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ASX Release

22 November 2023

Ti Tree Lithium project exploration update.

Highlights

Prospect generation continues at the Company's 100%-owned Ti Tree Project, Gascoyne region, Western Australia, focusing on lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites.

- Close spaced soil survey underway over 'Akira' pegmatites with elevated tantalum[1] to aid delineation of target areas for upcoming ground gravity survey & follow-up drilling.
- Regional target generation continues with wide spaced soil survey at Ti Tree 'East' over entire metasedimentary schist / greenstone corridor.
- Systematic surface reconnaissance planned at Ti Tree 'Central' and 'North' at areas not previously explored with a focus on structural targets within prospective greenstone corridor.
- Data review internally and by external geochemistry consultants has **identified 30 new follow-up target areas** and detailed 'ground truthing' is underway to validate these.
- Progress made regarding the granting of tenements E09/2470 & E09/2522 and meetings have taken place with both DMIRS, Native Title parties, and Pastoralists. The Company is seeking to fast-track the granting of these tenements as soon as practicable.
- **Strong cash position (A$6.7M)[2]** to keep advancing towards a lithium discovery at Ti Tree.

Voltaic Strategic Resources Ltd ('Voltaic' or the 'Company') advises that ongoing generative exploration, targeting, and field work continue at the Ti Tree project focusing on the 'Akira' and 'Trinity' prospects, and inaugural reconnaissance to previously unexplored areas. Additionally, several new LCT targets have been identified from a comprehensive review by Voltaic and external geochemistry consultants with 'ground truth' validation planned over the coming weeks.

Figure 1. Field work underway across Ti Tree project.

[1] See ASX:VSR announcement dated 10 November 2023 *'Positive vectoring continues at Ti Tree Lithium project'*.
[2] See ASX:VSR release dated 31/10/2023 *'Quarterly Activities/Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report'*.

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Voltaic Chief Executive Officer Michael Walshe said the Company continues with its systematic on-ground exploration program at Ti Tree despite the challenging terrain and high temperature conditions.

"Validation of the newly identified targets, along with prospecting of previously unexplored areas continues to be a high priority for Voltaic before undertaking the next round of planned drilling in early 2024" Mr Walshe said.

"Our current focus is to undertake an infill soil survey at Akira within an area of high tantalum anomalism, and to complete a wide-spaced survey at Ti Tree 'East' across the 'Lithos' & 'Trinity' prospects that overlay a very prospective metasedimentary schist / greenstone corridor" he said.

"Furthermore, we are actively following up several new targets (see *Appendix1*) that have been identified from a geochemical targeting program that was undertaken in collaboration with Xplore Global, a UK-based geological consultancy with specialisation in the area of LCT geochemistry".

"We are excited to begin exploration of these new target areas, many of which are proximal to Delta Lithium's Jameson prospect, and in the most prospective geology of the entire 80km 'Volta Corridor".

"Concurrently, we are actively working with Native Title parties and governmental agencies on expediting the granting of the remaining tenements under application at Ti Tree" Mr Walshe said.

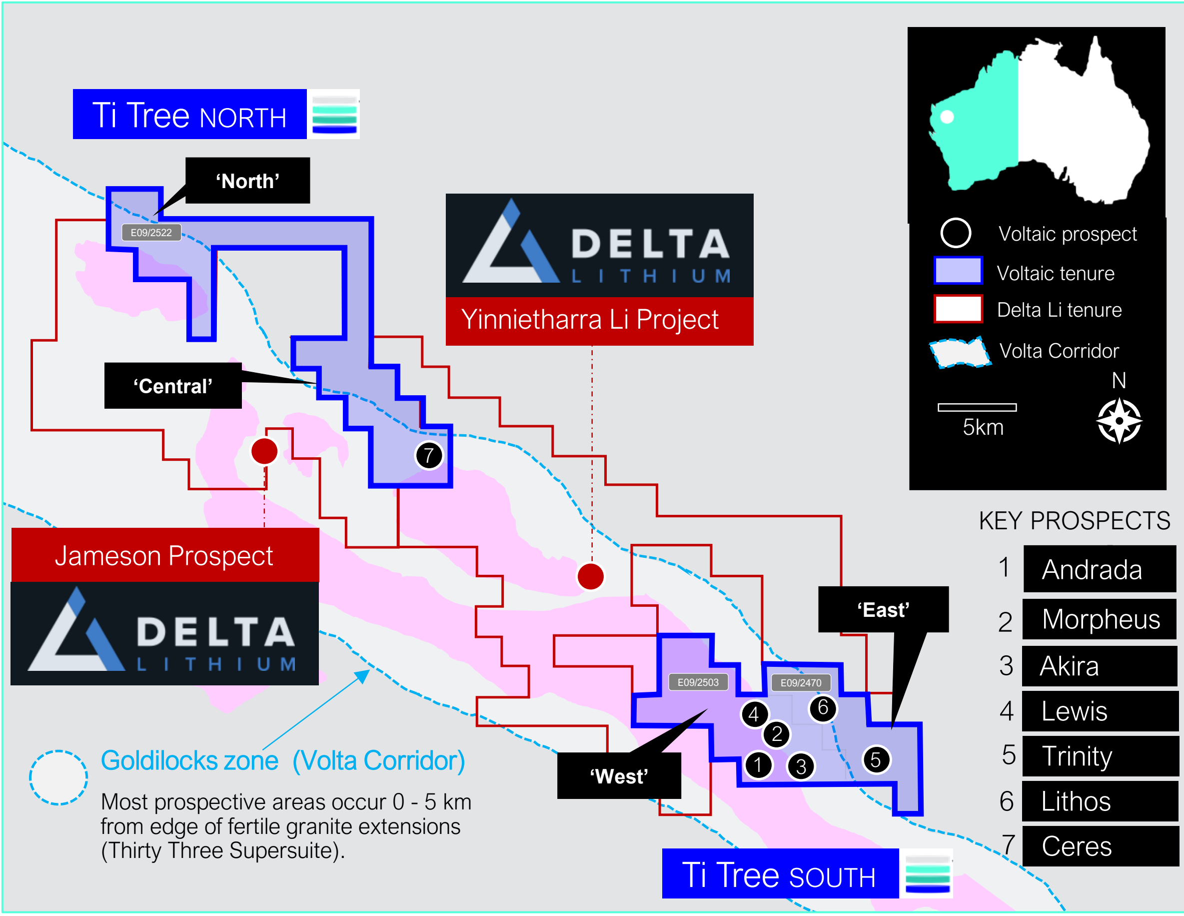

Figure 1. *Ti Tree project map. Neighbouring Delta Lithium's Yinnietharra tenure also shown.*

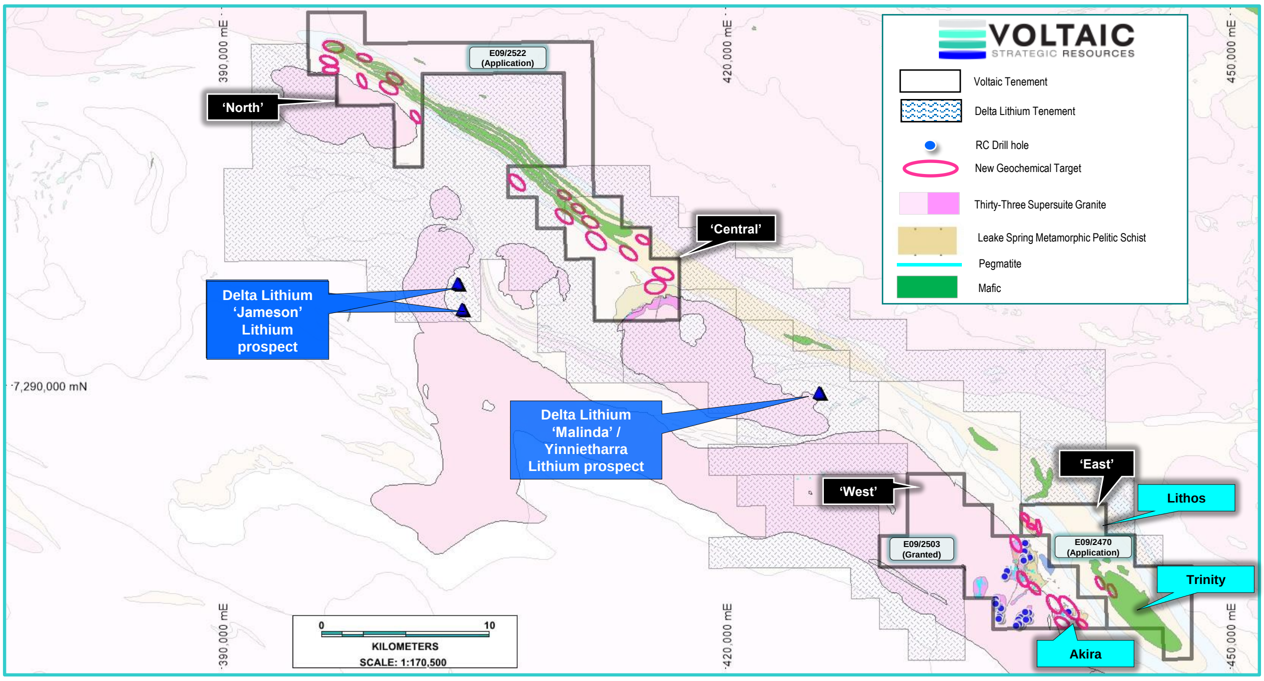

Figure 2. Ti Tree Project – prospects & simplified geology

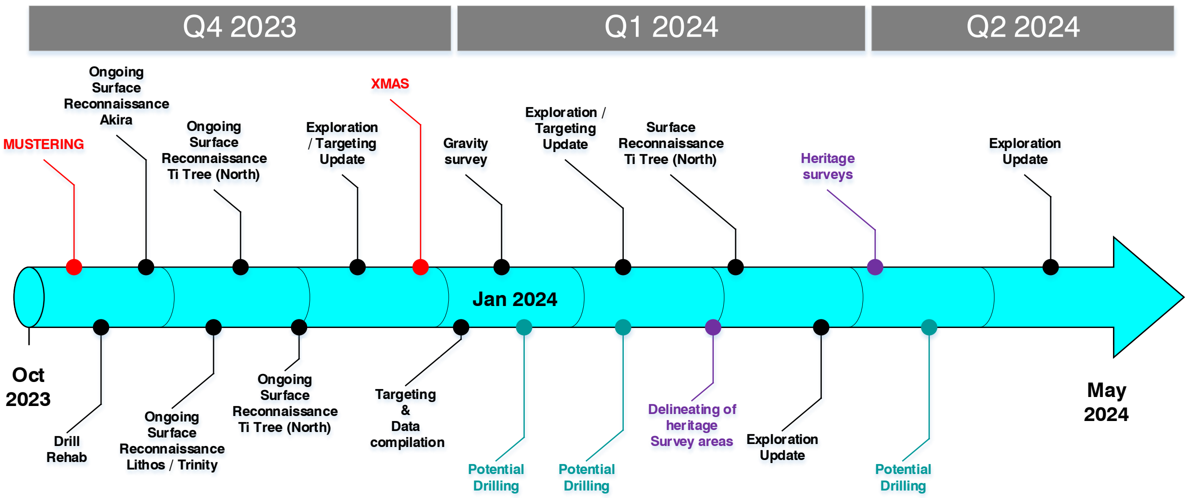

Figure 3. Three (3) quarter lookahead at Ti Tree.

The Company is closing the current year with a full review of its cost structure to ensure that there is maximum investment in value adding exploration activities in 2024.

Release authorised by the Board of Voltaic Strategic Resources Ltd.
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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement related to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Claudio Sheriff-Zegers. Mr Sheriff-Zegers is employed as an Exploration Manager for Voltaic Strategic Resources Ltd and is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. He consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward-Looking Statements

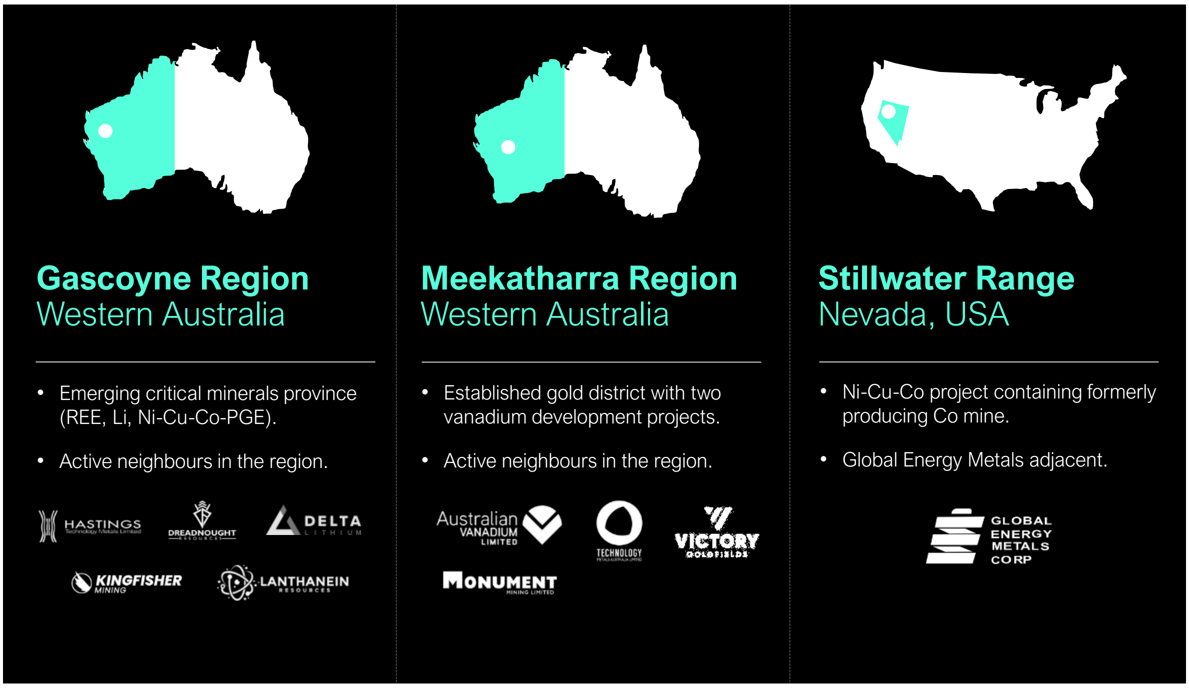
This announcement may contain forward-looking statements involving several risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update statements if these beliefs, opinions, and estimates should change or to reflect other future development. Furthermore, this announcement contains forward-looking statements which may be identified by words such as “prospective”, "potential", "believes", "estimates", "expects', "intends", "may", "will", "would", "could", or "should" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on several assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this announcement, are expected to take place. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, the Directors and management of the Company. These and other factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. The Company cannot and does not give assurances that the results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

About Voltaic Strategic Resources

Voltaic Strategic Resources Limited explore for the next generation of mines that will produce the metals required for a cleaner, more sustainable future where transport is fully electrified, and renewable energy represents a greater share of the global energy mix.

The company has a strategically located critical metals portfolio led by lithium, rare earths, base metals, and gold across two of the world’s most established mining jurisdictions: Western Australia & Nevada, USA.

Voltaic is led by an accomplished corporate and technical team with extensive experience in REEs, lithium and other critical minerals, and a strong skillset in both geology and processing / metallurgy.



Appendix 1: Supplementary Information

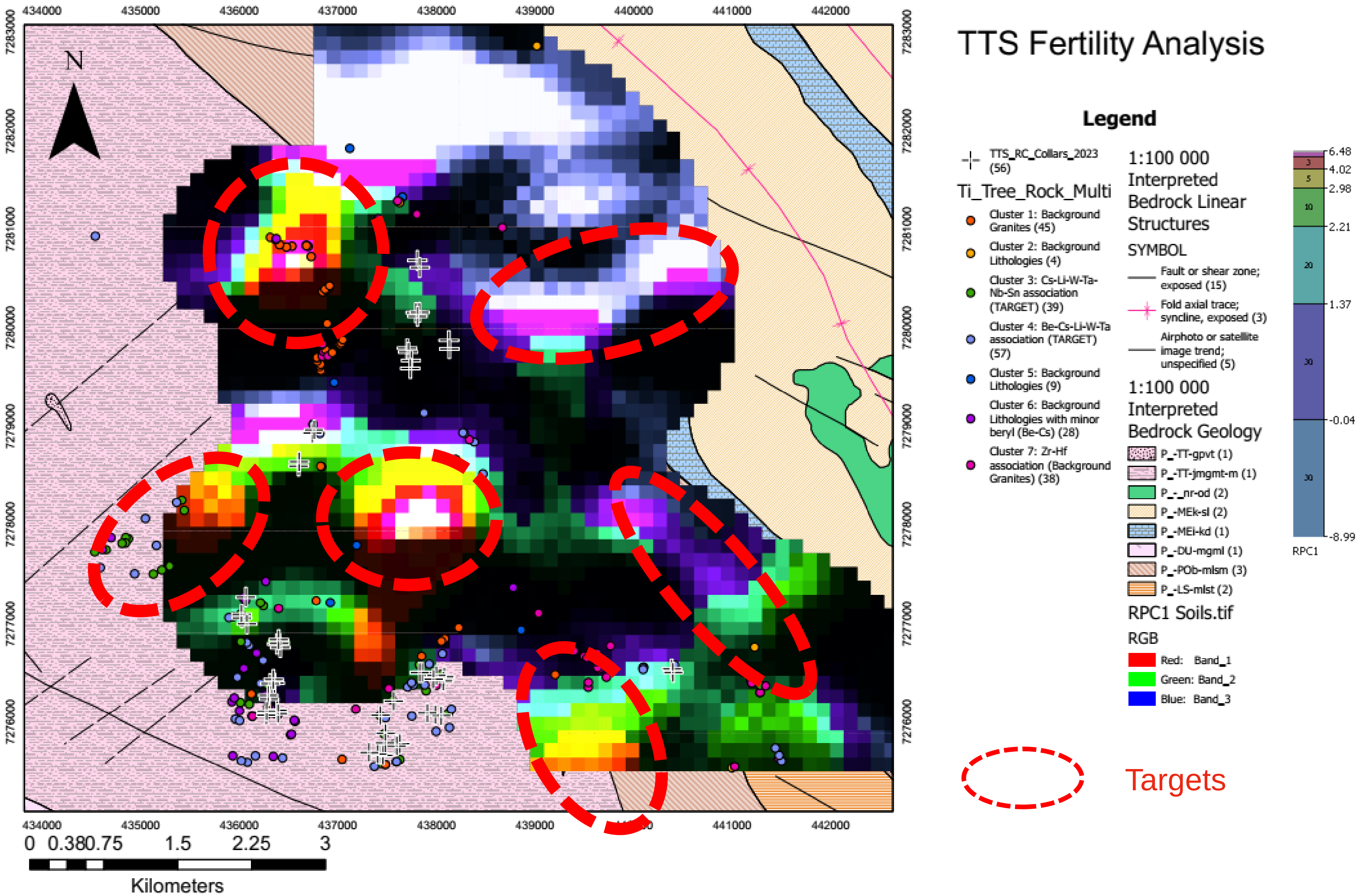


Figure 4. ***Ti Tree (South) [TTS] Robust Principal Component Analysis (RPCA)*** *utilising geochemical clustering algorithm to spot and explain elemental trends.*

NOTE: The RPCA clearly delineates target element hotspots in the surveyed area. These targets seem to be coinciding with known structural NW-SE and NE-SW corridors.

VOLTAIC STRATEGIC RESOURCES

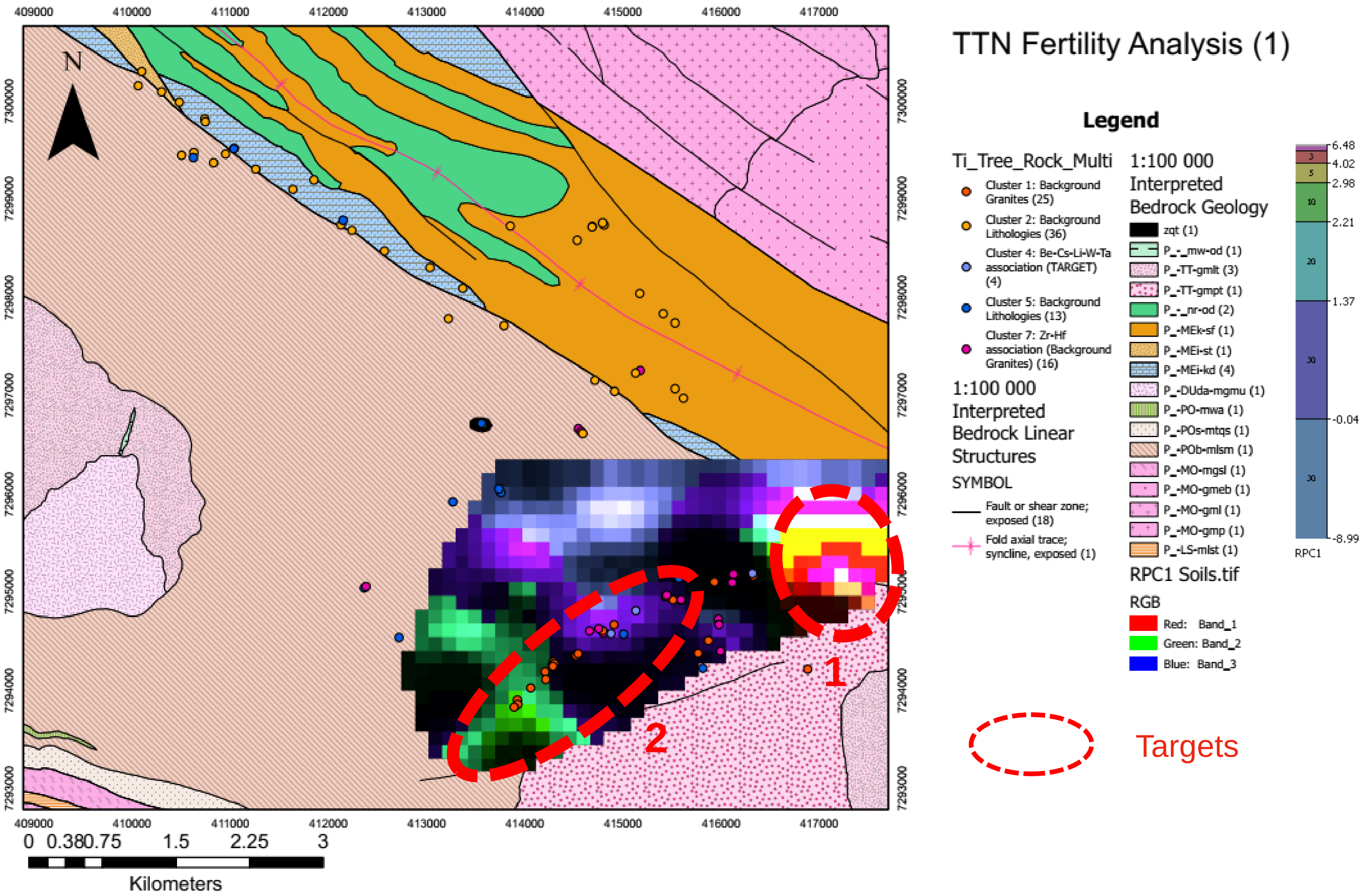


Figure 5. ***Ti Tree (North) (TTN) Robust Principal Component Analysis (RPCA)*** **-** ***RPCA utilises geochemical clustering algorithm to spot and explain elemental trends.***

NOTE: The RPCA clearly delineates target element hotspots in the surveyed area. These targets seem to be coinciding with the boundary between TTSS granites and Biddenew schists.
NOTE 2: the geochemical data available from Ti Tree North was very limited and hence the RPCA area is limited to the areas shown. Follow up analysis will be undertaken when more data is available

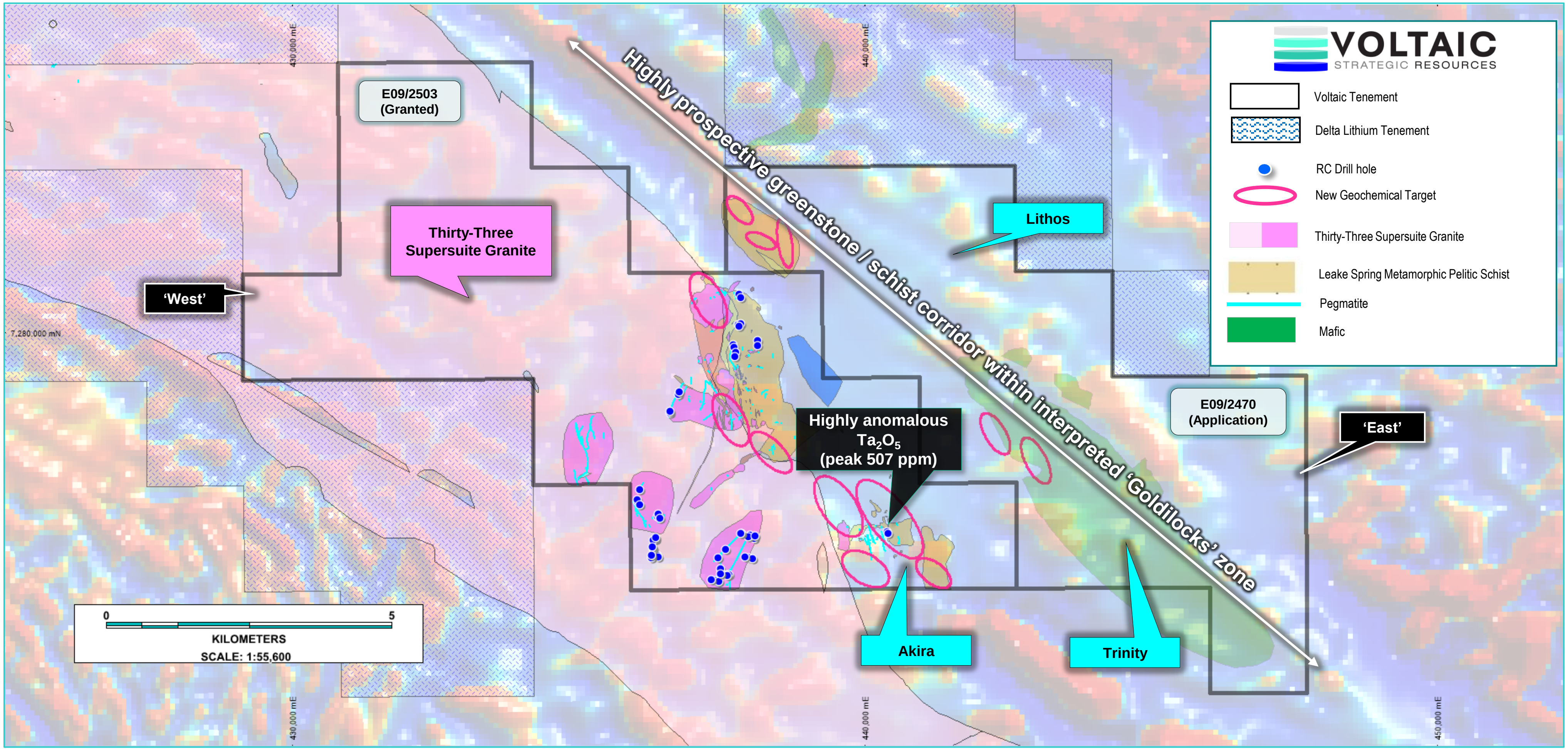


Figure 6. Ti Tree (South) regional targets with simplified geology & underlying magnetics (1VD)

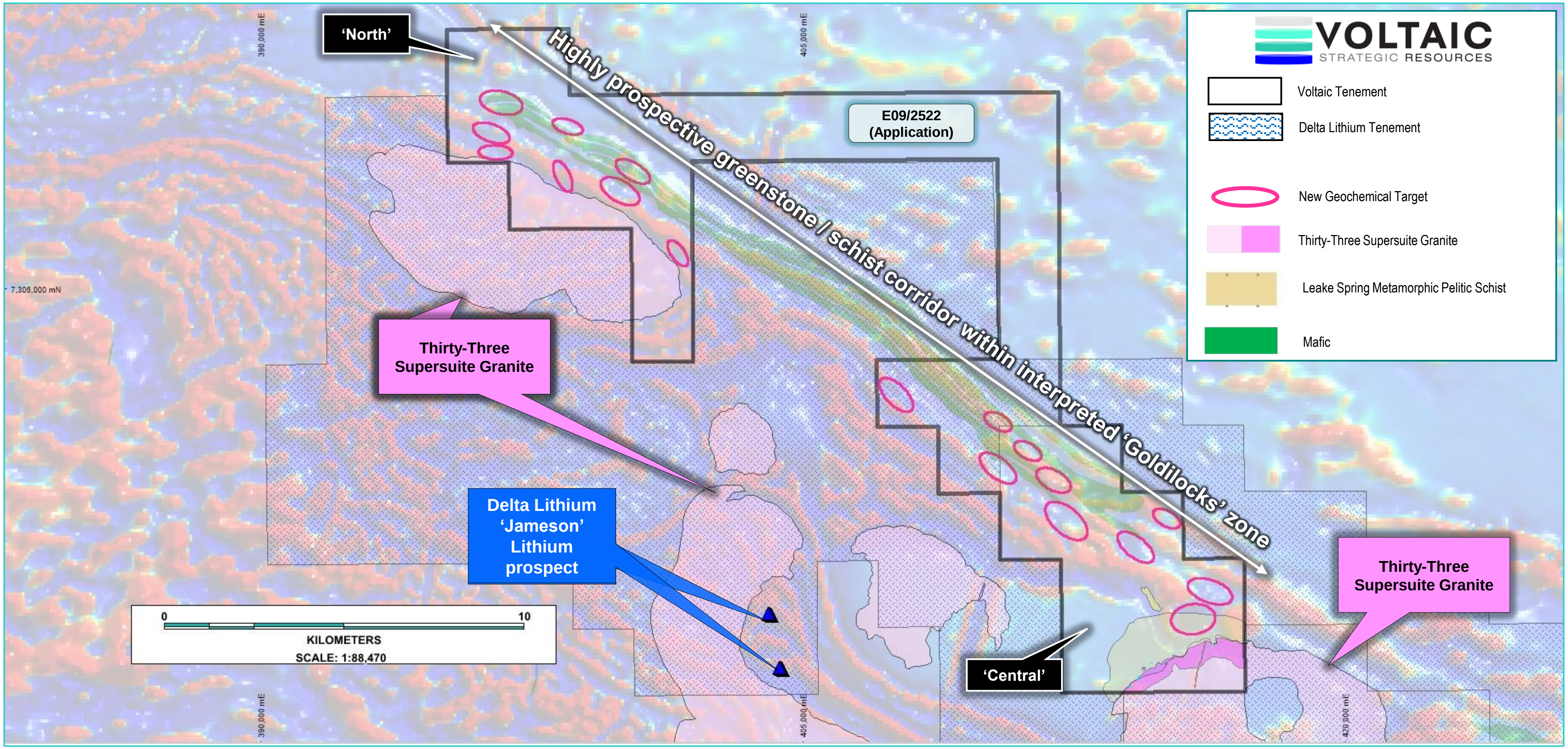


Figure 7. Ti Tree (North) regional targets with simplified geology & underlying magnetics (1VD)

Figure 8. Ongoing field work at the Ti Tree Project – November 2023

Table 1. Ti Tree project - prospect names and naming rational

PROSPECT	LOCATION	RATIONALE
Andrada	Ti Tree South (Western block)	The lithium minerals petalite & spodumene was discovered by Brazilian naturalist Jose Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva
JBG	Ti Tree South (Western block)	Named in recognition of the late Nobel laureate John Bannister Goodenough (JBG) who won various accolades including the Nobel prize in Chemistry, for his pioneering work developing the Lithium-Ion battery
Stanley	Ti Tree South (Western block)	American chemist Michael Stanley Whittingham and Japanese chemist Yoshino Akira shared the Nobel Prize in Chemistry with John B Goodenough for their work on developing lithium-ion batteries.
Akira	Ti Tree South (Western block)	American chemist Michael Stanley Whittingham and Japanese chemist Yoshino Akira shared the Nobel Prize in Chemistry with John B Goodenough for their work on developing lithium-ion batteries.
Andrada	Ti Tree South (Western block)	The lithium minerals petalite & spodumene was discovered by Brazilian naturalist Jose Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva
Lewis	Ti Tree South (Western block)	Frederick Urry was a Canadian-American Chemical Engineer and inventor. He invented both the alkaline battery and lithium battery while working for the Eveready Battery company
Morpheus	Ti Tree South (Western block)	Area of highly fractionated and zoned pegmatites which appear to morph from small to large crystal sizes
Lithos	Ti Tree South (Eastern block)	The name Lithium is derived from the Ancient Greek word 'lithos' meaning 'stone'
Trinity	Ti Tree South (Eastern block)	Tri-intersection of 3 essential elements for a fertile LCT system: (1) Favourable LCT geochemistry, (2) structural setting, & (3) prospective lithologies
Ceres	Ti Tree North (Northern block)	The moon of "fertility" in Greek mythology
Davy	Ti Tree North (Northern block)	Li was first isolated by William Thomas Brande and Sir Humphrey Davy through the electrolysis of lithium oxide (Li_2O). Davy, was a prominent chemist who discovered several chemical elements (including sodium and potassium) and compounds, invented the miner's safety lamp, and became one of the greatest exponents of the scientific method.
Bunsen	Ti Tree North (Northern block)	Caesium was discovered in 1860 by Robert Bunsen (he of the burner fame) and physicist Gustav Kirchhoff."
Vera	Ti Tree North (Northern block)	VSR internal prospect names
August	Ti Tree North (Central blocks)	Lithium metal was discovered when the mineral petalite (LiAl(Si2O5)2) was being studied by Johann August Arfvedson circa. 1817
Peace	Ti Tree North (Central block)	The use of lithium in psychiatry goes back to the mid-19th century. Early work, however, was soon forgotten, and John Cade is credited with reintroducing lithium to psychiatry for mania in 1949. Mogens Schou undertook a randomly controlled trial for mania in 1954, and became curious about lithium as a prophylactic for depressive illness.
Tantalus	Ti Tree North (Central block)	The name tantalum was derived from the name of the mythological Tantalus, the father of Niobe in Greek mythology. In the story, he had been punished after death by being condemned to stand knee-deep in water with perfect fruit growing above his head, both of which eternally tantalized him.
April	Ti Tree North (Central block)	VSR internal prospect names
Grace	Ti Tree North (Central block)	VSR internal prospect names

VOLTAIC STRATEGIC RESOURCES

Appendix 2 JORC Tables

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.*	• The geochemical data used for the target generation discussed herein comprised historical rock chip sampling, drilling and surface soil (by pXRF) data that the Company has compiled over the last 12 months. • RC drill samples were collected at 1m intervals and composited to 4m lengths for analysis. The 4m composite or 1m sample (where submitted) will be crushed and a sub-fraction obtained for pulverisation. • Drillholes were located using hand-held GPS. • Sampling was carried out under Voltaic Strategic Resources Ltd protocols and QAQC procedures as per current industry practice. • RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples collected through a splitter into buckets and placed in bags as 1m samples, in rows of 20. • Sample quality was supervised with any sample loss or moisture recorded. • Composite samples were collected with a tube spear to generate 4m composite samples. • The 2-3 kg (4 m composite) samples will be dispatched to LabWest laboratories in Perth. • All samples will be analysed using Microwave digest (MD), Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry and Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry (MS) and Optical Emission Spectrometry (OES) to finish. 62 element analysis by ICP-MS/OES. • In regard to the geochemical analysis targeting work that was undertaken by Xplore Global, Robust Principal Component Analysis (RPCA) was employed which entails utilisation of geochemical clustering algorithms to spot and explain elemental trends.
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).*	• No new drilling data is provided in this document. • Previous campaigns comprised RC drilling • For phase 1, the drilling contractor was AAC Pty Ltd, used a 4inch rod string and RC hammer. For Phase 2 Bartlett Drilling Pty Ltd were employed who used a 4inch rod string and RC hammer. Phase 3 KTE Mining Services Pty Ltd were employed who used a 5 and ¾ inch rod string and RC hammer. • Drillholes were drilled at -60° dip
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 & grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No new drilling data is provided in this document. • Sample quality was recorded. • Sample recoveries were visually estimated and recorded and generally high. • The drill cyclone was cleaned between rod changes and at the end of each hole, to minimise contamination.
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.*	• No new drilling data is provided in this document. • All holes were logged geologically by Company geologists, using Company logging codes. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature, and includes lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, & colour. • Photographs taken of the drill chips for each drillhole and stored in a database. • All drillholes were logged in full. • In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation (if applicable herein), the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation (if reported) in preliminary geological logging.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No new drilling data is provided in this document. • Previously reported sampling includes comprehensive and industry standard QAQC inclusive of split and duplicate samples, and applicable and representative standards for lithium. • Samples were collected at 1m intervals by a rig mounted cyclone. pXRF Analysis pXRF analysis of soil samples is deemed fit for purpose as a preliminary exploration screening technique. pXRF provides a spot reading on sample piles with variable grain sizes and states of homogenisation. High grade results were repeated at multiple locations to confirm repeatability. The competent person considers this acceptable within the context of reporting preliminary exploration results.
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.*	• No new drilling data is provided in this document. • Drill samples were analysed by Labwest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd in Perth. The sample analysis uses multi-acid microwave digest with an Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry and Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry (MS) and Optical Emission Spectrometry (OES) finish. • The laboratory followed appropriate industry standard sample preparation and analytical procedures and included an appropriate number of QAQC assay checks • pXRF screening of drill samples and soil points preliminary analysis is obtained with an Olympus Vanta and Niton XL5 portable XRF respectively – NOTE 1: pXRF (portable x-ray fluorescence) assay results are semi-quantitative only. – NOTE 2: pXRF – Only a selection of LCT pathfinder elements are capable of being analysed with pXRF instrumentation: Rb, Cs, Ta, K
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.*	• No new drilling data is provided in this document. • Analytical QC is monitored by the laboratory using standards, blanks and repeat assays. • Independent standards were submitted by the Company at a rate of 1:20 samples. • Independent field duplicates were included through selective zones of expected mineralisation, and obtained utilising a spear method. • Lithium (and other) element analyses were originally reported in elemental form but have been converted to relevant oxide concentrations as per industry standards (see conversion table below)
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.*	• No new drilling data is provided in this document. • Drill collar locations were surveyed using a handheld GPS using the UTM coordinate system, with an accuracy of +/- 5m • Map coordinates: all recorded in MGA Zone 50 GDA
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*	• No new drilling data is provided in this document. • Drill spacing is suitable for reporting of exploration results. • Drill spacing is not suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.

Element	Oxide Conversion Factor	Equivalent Oxide
Li	2.153	Li_2O
Ta	1.221	Ta_2O_5
Cs	1.060	Cs_2O
Be	2.776	BeO
Rb	1.094	Rb_2O
Nb	1.431	Nb_2O_5

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Regional soil pXRF survey was undertaken on a wide space 200 x 80m grid.
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.*	• No new drilling data is provided in this document. • Drill planning was undertaken at a perpendicular angle to the targeted lithological unit. • Sampling is regarded to be unbiased with respect to the orientation of the lithologies.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No new drilling data is provided in this document. • Samples are given individual samples numbers for tracking. The sample chain of custody is overseen by the Company's Exploration Manager. Samples were transported in secure sealed bags to the laboratory • Sample security and integrity is in place to industry standards
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The sampling techniques and analytical data are monitored by the Company's geologists. • External data analysis and target generation was undertaken by Xplore Global, a UK-based geological consultancy with specialisation in the areas of lithium, caesium, tantalum (LCT) pegmatite targeting, geochemistry and interpretation. Dr Benedikt Steiner (Principal) is a globally renowned expert in LCT geochemistry and is a Qualified Person under JORC regulations & NI43-101. • In regard to the geochemical analysis targeting work that was undertaken by Xplore Global, Robust Principal Component Analysis (RPCA) was employed which entails utilisation of geochemical clustering algorithms to spot and explain elemental trends.

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 project area is located approximately 100km northeast of the Gascoyne Junction and 250km east of Carnarvon. • The Ti Tree project comprises one granted Exploration Licence, E09/2503, and two Exploration Licence Applications: E09/2470 and E09/2522. All activities referred to in this announcement pertain to E09/2503 • All the tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Numerous exploration campaigns have been completed in the general area since the early 1970's focusing predominantly on uranium and diamonds. – Historical exploration activity has been extensive throughout the region occurring during four (4) main phases (WAMEX Report 114263); 1970's (uranium focus); 1980's (largely base metals plus lesser uranium); 1990's (base metals); and 2000's (uranium with minor work on other commodities). Limited exploration to determine the potential for gemstones, Industrial minerals (mica & tourmaline) & rare earths within pegmatites within the Gascoyne Complex has also been undertaken. Although not on Voltaic's tenement, drilling in the area has largely been restricted to the 1970's & 1980's, with AGIP Nucleare conducting extensive drilling within and beyond the Mortimer Hills region. Despite the extensive exploration history, reliability of the data (location and analysis QA/QC information) is equivocal, being limited to hand drafted maps (using local grids), and frequently absent assay data (WAMEX Report 114635). Some more significant and relevant exploration work is outlined below. – Noranda Australia Ltd (1972-1974): focussed on the eastern side of Voltaic's ground, exploration followed up on an earlier airborne radiometry survey, and included reconnaissance ground radiometry over 1.5-line kilometres, detailed ground radiometry over 2.5-line kilometres and the collection of 112 soil samples that were subsequently analysed for uranium (poor results). Groundwork observed concentration of uranium in silica (silcrete) capped clayey soil profile developed above weathered granite/gneiss. The silcrete cap was observed to mask the radiometric anomaly with best readings restricted to exposed and eroded margins. Anomalous results were returned by "green clays" in the regolith profile with results up to 1,200 cps and 1,026 ppm uranium. Nine auger drillholes were subsequently completed to 3m depth, several of them intersecting carnotite in the subsurface soil profile. Approximately twenty (20) occurrences of secondary carnotite mineralisation were in the Mt Phillips and Glenburgh 1:250,000 map sheet areas, albeit south of Voltaic's ground. Occurrences were normally found at the contact of the calcrete with the underlying basement and below the silcrete capping when present (WAMEX Report 124242). – Two (2) granite-associated targets are described as located within E 09/2503, with primary uranium mineralisation of possible gummite, pitchblende and euxenite identified in beryl and tourmaline bearing pegmatite (WAMEX Report 124242). Secondary mineralisation was associated with ferruginous weathering and gossans developed in association with these pegmatites. Two iron oxide veins were further located on a pegmatite margin that returned maximum surface counts of around 500 to 1,600 cps, with a sample returning 803 ppm uranium. The westernmost target averaged around 170 cps over leached and mineralised granite (WAMEX Report 124242). – From 1976-78, more detailed work was completed including detailed ground magnetometry, trenching, geological mapping and 110-line kilometres of ground radiometry. Percussion drilling comprised 6 holes for a total of 518 metres to the east of E 09/2503, with a quartz limonite vein with readings of more than 500 cps from the ground radiometry, returned 95 cps in the top one metre of the hole (WAMEX Report 106018). Some of the drilling confirmed the presence of geochemically anomalous uranium in pegmatite, with results up to 330 cps and 120 ppm Uranium, and mineralisation was present in a quartz vein associated with a dolerite intrusive (WAMEX Report 7598). – Whim Creek Consolidated NL (1980 - 1982): focus was on exploration for scheelite skarns over an area that covered part of the western portion of the current tenement area and toward the west. Work included geological mapping, stream sediment geochemistry with the collection of 68 samples and rock

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		geochemistry. Stream sediment samples appear only to have been subjected to scheelite grain counts and results were at threshold levels. Two rock chip samples returned 3.7% and 0.7% W respectively (WAMEX Report 239038), with tungsten mineralisation considered to be poddy and not of economic interest. – Geographe Resources Exploration (1997 – 1998): work included acquisition of aero magnetometry data and the collection of 58 BLEG stream sediment samples (5kg <2 mm). Gold and base metals were being targeted, and U was included as one of the suites of 12 elements that were analysed. All samples returned less than the detection limit of 0.1 ppb except for two samples on a single drainage that contained 0.6 ppb and 0.3 ppb U, respectively (WAMEX Report 55760). – More recent exploration 2006 - 2017 (RiverRock Energy Ltd, Dynasty Metals, Glengarry Resources, Zeus Resources and Segue Resources) included 69 rock chip samples collected over an area contiguous with E09/2503 and extending along trend to the southeast, but along with stream sediment sampling results were spurious (WAMEX Reports 76652, 66179 & 94734). – Most recently, Arrow Minerals (2011-2020) undertook stream sediment sampling (133 samples), rock chip sampling (11 samples) over a portion of the tenement area. The stream sediment survey was carried out to test a suite of intrusive rocks that had previously been identified as a fertile and fractionated peraluminous leaucratic intrusions with LCT pegmatites. Samples consisted of 50-150 grams of -80 mesh (- 177 micron) material from secondary and tertiary streams on a 1-3 samples per square kilometre basis. All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth and analysed for 47 elements by technique ME-MS61L which is a 4-acid digest with an ICPMS and ICPAES finish (WAMEX Report 124242). – A strong correlation was identified amongst the LCT Pegmatite pathfinder elements (Li-Cs-Ta + Be, Rb, Nb, Sn), successfully identifying several multi-point anomalies. Consulting geochemist Dr. N Brand concluded that these results supported the tenement's potential to host an LCT pegmatite. Despite that conclusion, the ground was surrendered in 2020 (WAMEX Report 124242).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area has historically been considered prospective for unconformity vein style uranium, although it equally considered prospective for rare earth element (REE) mineralisation hosted in iron-rich carbonatite dykes or intrusions, or lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites. • The project area encompasses a portion of the Gascoyne Province of the Capricorn Orogen. This geological belt is positioned between the Archaean Yilgarn Craton to the south, and the Archaean Pilbara Craton to the north, and largely consists of a suite of Archaean to Proterozoic gneisses, granitic and metasedimentary rocks. • The tenements lie astride the contact between a tight WNW trending syncline of Meso Proterozoic age rocks of the Bangemall Basin, known as the Ti Tree Syncline, and metamorphic rocks of the Gascoyne Complex. Bangemall Group sediments preserved in the syncline include the basal Irregully Dolomite, overlain by black and grey siltstone and shale of the Jillawarra Formation. They are intruded by thick dolerite sills. Rocks immediately underlying the Bangemall Group rocks consist of phyllite, meta conglomerate and meta sandstone of the Mt James subgroup. • Within the Ti Tree project, historical exploration efforts have identified several anomalous uranium and potential LCT pegmatite samples. The status of these anomalies including the scale and exact location of the samples has not yet been confirmed. The ground truthing of the anomalies remains a priority prior to significant exploration activities. • The project is within a prospective corridor of pegmatites where regional exploration adjacent to the Thirty-Three Supersuite granites has identified the presence of highly anomalous Li and Ta from geochemical analysis, geophysical & hyperspectral surveys, and drilling.
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*	• No new drilling data is provided in this document.

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.*	• No new drilling data is provided in this document.
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').*	• No new drilling data is provided in this document.
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 this announcement with sections and map plans created using MicroMine and Mapinfo software respectively.
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.*	• No inference to economic mineralisation has been stated. • No new drilling data is provided in this document.
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 of the relevant data has been included in this report.
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.*	• On-going field reconnaissance exploration in the project area continues and is a high priority for the Company. • Exploration is likely to include further lithological and structural mapping, rockchip sampling, pXRF soil sampling, acquisition of high-resolution geophysical data to assist geological interpretation, and drilling.