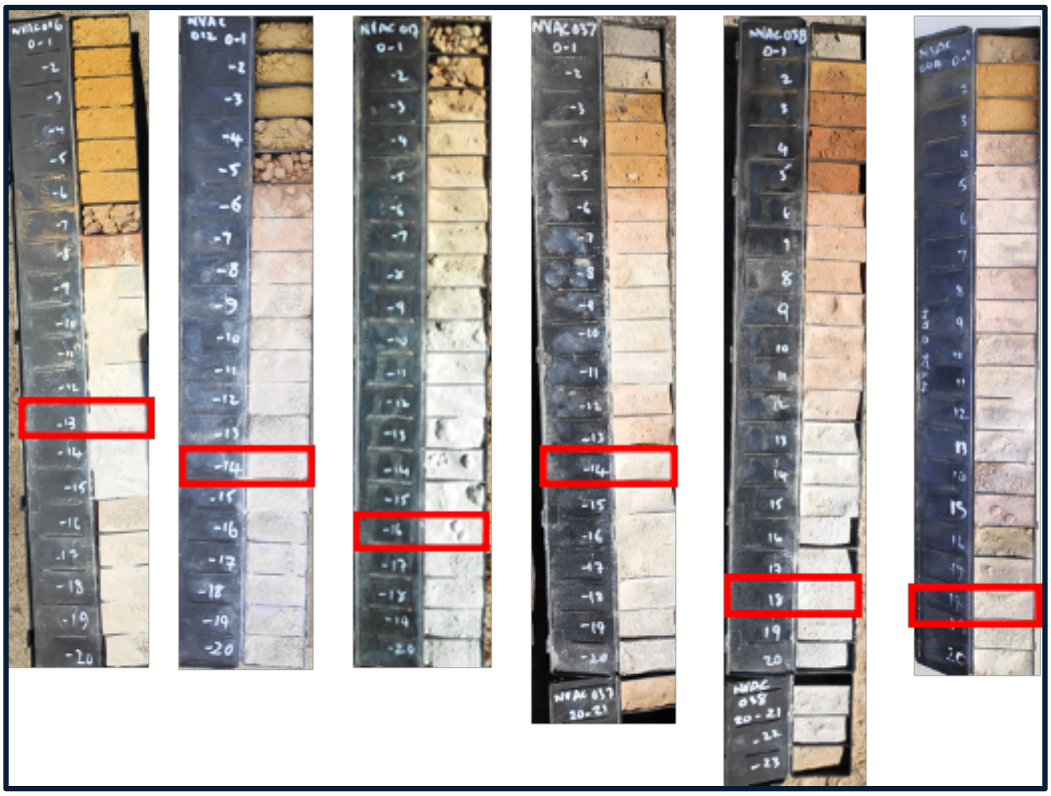

Figure 2: Metallurgical sample intervals in thick sections of white sand, NVAC006-13, NVAC012-14, NVAC017-16, NVAC037-14, NVAC038-18, NVAC044-18

Summary of Metallurgical Sighter Test work

A laboratory flowsheet was designed by Dr. Ron Goldbery BSc (Hons App Sc), MSc (App Sc), PhD and Murray Lines BSc (Geol) to develop silica sand from Nova to determine its suitability for glass manufacture and foundry applications.

Samples were prepared at Alliance Geotechnical, a certified NATA Laboratory, by taking a 600g split from the raw 2kg sample from air core drilling. The split was soaked and then processed by gentle attrition to disaggregate the sample constituents. A wet screening process split the samples into a “sand fraction” (+75µ), and a “clay fraction” (-75µ). The samples averaged a yield to the sand fraction of 73.7% (66 to 91%).

Two screened size fractions of the of six samples were submitted to the University of NSW for XRF analysis to determine the chemical composition. The same samples were also analysed by XRD for mineralogy (see below).

Particle size analysis of the “sand” was carried out by CDE Global in Brisbane to determine suitability for use in the manufacture of glass. Results showed an excellent yield of 78.14% within the glass window of preferred sizing -600µ +100µ. This compares well with sand data from other Australian glass sand producers in WA and Queensland. Product sizing also appears very suitable for foundry sand (AFS values ~47-61).

The results in this report are based on a small number of samples from the tenement as a guide to the economic potential of this large sand occurrence. The chemical composition and mineralogy of the sand, and the sizing, show the suitability of the material for use in glass manufacturing and foundry applications.

The next step in testing the sand is to map the distribution of the white zones and bulk samples needs to be mechanically attritioned to remove any remaining clay coating to maximise the grade. This work is being undertaken at Nagrom's laboratory in Perth.

Chemical Composition of Nova Sand

Two screened size fractions of the of six samples were submitted to the University of NSW for XRF analysis to determine the chemical composition.

Silica content of the sand fraction ranged from 94.48% to 99.31% with an average of 97.0%. The lower values of silica relate to manual rather than mechanical attrition resulting in some retention of clay on the quartz grains. Removal of two samples in this category results in silica levels rising to 98.11%.

Iron levels of the +75µ fraction (sand) ranged from 0.05 to 0.20% with an average of 0.085%. TiO_2 ranged from 0.34% to 0.92% with an average of 0.68%.

Chrome (Cr_2O_3) values in the sand fraction with the exception of one sample (100ppm) were below detection limits, making it suitable for flint glass production.

The "clay" after drying was white and silky. Fe_2O_3 levels ranged from 0.84-1.73% with an average of 1.20%. Alkaline levels (Na, K) in the clay fraction were low (<0.01), being the limit of detection of the XRF, with the exclusion of NVAC-44 (which contained detrital microcline) of less than 250ppm.

Table 1: XRF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF +75 µ "Sand" Fraction

Element (as Oxide)	NVAC-06 (wt%)	NVAC-12 (wt%)	NVAC-17 (wt%)	NVAC-37 (wt%)	NVAC-38 (wt%)	NVAC-44 (wt%)
Na_2O	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.03
MgO	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Al_2O_3	0.44	0.47	2.00	0.39	0.30	2.03
SiO_2	99.31	97.28	95.18	97.79	98.04	94.48
P_2O_5	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
SO_3	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
K_2O	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	1.12
CaO	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
TiO_2	0.16	0.23	0.29	0.16	0.06	0.28
V_2O_5	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Cr_2O_3	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Mn_3O_4	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Fe_2O_3	0.05	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.03	0.20
NiO	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01
CuO	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ZnO	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01

Element (as Oxide)	NVAC-06 (wt%)	NVAC-12 (wt%)	NVAC-17 (wt%)	NVAC-37 (wt%)	NVAC-38 (wt%)	NVAC-44 (wt%)
SrO	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04
ZrO_2	<0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	<0.01	0.02
BaO	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
HfO_2	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
PbO	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
L.O.I.	0.41	0.75	0.97	0.25	0.56	0.64
TOTAL	**100.39**	**98.92**	**98.65**	**98.76**	**99.04**	**98.84**

Table 2: XRF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF -75 µ "Clay" Fraction

Element (as Oxide)	NVAC-06 (wt%)	NVAC-12 (wt%)	NVAC-17 (wt%)	NVAC-37 (wt%)	NVAC-38 (wt%)	NVAC-44 (wt%)
Na_2O	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.14
MgO	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.01	0.04
Al_2O_3	20.32	22.71	29.43	24.09	14.60	25.59
SiO_2	68.97	65.83	56.47	64.43	77.34	58.21
P_2O_5	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
SO_3	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
K_2O	0.05	0.08	0.19	0.14	0.21	5.49
CaO	<0.01	0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
TiO_2	0.87	0.79	0.79	0.92	0.41	0.34
V_2O_5	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Cr_2O_3	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.01
Mn_3O_4	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Fe_2O_3	1.73	1.39	0.84	1.13	0.87	1.21
NiO	0.02	0.08	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01
CuO	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ZnO	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
SrO	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.01
ZrO_2	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
BaO	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.10
HfO_2	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
PbO	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
L.O.I.	7.58	8.65	11.78	9.31	5.83	8.00
TOTAL	**99.68**	**99.71**	**99.64**	**100.17**	**99.33**	**99.17**

Mineralogy of Nova Sand

Two screened size fractions of the of six samples were submitted to the University of NSW for XRD analysis to determine mineralogy.

XRD mineralogy of the "sand" was exclusively crystalline silica; the mineralogy of the "clay" comprised crystalline quartz, crystalline dickite (polymorph of kaolin), traces of kaolin and detrital microcline in one sample. Dickite has potential for the hydrothermal synthesis of zeolite and is suited to all other kaolin applications.

Table 3: Nova Clay Fraction Qualitative Mineralogy by XRD

Sample no.	Mineral 1	Mineral 2	Mineral 3	Mineral 4
NVAC 06	Quartz	Dickite	Kaolinite (minor)	
NVAC 12	Quartz	Dickite	ND	
NVAC 17	Quartz	Dickite	Kaolinite (minor)	
NVAC 37	Quartz	Dickite	Kaolinite	
NVAC 38	Quartz	Dickite	Kaolinite (minor)	
NVAC 44	Quartz	Dickite		Microcline (kspar)

Silica Flour Test work

Additional work is ongoing on the sighter samples, particularly the finer fractions. Initial test work delineated the sand fraction as >75µm, the clay fraction <75µm. This will be investigated further by moving that sand-clay fraction delineator to <45µm. The >45µm to the <75µm fraction will now also be considered as sand.

These new tests will determine if a silica flour or very fine silica sand product can be won from the >45µm to the <75µm fraction. Mineralogical analysis of the <75µm has shown the main component to be quartz (SiO_2) with dickite (a polymorph of kaolin), traces of kaolin and traces of detrital microcline in one sample. The content of the <45µm fraction will also be further investigated.

It is anticipated that the >45µm to the <75µm fraction is likely to contain most of the silica, while the <45µm is likely to contain most of the dickite and kaolin.

Silica flour is a very specialised product with a required size range difficult to produce in any quantity by natural means and is usually produced by grinding of coarser silica sand. Silica flour is used as a filler or in cements for wellcappings in oil and gas drilling. For example, silica flour helps oilwell cement maintain low permeability and high compressive strength under high-temperature conditions. This is a high value product compared to other silica sand applications.

If silica flour were to be produced this could increase the yield of the sand in any operation.

Commercial Implications

Silica sand can be used for a variety of applications. Numerous types of glasses can be manufactured from silica sand. In the market generally the more attractive the size range and the lower the contained impurities, the higher price. A standard glass product might expect in the order of US$35-$53 per dry metric tonne (August 2019, VRX).

Another application for silica sands is in foundry applications for the forging of specialised parts, for example for the EV market. This product may range around US$38-$53 per dry metric tonne (August 2019, VRX).

The silica flour market for fillers and wellhead cement additives can reach US$140-$150 per dry metric tonne.

Drill Collars

All holes drilled vertical

HoleID	gda94z50mE	gda94z50mN	Depth_m
NVAC001	341809	6690620	20
NVAC002	341433	6690614	21
NVAC003	340976	6690599	27
NVAC004	340430	6690567	20
NVAC005	339775	6690526	21
NVAC006	339122	6691054	20
NVAC007	339175	6690542	15
NVAC008	339234	6689990	21
NVAC009	339292	6689485	19
NVAC010	339349	6688980	20
NVAC011	339412	6688447	21
NVAC012	339478	6687994	20
NVAC013	339558	6687418	20
NVAC014	339643	6686882	20
NVAC015	338525	6686130	15
NVAC016	338902	6686247	20
NVAC017	339479	6686417	20
NVAC018	340444	6686742	20
NVAC019	340981	6686893	20
NVAC020	341502	6687089	20
NVAC021	342034	6687251	20
NVAC022	342595	6687491	20
NVAC023	342506	6687984	20
NVAC024	342381	6688527	21
NVAC025	342269	6688903	20
NVAC026	342180	6689292	19
NVAC027	341660	6689017	12
NVAC028	341160	6688379	15
NVAC029	340796	6687917	24
NVAC030	340396	6687411	18
NVAC031	340085	6687019	21
NVAC032	342232	6689081	20
NVAC033	342080	6689660	14

HoleID	gda94z50mE	gda94z50mN	Depth_m
NVAC034	341987	6690059	12
NVAC035	341713	6691094	13
NVAC036	336917	6690349	20
NVAC037	339063	6691601	21
NVAC038	339012	6692049	23
NVAC039	338935	6692502	20
NVAC040	338738	6692897	20
NVAC041	339302	6692803	20
NVAC042	339997	6692889	19
NVAC043	340490	6692910	20
NVAC044	340996	6692934	20
NVAC045	341199	6691516	18
NVAC046	343952	6691912	20
NVAC047	344406	6692756	15
NVAC048	344388	6692989	15

JORC Table 1

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.*	*Air core and auger drilling programs were conducted to investigate and quantify the amount and quality of the silica sand on the property.* *The datasets were derived from a hand auger program and air core drilling programs consisting of 38 shallow hand auger holes and 43 air core drillholes for 920m of air core drilling.* *Samples are stored at a secure storage facility.* *Auger samples were taken from base of hole. The auger samples were used for visual assessment only and formed a basis for subsequent air core drilling.* *Air core drill samples were collected at 1 m intervals. The sample of approximately 10kg each was collected directly from the cyclone attached to sample return hose. Subsamples of approximately 2kg used plastic hand trowel after manual homogenisation and quartering. Sample quality and representivity was acceptable and no significant loss of sample through hole blowouts or the like occurred. Drilling and sampling continued to rig refusal or maximum rig depth.*
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).*	*All air core drillholes were completed by Outback Drilling Pty Ltd using a KL150 air core rig using 83mm air core bits and 73mm ARD drill rods*
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.*	*A qualitative assessment of sample recovery was made by the supervising geologist during drilling. Samples were geologically logged and recovery was again assessed. Most samples were dry and recovery complete. Occasionally sample return required air adjustments during drilling to maximise recovery and*

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	*reduce clay build-up between the sample face and the cyclone. To ensure sample quality and integrity was maintained, the drill string, cyclone and sample return hose was cleaned prior to commencing each drillhole and when necessary during the drilling process.* *There was no evidence of bias in the samples.*
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.*	*Samples were geologically colour logged using Munsell colour charts for all intervals by an experienced geologist on-site at the time of drilling.* *Logging was qualitative and focussed on grainsize and colour.* *Photographs were taken of the chip trays during the air core and auger programs.*
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.*	*Each 1 m interval was collected from the cyclone underflow in all drillholes. Subsamples were approximately 2 kg each. No composites were taken onsite.* *The individual 1m subsamples were delivered to Nagrom Mineral Processing for further processing.* *Field duplicates were taken each 20th sample. A total of 46 duplicates were included in the samples sent to Nagrom.* *Samples are deemed representative and the sample size appropriate.*
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.*	*Metallurgical sighter testing comprised disaggregation and gentle attritioning of the sample to separate the sand and clay particles, wet screening of the slurry to -*

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	*75µm to separate the clay and the sand, dry the sand fraction and screen to determine particle size distribution, XRF and XRD analysis of the sand and clay fraction, analysis of the results.* *XRF chemical analysis was completed at the University of NSW reported are Na_2O, MgO, Al_2O_3, SiO_2, P_2O_5, SO_3, K_2O, CaO, TiO_2, V_2O_5, Cr_2O_3, Mn_3O_4, Fe_2O_3, NiO, CuO, ZnO, SrO, ZrO_2, BaO, HfO_2, PbO, L.O.I.* *Particle size distribution was carried out by Alliance Geotechnical & Environmental.* *AFS values were from data from CDEN Global.* *These techniques are appropriate for the type of deposit and industry standard.* *Duplicate samples have been taken and will be analysed in upcoming production analysis.*
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.*	*Dr Ron Goldbery BSc (Hons App Sc), Msc (App Sc), PhD, and Murray Lines BSc (Geol), consultants subcontracted to Suvo, helped select the samples and develop the test work program.* *Field data was collected in both field notebooks and log sheets, then manually entered into spreadsheets and validated in Micromine. No adjustments were made to assay data.*
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.*	*All drillholes were picked up using a mmGPS Rover to an accuracy of +/- 10mm N and E, +/- 15mm RL. Drillhole collars were recorded using the MGA94 Zone 50 grid.* *All holes were vertical and, with an average hole depth of only 20m downhole surveying was not considered necessary*
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.*	*The drilling was performed on tracks through the projects and collar density appropriate for the level resource assessment.*

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	*All drill holes are assumed vertical, which means that the sampling is orthogonal to the horizontal to sub horizontal sand horizons.* *Orientation-based sampling bias is not expected from vertical drillholes.*
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*Samples have been in the care of Company personnel during drilling, transport from the field and into Company storage facility.*
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	*The field program was managed and supervised by Dean de Largie who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.*

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.*	*The Nova tenements are Granted Exploration Licenses. Tenement Numbers E70/5001, E70/5322, E70/5323 and E70/5324. They are located 15km south of Eneabba in Western Australia. The Tenements are held by Watershed Enterprise Solutions Pty Ltd.* *There are no known impediments to operate on the tenements.*
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*Previous exploration for heavy minerals was completed in the 1990's by RGC Exploration Pty Ltd.*
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	*The Nova project is an environment of mixed aeolian, fluvial and marine sands.* *Usually there is a layer of several metres comprising red or yellow ferruginous sands, sometimes with thin layer of silica sand overlying this at surface. Below the ferruginous sands, in places a thin hard cap then gives way to cream or pink sands, at depth the silica sands were generally white.* *The sand horizons are generally sub horizontal.*

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
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* *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.*	*The overburden of ferruginous sands is generally up to 4m thick, sometimes there is a thin hard layer, below which are light pink to crème sands, grading usually to white at depth.* *All holes were drilled vertically to an average depth of 20 m.* *Drillhole collar information is included within the report.*
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.*	*Aggregation and averaging have not been used*
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').*	*The silica sands are hosted within a horizontal near-surface weathering profile. It is an in-situ weathered product and the weathering profile is zoned vertically. Drillholes are all vertical. Intercepted widths are approximately true widths.*
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.*	*Drill collar maps and appropriate sections are included in the Report*
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.*	*All available exploration results are reported in the Report.*

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	*All material exploration data has been used and reported.*
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	*Further air core drilling is planned to twin selected old RGC air core holes so this information can be incorporated into mineral resource estimates.*

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors.

<ENDS>

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Company Profile:

Suvo Strategic Minerals Limited is an Australian hydrous kaolin producer and exploration company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX:SUV). Suvo is focused on production at, and redevelopment of, their 100% owned Pittong hydrous kaolin operation located 40km west of Ballarat in Victoria. Suvo's exploration focus is on their 100% owned White Cloud Kaolin Project located adjacent to Gabbin in the Central Wheat Belt, and the 100% owned Nova Silica Sands Project located in the Gin Gin Scarp near Eneabba, both situated in Western Australia.

Pittong Operations

The 100% owned Pittong Operation, located in Victoria 40km west of Ballarat, is the sole wet kaolin mine and processing plant in Australia and has been in operation since 1972. Pittong comprises the Pittong, Trawalla and Lal Lal deposits located on approved Mining Licences MIN5408, MIN5365 and MIN5409 respectively.

At Pittong mining contractors deliver crude kaolin ore to stockpiles from the two currently operating mines Pittong and Lal Lal. The plant takes its feedstock from the ROM and it is processed into four separate products for end users. These products are 10% moisture lump, high solids slurry, 1% moisture powder and 1% moisture pulverised powder. The solids slurry is used in paper and board manufacturing. The other products are used in paper, coatings, paint and specialist industries including rubber and pharmaceutical applications. Around 35-40kt per annum is supplied to various end users.

Current Reserves and Resources at Pittong are reported to PERC code, they are currently being upgraded to JORC 2012 compliance.

The White Cloud Project

The 100% owned White Cloud Project is located 215km northeast of Perth, Western Australia. The project area comprises three granted exploration licences (E70/5039, E70/5332, E70/5333) for 392km^2, and one exploration licence application (E70/5517) for 21km^2 centred around the town, and rail siding, of Gabbin.

The generally flat area is primarily cleared farming land devoid of native bushland and is currently used for broad-acre cereal cropping. A mining access agreement is in place over the current resource area with the owner and occupier.

The main rock types at White Cloud are primarily Archaean granite, gneiss, and migmatite, these rocks are overlain and obscured by Tertiary sand and Quaternary sheetwash. The weathering profile is very deep and contains thick kaolin horizons

capped by mottled clays or laterite zones. The current JORC 2012 Mineral Resources are 39.4Mt of bright white kaolinised granite with at ISO Brightness of 80.7%, <45µm yield of 41.8% results in 16.5Mt of contained kaolin.

Nova Silica Sands Project

The 100% owned Nova Silica Sands Project is located 300km north of Perth, Western Australia. The project comprises three granted exploration licences (E70/5001, E70/5322, E70/5323) 133km^2, and one exploration licence application (E70/5324) for 36km^2.

The project is located on the Eneabba Plain whose sandy cover is very flat to gently undulating. Outcrop is rare, due to the accumulations of windblown and alluvial sand at surface, below this is a thin hard silcrete or lateritic claypan which overlies deep white and yellow sands.

Preliminary exploration has included 54 drillholes for 1,620 metres to depths of up to 30m. This program is anticipated to deliver an initial resource for the project and a process route.

Competent Person Statements

The information in this announcement is based on information compiled by Mr Murray Lines. Mr Murray Lines is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Murray Lines has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr Murray Lines is a consultant of Suvo Strategic Minerals Limited and receives consultant fees in relation to his work on commercial terms. Mr Murray Lines consents to the inclusion of the information in the release in the form and context in which it appears.