VALOR RESOURCES

ASX Announcement

5 August 2021

ASX:VAL

RADIOMETRICS REVEAL NEW ANOMALIES AT HOOK LAKE URANIUM PROJECT WITH ON-GROUND WORK UNDERWAY

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Airborne Radiometric survey highlights several new targets:**
  - **North-western area identified as new area of interest with a cluster of Priority 1 and 2 anomalies**
  - **Several other Priority 1 and 2 anomalies identified away from known historical occurrences**
  - **Hook Lake/Zone S historical high-grade uranium occurrence confirmed as Priority 1 target**
- **On-ground work underway to:**
  - **Follow up and confirm historical uranium occurrences**
  - **Follow up areas of interest from the recent Airborne magnetic and VLF-EM survey**
  - **Follow up anomalies identified in recently completed Radiometric Survey**

Valor Resources Limited (Valor) or (the Company) (ASX:VAL) is pleased to provide an update on results from the recently completed high-resolution airborne radiometric survey and the commencement of on-ground work at the Company's Hook Lake Project.

The radiometric survey was completed in late July and covered the northeastern third of the Hook Lake Project including the Hook Lake/Zone S historical high-grade uranium occurrence. Numerous anomalies have been identified from the survey (see Figure 1 below). Total count radiometric anomalies were ranked with the highest priority anomalies being strongly correlated with the uranium channel count.

The survey was flown by Special Projects Inc. ("SPI") from Calgary, Alberta who are considered an industry-leading provider of high-resolution airborne radiometric surveying. SPI flew the radiometric survey that delineated Fission Uranium's PLS boulder field which eventually led to the discovery of the high-grade uranium Triple R deposit.

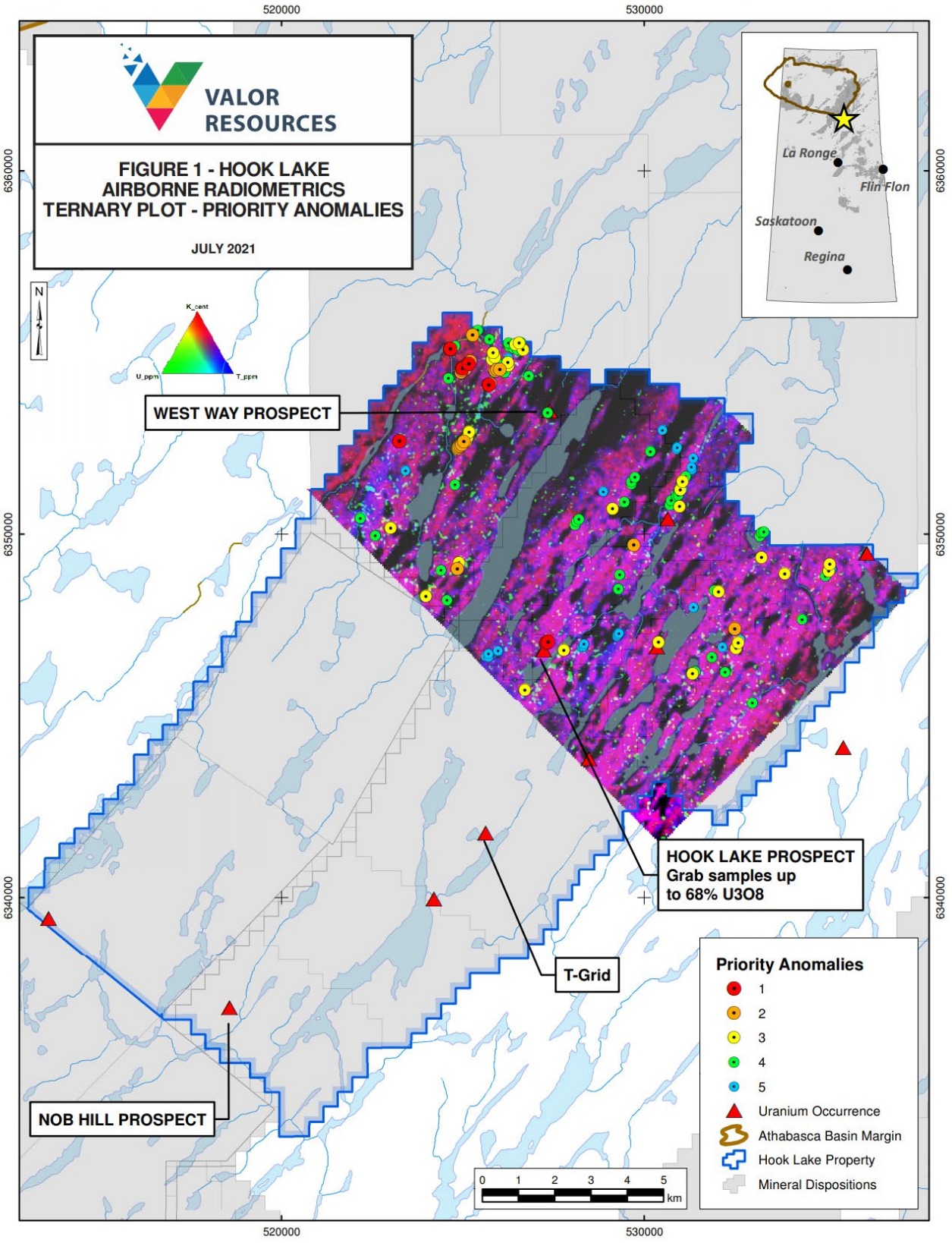

Figure 1: Hook Lake Airborne Radiometrics Ternary Plot – Priority Anomalies

Of note is the cluster of Priority 1 and 2 anomalies identified in the northwest of the project area where no uranium occurrences have previously been identified. The historical high-grade uranium occurrence at the Hook Lake (or Zone S) prospect was confirmed as a Priority 1 radiometric anomaly, with a Priority 2 anomaly located approximately 3km to the northeast along strike. There are additional Priority 1 and 2 anomalies away from known occurrences that require on-ground follow-up.

On-ground follow-up work has commenced which is being conducted by Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. This work is focused on validating and developing the geological understanding of the historic uranium occurrences, such as the Hook Lake (or Zone S) prospect. Figure 2 below shows a sample with uraninite from a 10cm X 8cm float boulder at the Hook Lake prospect (527620E 6346973N - WGS 84 UTM Zone 13N) taken during the current field program. The sample, which has not yet been assayed, returned elevated readings from the RS-125 scintillometer and was taken from the same location as the historical grab sampling which returned assays up to 68% U_3O_8 (see Valor ASX announcement titled "Acquisition of Uranium projects in Canada & change of Directors" dated 22 October 2020). The sample is a point sample and therefore has a high potential of bias and should not be considered representative of the overall mineralised structure or rock type.

Figure 2: Grab Sample from current field program from the Hook Lake/Zone S prospect

The field crew will also follow-up on the new targets generated from the magnetic/VLF-EM survey completed in April and the priority anomalies identified from the recently completed airborne radiometric survey. A field crew supported by a helicopter is carrying out the field program over a period of 2-3 weeks.

Figure 3: Hook Lake Project

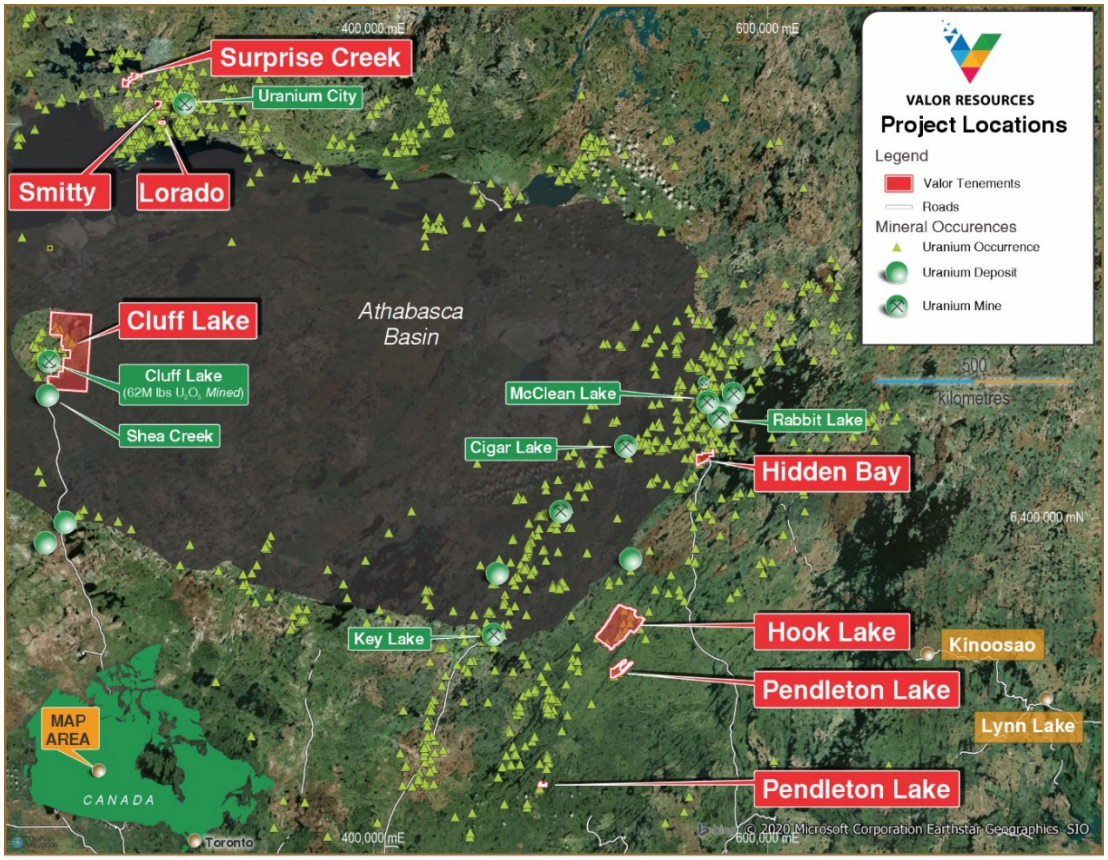

Figure 4: Location of Athabasca Uranium Projects

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

For further information, please contact:

Mr George Bauk *Email:* ***george@totode.com.au***
Executive Chairman *Phone:* ***+ 61 408 931 746***

ASX:VAL/VALOB

ABOUT VALOR RESOURCES

Valor Resources Limited (ASX:VAL) ("Valor" or "the Company") is an exploration company focussed on creating shareholder value through acquisitions and exploration activities. The Company is focussed on two key projects as outlined below in Peru and Canada.

Valor's 100% owned Peruvian subsidiary, Kiwanda SAC holds the rights to the Picha and Corona Projects located in the Moquegua Department of Peru, 17km ENE of the Chucapaca (San Gabriel – Buenaventura) gold deposit. They are two copper-silver exploration projects comprising ten granted mining concessions for a total of 6,031 hectares.

Valor is the 100% owner of Pitchblende, which holds the following interests:

- right to earn an 80% working interest in the Hook Lake Uranium Project located 60km east of the Key Lake Uranium Mine in northern Saskatchewan. Covering 25,846 hectares, the 16 contiguous mineral claims host several prospective areas of uranium mineralisation; and
- 100% equity interest in 19 contiguous mineral claims covering 62,233 hectares in northern Saskatchewan. The property is located 7km east of the former-producing Cluff Lake Uranium Mine and much of the project area is located within the Carswell geological complex that hosts the Cluff Lake Mine.
- Five additional projects within the Athabasca Basin with 100% equity interest in 12 mineral claims covering 10,512 hectares at the Surprise Creek Project, Pendleton Lake Project, Smitty Uranium Mine, Lorado Uranium Mine and the Hidden Bay Project.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

Information in this announcement is based on data compiled and reviewed by Mr. Gary Billingsley, a Non-Executive Director of Valor, who is a member of The Association of Professional Engineers of Saskatchewan in Canada. Mr. Billingsley has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons under the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Billingsley consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears. Mr. Billingsley has reviewed calculation of measured, indicated and inferred resources referenced according to the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information reported in this announcement.

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JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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.*	High resolution fixed wing radiometric and magnetic survey completed by Special Projects Inc. of Calgary, Alberta. The survey was flown with a Cessna R172K on wheels equipped with a magnetometer tail boom over an area of approximately 130 km2. The spectrometer used has SPI 1536 Cu. In. (24 litre), (6x4 litre) detectors with active refrigerated/heated thermal stabilisation and post-mission Potassium/Thorium peaks stabilisation. The survey was flown with a Scintrex CS-111 magnetometer mounted on the back of the fixed wing aircraft in an approved non-magnetic and non-conductive "stinger"configuration to measure total magnetic intensity.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	SPI INDAS reference station with GPS/GLONASS L1/L2 and Scintrex CS-11 magnetometer.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Not applicable – geophysical survey only.
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).*	Not applicable – no drilling completed.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Not applicable – no drilling completed.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not applicable – no drilling completed.
	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.	Not applicable – no drilling completed.
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.*	Not applicable – no drilling completed.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Not applicable – no drilling completed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not applicable – no drilling completed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable – no drilling completed
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable – no drilling completed.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample shown in text above was a float sample taken from a boulder. No sample preparation applied
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Not applicable – no sub-sampling applied.
	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.	Sample shown in text above may not be representative of entire structure. Additional samples have been taken from the same area to ensure representivity.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample size is appropriate

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Not applicable – no assaying completed.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests continued	*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.*	Not applicable – no assaying completed
	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.	Not applicable – no assaying completed
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Not applicable – no assaying completed
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable – no drilling completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	SPI INDAS post processing including INERTIAL's INS/AHRS FUSION with GNSS/INS/AHRS processing.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Not applicable – no assaying completed
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.*	GPS used: Hexagon SPAN CPT IMU OEM7 dual receiver GPS/GLONASS L1/L2 with SPI INERTIAL FUSION GNSS/INS/AHRS. Hexagon RTK TerraStar C Pro 2cm corrections. Base station location determined using PPP with precision Ephemeris and Clock corrections applied.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The geodetic system used for the geophysical survey was WGS 84 in UTM Zone 13N.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is considered fit for purpose, using a Riegl NADIR laser altimeter sampled at 100-2000Hz.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The Hook Lake survey block was flown at 50 m line spacing, with tie lines at 550m and a nominal flight height of 80m above ground level.
	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.	Not applicable – no Mineral Resource estimation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	The survey lines are flown perpendicular to the regional geological trend which is generally NE-SW.
	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.	Not applicable – no drilling.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Not applicable.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Results of radiometric survey being assessed internally and by third-party contractors.

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 Hook Lake Uranium Project is located 60km east of the Key Lake Uranium Mine in northern Saskatchewan. Covering 25,846 hectares, the 16 contiguous mineral claims host several prospective areas of uranium mineralisation. Valor is the 100% owner of Pitchblende Energy Ltd, which holds the right to earn an 80% interest in the Hook Lake Project.
	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	All mining claims are currently granted and in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration was previously completed on the Hook Lake Project by several companies during the 1970s and 1980s but most recently by Skyharbour Resources Ltd (referred to as the Falcon Point Uranium Project).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Hook Lake project is located southeast of the Proterozoic Athabasca Basin. Historically, the Athabasca Basin region produces over 20% of the world's primary uranium supply. The project area is considered prospective for basement-hosted unconformity-related uranium deposits. The Hook Lake Project comprises numerous outcrop showings along with the northern extent of a folded EM conductor. Nearly 70 individual mineralised outcrops have been identified over a 500m wide by 1.5km long area within an antiformal fold nose that is cut by an east-west dextral ductile-brittle cross-structure and younger NNW trending and NNE trending brittle faults.
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.*	Not applicable – no drilling completed.
	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.	Not applicable – no drilling completed.
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.*	Not applicable – no sampling or assaying completed
	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.	Not applicable – no sampling or assaying completed
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable – no metal equivalents reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Not applicable – no drilling completed.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Not applicable – no drilling.
	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').	Not applicable – no drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Figure 1 above in 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.*	Full results of radiometric survey reported herein.
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.*	Compilation and re-interpretation of previous exploration data from the area has been partially completed by Valor. Valor completed a high-resolution fixed wing aeromagnetic and VLF-EM survey at the Hook Lake Project in May 2021 (see VAL ASX announcement titled "Airborne survey highlights targets at Hook Lake – Athabasca Basin, Canada", dated 22 July 2021).
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Further work on the project will include the following: • Geological mapping of target areas. • Further geochemical surface sampling to define the extent of mineralisation • Geological modelling to aid in drill target definition • Define drill targets based on the above work and implement a diamond drill program.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to Figure 1 above in body of text.

SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Not applicable.

SECTION 4 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF ORE RESERVES

Not applicable.