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APS

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Cabbage Spot Silica Project Returns High Grade Silica Sand Results

- Latest round of sampling has identified multiple large areas of High Purity Silica Sand (HPSS).
- Results from 43 surface samples have returned **SiO_2 grades greater than 98%, with an average grade of 98.6%.**
- Best result returned an in-situ grade of 99.4% SiO_2.
- Beneficiation testwork is underway to determine the potential of Cabbage Spot silica sand for high-tech and photovoltaic applications.

Allup Silica Limited (ASX: **APS**) ("**Allup**" or "**Company**") is excited to share the outcomes of recent exploration activities undertaken at the Cabbage Spot Silica Sand Project.

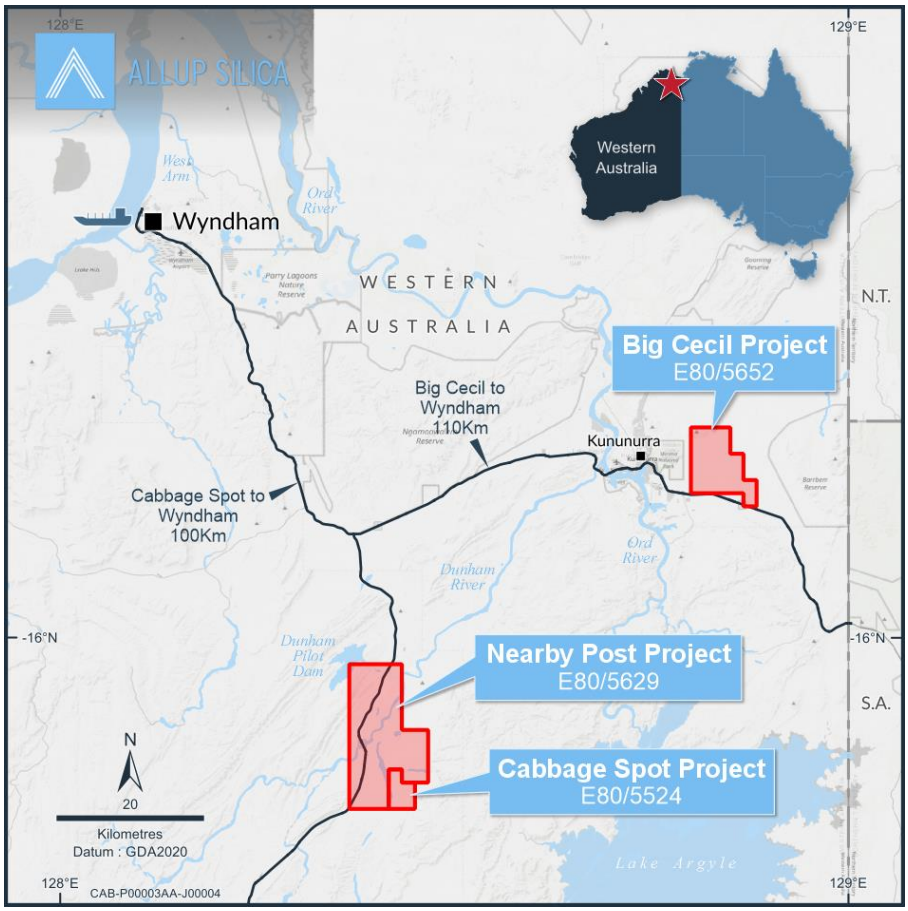

Figure 1: Locational Map of Sparkler Silica Exploration Project Area

Allup Silica Chairperson, Andrew Haythorpe said:

"Our most recent sampling efforts have revealed multiple significant areas of High Purity Silica Sand, marking a significant stride in our exploration journey.

The assays from 43 surface samples have impressively returned SiO2 grades above 98%, with an average purity of 98.6%, clearly demonstrating the superior quality of our silica sand.

Particularly striking was our best result, showing an in-situ purity of 99.4% SiO2, which highlights the top-tier quality of our project. We've now moved onto beneficiation testwork to explore the full potential of the Cabbage Spot silica sand for use in high-tech and photovoltaic applications. These outcomes not only confirm the high-grade nature of our silica assets but also strengthen our dedication to providing essential materials for the renewable energy industry."

A summary of the recently received results are tabulated below:

Table 1: Summary of Cabbage Spot results reported, greater than 98% SiO_2

	SiO_2 %	Fe_2O_3 ppm	Al_2O_3 ppm	TiO_2 ppm
Average	98.6	2059	4038	424
Range	98.0 – 99.4	540 - 4089	1600 – 12309	210 - 640

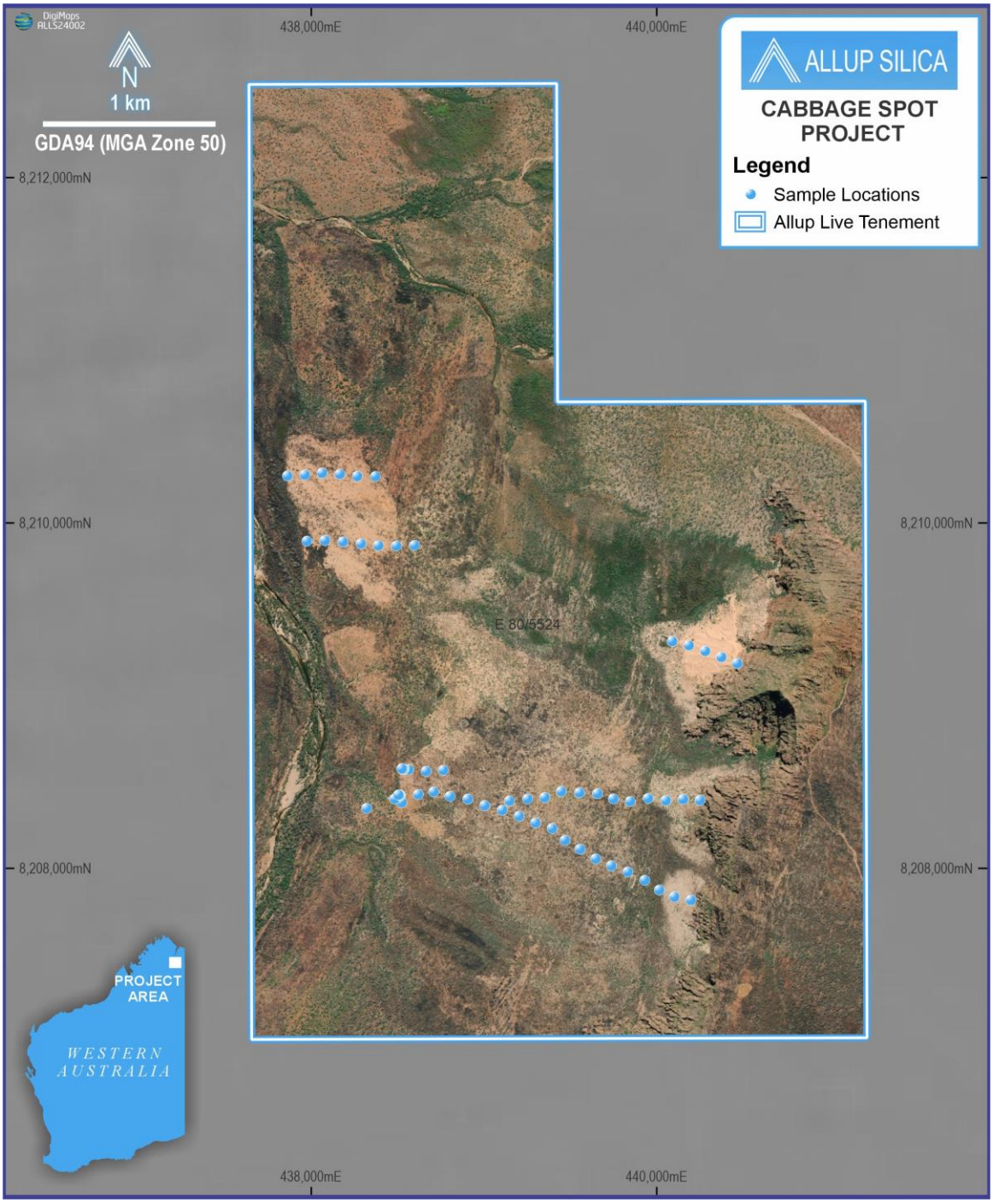

Figure 2: Sample Traverses with Sample Locations

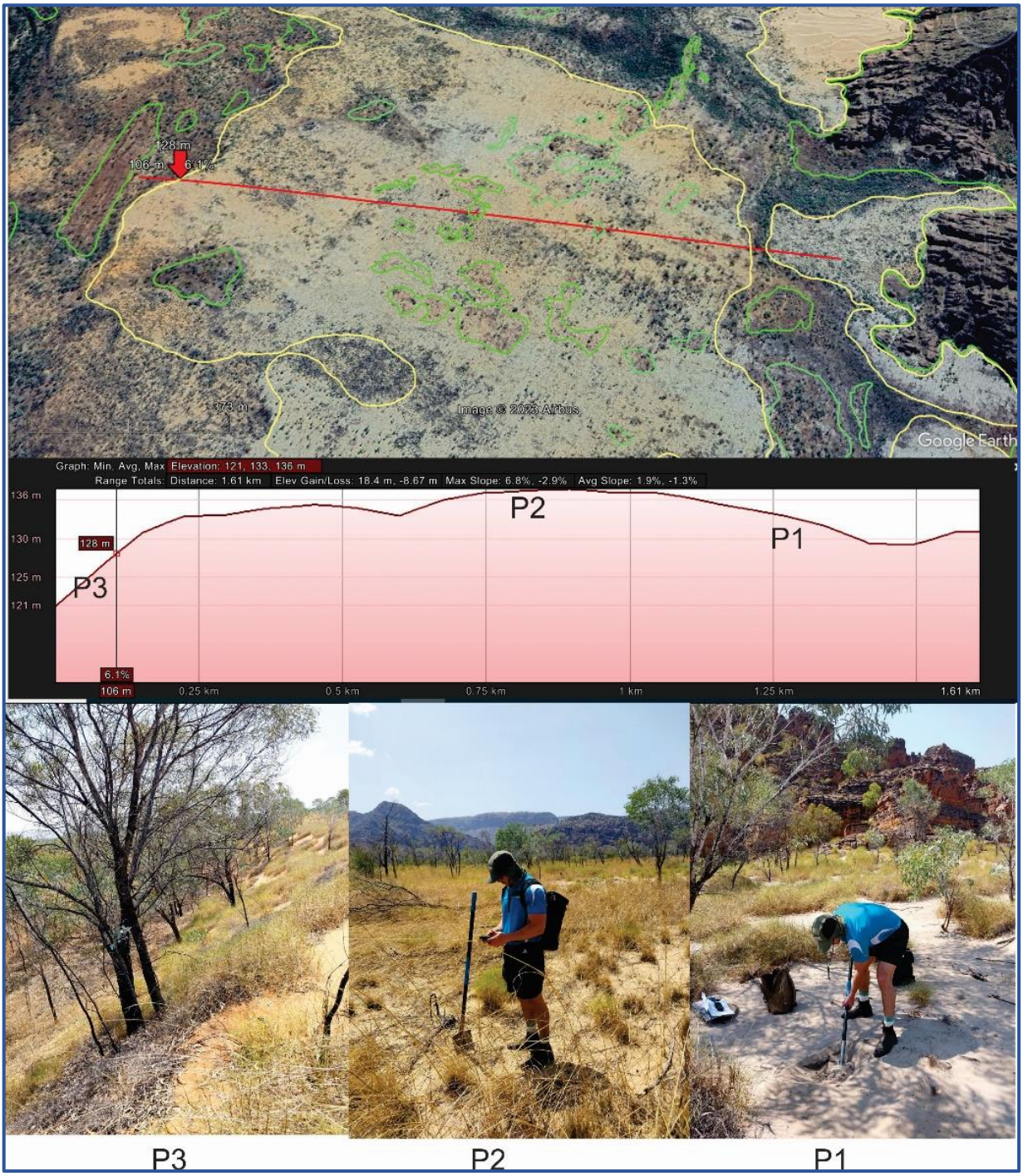

Figure 3: Sample Traverses from Reconnaissance Trip

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Shane Hibbird, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscience and who has more than five years' experience in the field of activity being reported on. Shane Hibbird is the Geologist of the Company.

Mr. Hibbird 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 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Hibbird consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

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ABOUT ALLUP SILICA LIMITED

Allup Silica is a public silica exploration company focused on the future development of our silica sand tenements located in several Western Australian exploration project location. West Australian sites are in the South-West; in the North-East near Wyndham, and two others are in the Southern Goldfields near Esperance. The Company's plan is to work towards development of a commercial silica sand product that meets the industry specifications of the sector we are aiming for. Silica is a critical commodity, particularly in the production of photovoltaic (solar) panels and other critical industrial applications.

Table 2. High purity assays returned from Cabbage Spot Silica Project Grab Samples (reported >98% SiO_2)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	SiO_2 %	Fe_2O_3 %	Al_2O_3 %	TiO_2 %	LOI – 1000C %
CS001	440199	8207816	98.4	0.119	0.707	0.032	0.57
CS003	440015	8207875	99.0	0.104	0.432	0.024	0.36
CS005	439833	8207980	98.1	0.280	0.875	0.027	0.64
CS006	439738	8208014	98.0	0.409	1.231	0.048	0.20
CS10	439395	8208231	98.1	0.463	0.511	0.054	0.73
CS16	438804	8208417	98.3	0.212	0.426	0.044	0.91
CS17	438709	8208443	98.4	0.413	0.441	0.045	0.65
CS18	438620	8208428	98.4	0.339	0.513	0.038	0.63
CS19	438524	8208381	98.6	0.379	0.493	0.047	0.41
CS022	440251	8208394	99.1	0.084	0.180	0.034	0.43
CS023	440153	8208400	99.4	0.073	0.154	0.031	0.13
CS024	440053	8208393	99.3	0.108	0.231	0.039	0.20
CS025	439950	8208405	98.8	0.098	0.226	0.030	0.69
CS030	439448	8208445	98.5	0.214	0.389	0.098	0.57
CS032	439253	8208402	98.9	0.180	0.325	0.046	0.42
CS033	439148	8208392	98.8	0.165	0.304	0.042	0.28
CS034	438517	8208422	98.7	0.257	0.545	0.053	0.32
CS035	438517	8208425	98.3	0.279	0.598	0.057	0.48
CS036	438511	8208424	98.1	0.269	0.574	0.057	0.55
CS039	438765	8208569	98.9	0.206	0.322	0.051	0.42
CS041	438564	8208572	98.1	0.258	0.481	0.058	0.79
CS042	438536	8208574	98.7	0.211	0.393	0.054	0.52
CS043	438534	8208574	98.9	0.191	0.342	0.048	0.34
CS044	438531	8208575	98.2	0.169	0.337	0.037	0.85
CS045	438526	8208574	98.5	0.181	0.365	0.041	0.79
CS046	438524	8208578	98.1	0.186	0.380	0.041	1.20
CS047	437862	8210273	98.8	0.154	0.249	0.042	0.35
CS048	437963	8210279	98.7	0.177	0.261	0.037	0.62
CS049	438063	8210289	98.8	0.159	0.266	0.034	0.40
CS050	438166	8210284	98.8	0.199	0.309	0.044	0.51
CS051	438267	8210271	98.2	0.337	0.527	0.064	0.69
CS053	438598	8209871	98.3	0.236	0.654	0.064	0.53
CS054	438493	8209868	98.2	0.318	0.560	0.058	0.71
CS055	438389	8209869	98.4	0.304	0.465	0.052	0.65
CS056	438288	8209880	98.6	0.280	0.430	0.053	0.53

CS057	438184	8209892	98.2	0.171	0.254	0.041	0.86
CS058	438080	8209899	98.7	0.155	0.273	0.042	0.51
CS059	437975	8209896	98.7	0.145	0.244	0.046	0.69
CS060	440090	8209315	99.2	0.054	0.160	0.030	0.42
CS061	440186	8209292	99.4	0.074	0.223	0.021	0.17
CS062	440281	8209258	99.4	0.077	0.229	0.025	0.15
CS063	440374	8209224	99.4	0.077	0.229	0.024	0.13
CS064	440467	8209187	99.4	0.089	0.254	0.024	0.10

Table 2. Grab sample locations from Cabbage Spot Silica Project with assays <98% SiO_2

Hole ID	Easting	Northing
CS002	440103	8207835
CS004	439931	8207931
CS007	439647	8208056
CS008	439556	8208112
CS009	439469	8208162
CS11	439299	8208264
CS12	439203	8208302
CS13	439106	8208338
CS14	439005	8208364
CS15	438906	8208402
CS20	438483	8208402
CS21	438322	8208348
CS026	439847	8208388
CS027	439749	8208403
CS028	439657	8208433
CS029	439554	8208438
CS031	439352	8208410
CS037	438509	8208425
CS038	438504	8208426
CS040	438665	8208563
CS052	438372	8210270

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.* *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.*	Grab samples were taken with a shovel with a sample size of ~1kg. The sample was representative of near surface geology.
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).*	Allup silica carried out grab sampling with a shovel, the sample was placed in a calico bag. The sample bag was labelled with hole ID number and then placed inside a sealed bag.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Grab sample recoveries were good due to shallow nature of holes and the dry conditions.
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.*	All grab samples were geologically logged.
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.*	The entire 1kg grab sample was sampled and submitted for analysis. The laboratory sample size taken is appropriate for the sand being targeted.

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.*	Allup Silica assaying was by Multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids in Teflon Beakers. Analysed by Xray Fluorescence and Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry. CS001-CS21 assayed by North Australian Laboratory (NAL) by ICP-ES for suite of 23 elements and LOI. CS022-CS064 assayed by Nagrom Mineral Processing with a suite of 23 elements and LOI.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	All sampling procedures were documented and monitored on site by a trained field technician. All primary information was logged on site and then validated and stored in a geological database.
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 grab samples are taken in Map Grid Australia (MGA) Zone 52. All sampling was surveyed with a handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy.
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.*	Grab sampling was conducted via accessible tracks.
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 drilling is being reported.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples to NAL were freighted directly from site, with confirmation of receival and cross-checked against a sample submission ID's. Samples to Nagrom were transported directly to the assay laboratory by Allup staff. Confirmation of receival cross-checked against sample submission ID's.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Sparkler A (EL80/5524) tenements have been granted to Allup Silica Limited tenement number E70/5524. The tenement is in, good standing with no known encumbrances that might impede future activities.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The region of the project area has an extensive exploration history mainly targeting diamonds and base metals. There has been no recorded exploration targeting high silica sands.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The surficial deposits covering the area of E80/5524 are dominated by alluvium and colluvium associated with the confluence of the Dunham River and Cabbage Tree Creek. This consists of sands, gravels and clays overlying the Devonian, Cambrian and earlier Proterozoic rock units. The thickness of the sand units is yet to be established.
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,*	Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken.

	- 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.*	Exploration results are not being reported.
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').*	Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken.
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.*	Relevant diagrams have been included within the document.
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 relevant exploration results have been reported.
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.*	No other substantive exploration data is material or meaningful.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral 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.*	Future metallurgical testwork programs will optimise the process as defined by these initial results. New samples from subsequent drilling programs will be incorporated into this process circuit.