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ASX Release

24 January 2024

High priority targets identified at Ti Tree (North)

Targeting update for the central and northern blocks within the Ti Tree Project, Gascoyne province, Western Australia.

- Ti Tree 'North' (TTN) overlays the northwestern belt of the extensive Thirty-Three Supersuite monzogranite that is associated with the nearby Yinnetharra Li deposit (25.7Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O)[1]
- Reviews underway of high priority lithium targets which were previously identified within TTN by the original discovery team behind Yinnetharra[2] ('Ti Tree Well' prospects)
- Historical lepidolite (lithium-bearing mica) occurrence identified at the 'April' pegmatite[3] prospect within TTN indicating a fertile lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) system
- Conceptually, multiple structural 'traps' for lithium mineralisation are interpreted to exist within TTN and an extensive soil survey is planned to delineate drill targets
- Reconnaissance mapping to date has identified multiple pegmatites which are along strike from Delta Lithium's Jameson prospect (~7km west)

Voltaic Strategic Resources Ltd ('Voltaic' or the 'Company') is pleased to provide an update for the central and northern extents of the Ti Tree Project which overlay the northwestern end of the 'Volta corridor and are proximal to Delta Lithium's 'Malinda' and 'Jameson' prospects (see *Fig. 1*).

Geologically, the TTN tenement is highly prospective as it overlays the same granitic sub-pluton 'F4' (*see Fig.1*) of the Thirty Three Supersuite granite that is interpreted to be the parental source for Li mineralisation at Yinnetharra. Structurally, parts of TTN reside within the opposing strain shadow of F4 and may act as a trap for mineralisation. These areas are deemed a high-priority target for subsequent exploration efforts.

According to historical reports and Mines Department records, numerous mineral samples were collected in the 1950s from historical workings and outcrops within the vicinity of TTN and donated to the Museum of Western Australia. These specimens include the 'April Pegmatite', which is proximal to F4 and contains lepidolite, beryl, and tourmaline, which are all associated with LCT pegmatites (*see Fig. 2 & Table 1*).

The Company has initiated planning for a comprehensive regional surface geochemical exploration program within TTN. This encompasses soil sampling, mapping and aircore drilling through shallow cover, with the objective of refining prospective targets for a follow-up RC drill campaign.

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[1] ASX:DLI release dated 27/12/2023 '*Yinnetharra Lithium Project Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate*'.
[2] ASX:SEG release dated 19/12/2016 '*High priority targets identified at Gascoyne lithium project*'.
[3] Geological Survey of Western Australia, MINEDEX Database, Site S0032299, LINK

Interpretation of regional magnetic data (see *Fig. 4*) suggests that prospective Leake Spring Metamorphic (LSM) schists and mafic dykes that host mineralisation at both 'Jameson' and 'Malinda' extend on to the TTN project area and will be confirmed with the upcoming exploration campaigns.

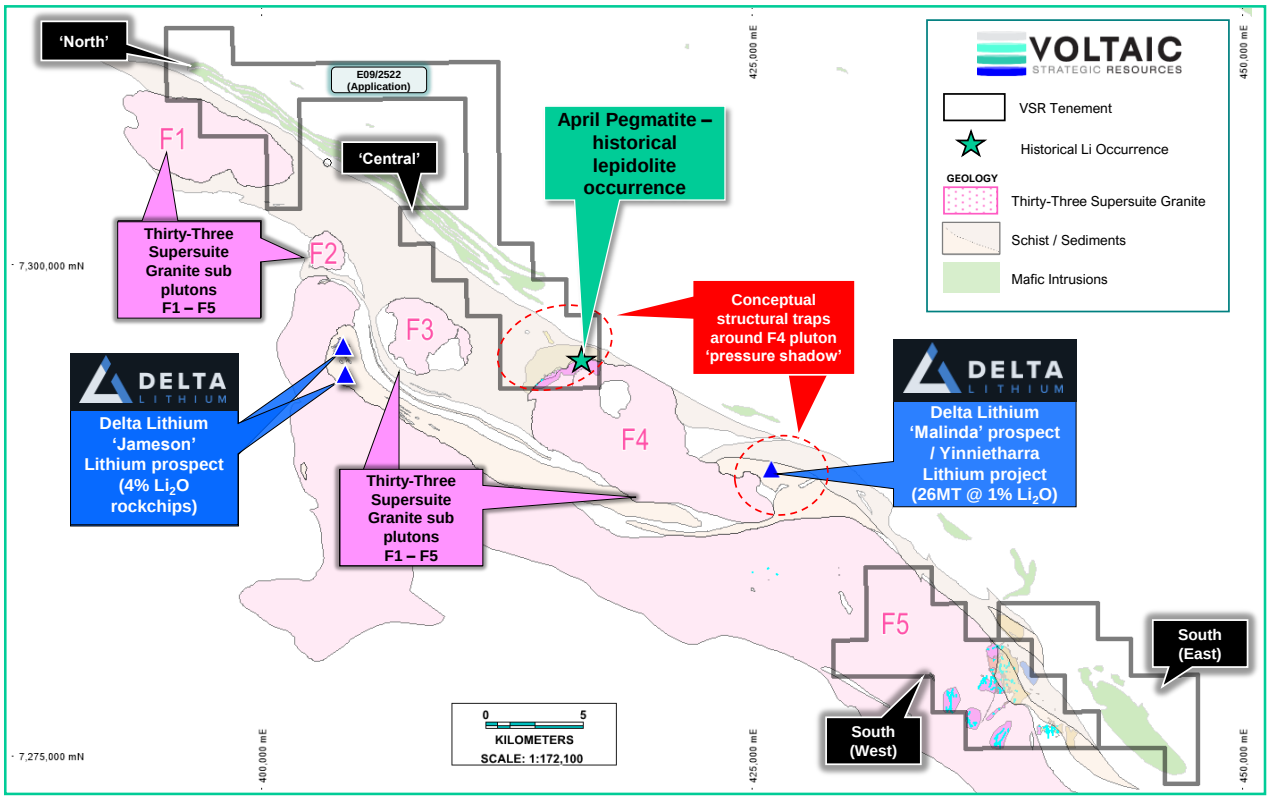

Figure 1. *Ti Tree project map. Neighbouring Delta Lithium's Yinnetharra key project areas also shown.*

Figure 2. *Historical lepidolite-bearing[4] 'April Pegmatite' samples collected ~1950s from within TTN. See also Table 1*

[4] With respect to the disclosure of visual mineral identification, the Company cautions that visual estimates should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the grade of visible mineralisation in preliminary geological logging. No assays were reported from the historical samples.

Voltaic Chief Executive Officer Michael Walshe said the Company is excited to commence detailed work programs at TTN which is a new frontier for LCT exploration in the region.

“We are now extending focus to the northern tenement E09/2522 which has some of the most prospective geology across the entire Ti Tree Shear Zone (Volta Corridor)” he said.

“With a historical lithium occurrence to build from, we will soon commence an extensive regional soil survey (*see Fig.3*) which aims to delineate LCT element trends and provide key vectoring data for subsequent drilling programs” Mr Walshe said.

“A maiden aircore (AC) drill program will be carried out to aid the identification of the prospective LSM schist in areas of shallow cover which has been conceptually identified from magnetic data. Confirmation of an expanded LSM schist target area would be highly significant as all lithium mineralisation identified in the region to data has been within this lithology” he said.

“Follow-up campaigns at TTN will focus on the adjoining extensive greenstone / mafic belt that underlays much of the Volta corridor and which are commonly associated with globally significant lithium resources” Mr Walshe said.

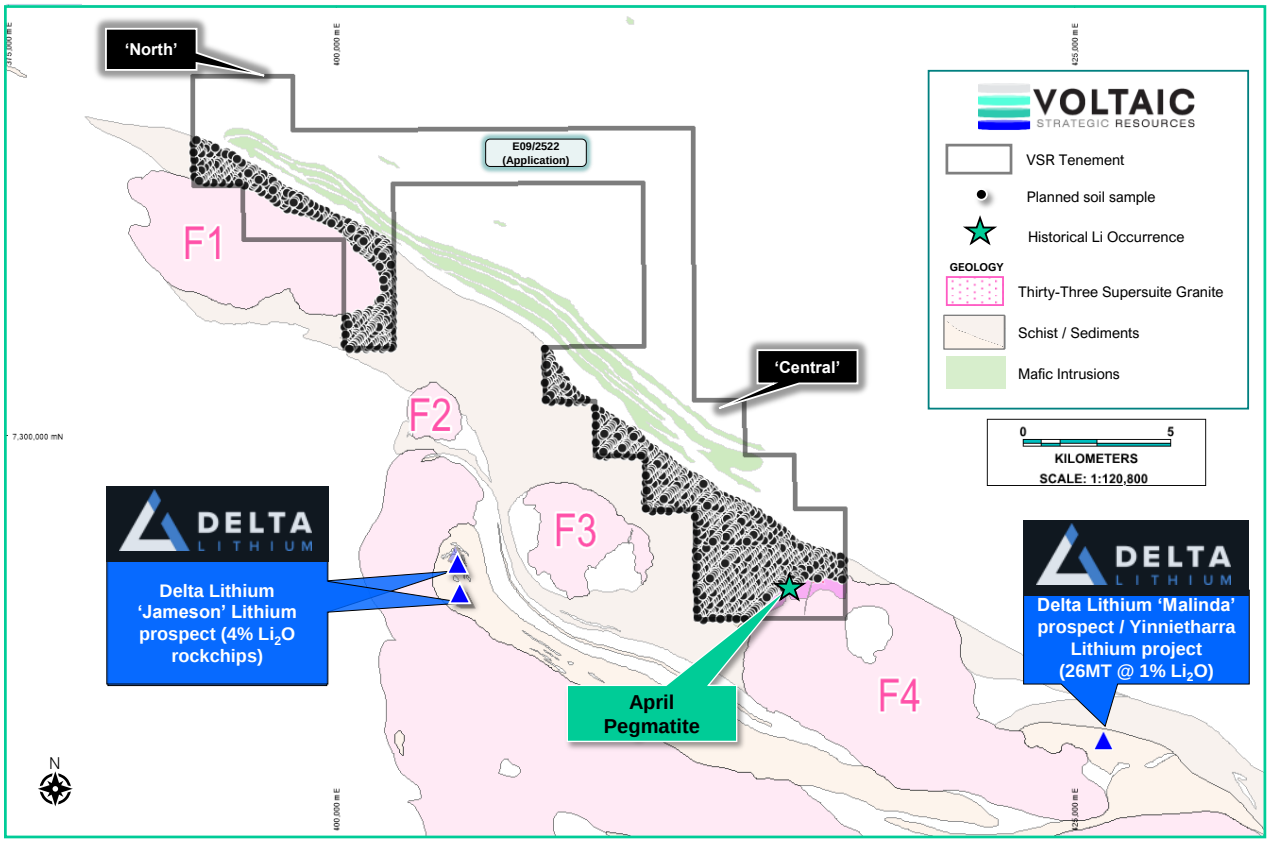

Figure 3. Planned maiden soil sampling points over interpreted lithologies within TTN

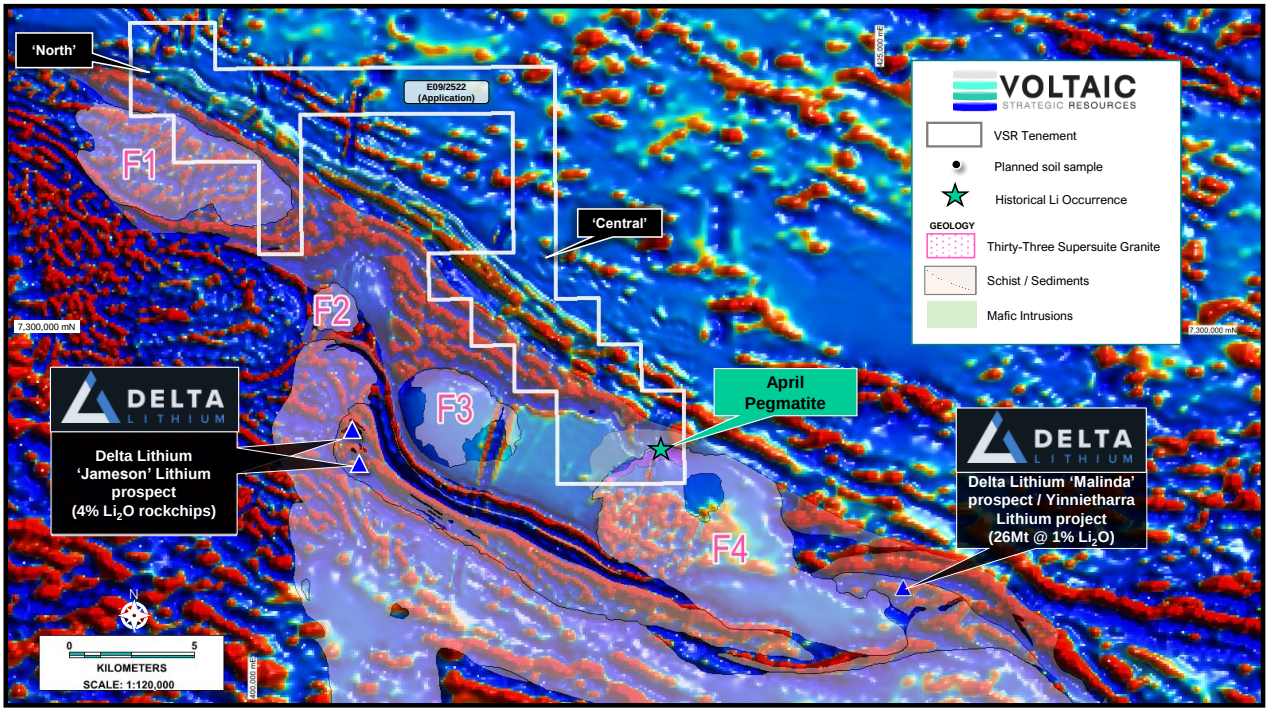

Figure 4. Regional magnetic data (80m, 1VD) across TTN with regional lithium occurrences. Source: GSWA

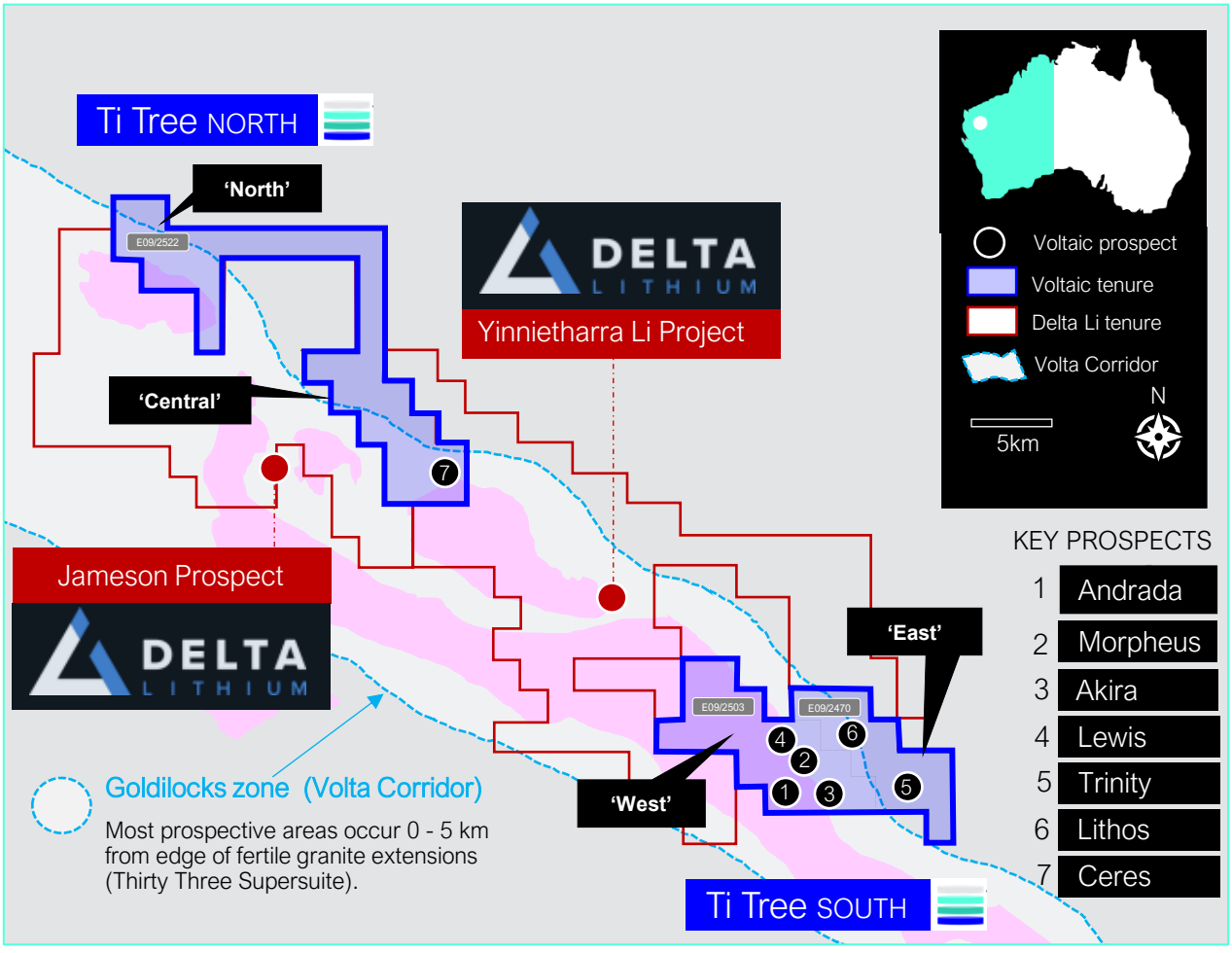

Figure 5. Regional Ti Tree project map with Delta Lithium's Yinnetharra tenure also shown.

The next steps at Ti Tree (North)

- Regional surface geochemical surveys are planned across TTN E09/2522 in Q2 & Q3 2024.
- Progress is being made towards the granting of tenements E09/2522.
- Maiden drill programs to be scheduled at TTN following target generation.

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

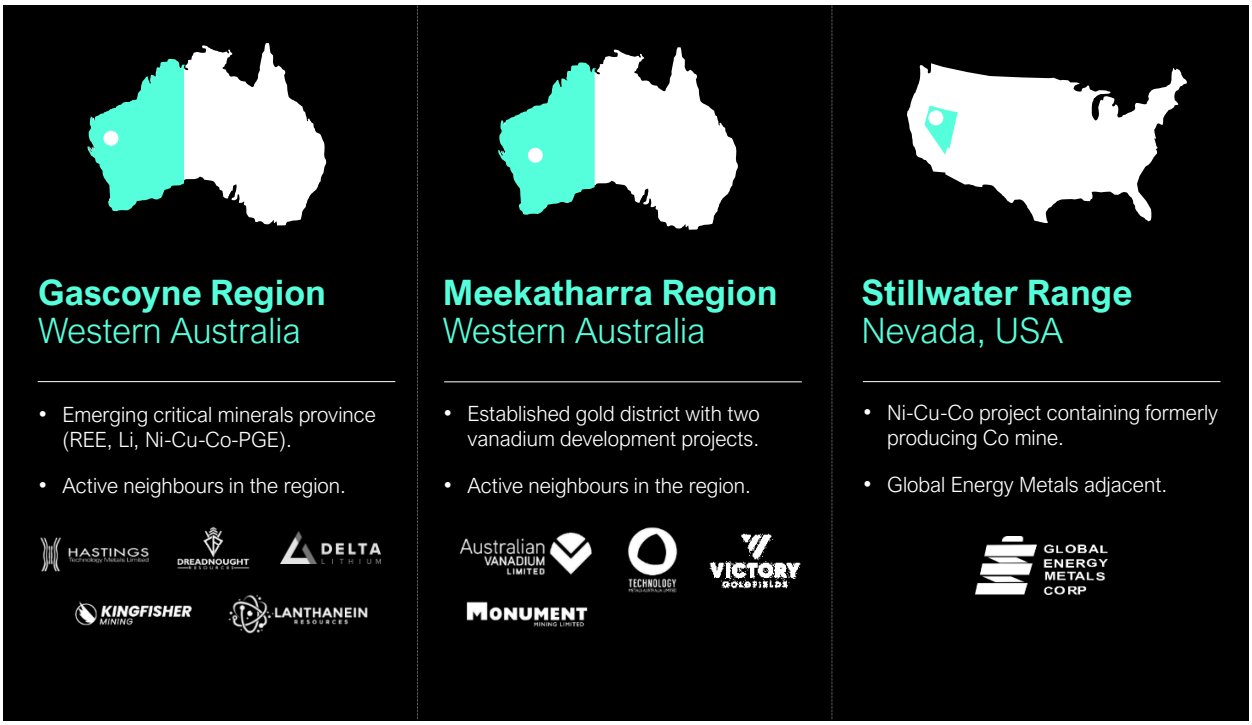
This announcement may contain forward-looking statements involving several risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions 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

Table 1. Historical rockchip samples reported herein

Sample ID	Easting (m) (GDA94, z50)	Northing (m) (GDA94, z50)	Sample Type	Lithology	Visual Estimate of Mineral Abundance
MDC4968 / Site S0032299	416,668	7,295,410	Rock	Pegmatite	Lepidolite: <5% Beryl: <1% Tourmaline: <5%

Source: *Simpson Mineral Collection in the Museum of Western Australia.*

Note: *With respect to the disclosure of visual mineral identification, the Company cautions that visual estimates should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the grade of visible mineralisation in preliminary geological logging. No assays were reported from the historical samples.*

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 sampling data that the Company has compiled over the last 12 months. • No new sample data is provided in this document • With respect to the historically referenced rock chip (Table 1), no information is available pertaining to how this was sampled.
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.
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.
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. • With respect to the historically referenced rock chip (Table 1), no information is available pertaining to the historical identification of mineral species which is interpreted to be qualitative in nature. • 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 grade of the mineralisation (if reported) in preliminary geological logging.
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.*	• No new drilling data is provided in this document. • With respect to the historically referenced rock chip (Table 1), no information is available pertaining to how this sample was acquired.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
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 sample data is provided in this document.
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 sample data is provided in this document.
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 sample data is provided in this document. • Location data for the historical rock chip reported was obtained from the Geological Survey of Western Australia. The location accuracy is presently unknown. • 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 Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No new sample data is provided in this document.
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 sample data is provided in this document.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No new sample data is provided in this document.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No new sample data is provided in this document

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 town of Gascoyne Junction and 250km east of the town of Carnarvon in Western Australia. • The Ti Tree project comprises one granted Exploration Licence, E09/2503 ('Ti Tree South West'), and two Exploration Licence Applications: E09/2470 (Ti Tree South East') and E09/2522 (Ti Tree North'). • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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*	• No new drilling data is provided in this document. • With respect to the historically referenced rock chip (Table 1), no information is available pertaining to how this was sampled. Location data is provided.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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.
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 and soil sampling, acquisition of high-resolution geophysical data to assist geological interpretation, and drilling.