Voltaic Strategic Resources Limited
ABN 66 138 145 114
Suite 2, 38 Colin Street
West Perth WA 6005

ASX: VSR
+61 8 6245 9821
info@voltaicresources.com
voltaicresources.com

ASX Release

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Key Final Tenement Granted at Meekatharra Gold Project

Bluebird South tenement granted, expanding Meekatharra Gold Project (MGP) to 267 km² within the prolific Murchison gold district in Western Australia

- New tenement is located in close proximity (<20km) to Westgold Resources' Bluebird 1.8 Mtpa mill and just ~5km south of operating Bluebird UG Mine (>1Moz Au produced).
- Centrally located in a highly productive (+35Moz Au[1]) and prospective Archean gold province with 4 camps hosting > 2Moz Au thus far.
- The MGP tenement package is largely underexplored, despite its proximity to numerous historical and active open pits and underground mines, and geologically prospective structures.
- Bluebird South prospective for Intrusion Related Gold (IRG) within the Norie Pluton & Racecourse Tonalite aureole contact zones – large target area identified at the 'Midas' prospect.

Voltaic Strategic Resources Ltd ('Voltaic' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce the granting of Exploration Licence Application E51/2022 ("Bluebird South") by the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS). This expands the MGP's footprint to 267 km^2 within a highly prospective area recognised not only for its substantial gold endowment but also as an emerging hub for critical minerals such as vanadium (see *Fig. 1*).

MGP comprises seven granted exploration licences within a prolific gold precinct which has produced several million ounces historically and is home to Westgold Resources (ASX:WGX), soon to be Australia's newest mid-tier gold producer through a merger with Karora Resources Ltd[1]. Westgold's Murchison Operations include four underground mines, two processing plants, and three development projects, all of which are located within trucking distance of Voltaic's tenements, enhancing logistical efficiency and operational synergy for any potential gold discovery.

Voltaic's MGP projects are strategically positioned along the prolific Meekatharra greenstone belt, within a short trucking distance to numerous operating mills including Westgold's Bluebird (1.8 Mtpa) & Tuckabianna (1.4 Mtpa), and Monument Mining's mothballed Burnakura mill.

Voltaic Chief Executive Officer Michael Walshe commented on the project's potential.

"The Meekatharra Project is strategically positioned within one of Australia's richest gold belts and the recent expansion of our granted tenure has established the Company as a major landholder in this region. We are excited to explore a growing array of promising gold prospects, all conveniently located within trucking distance of several operational mills. Our immediate priority is to uncover gold deposits in the northern extension of the Burnakura shear zone (BSZ) and the newly identified 'Midas' intrusion-related gold target at the contacts of the Norie Pluton and Racecourse Tonalite".

[1] ASX:WGX release dated 08/04/2024 '*A New 400kozpa Australian Gold Producer*'.

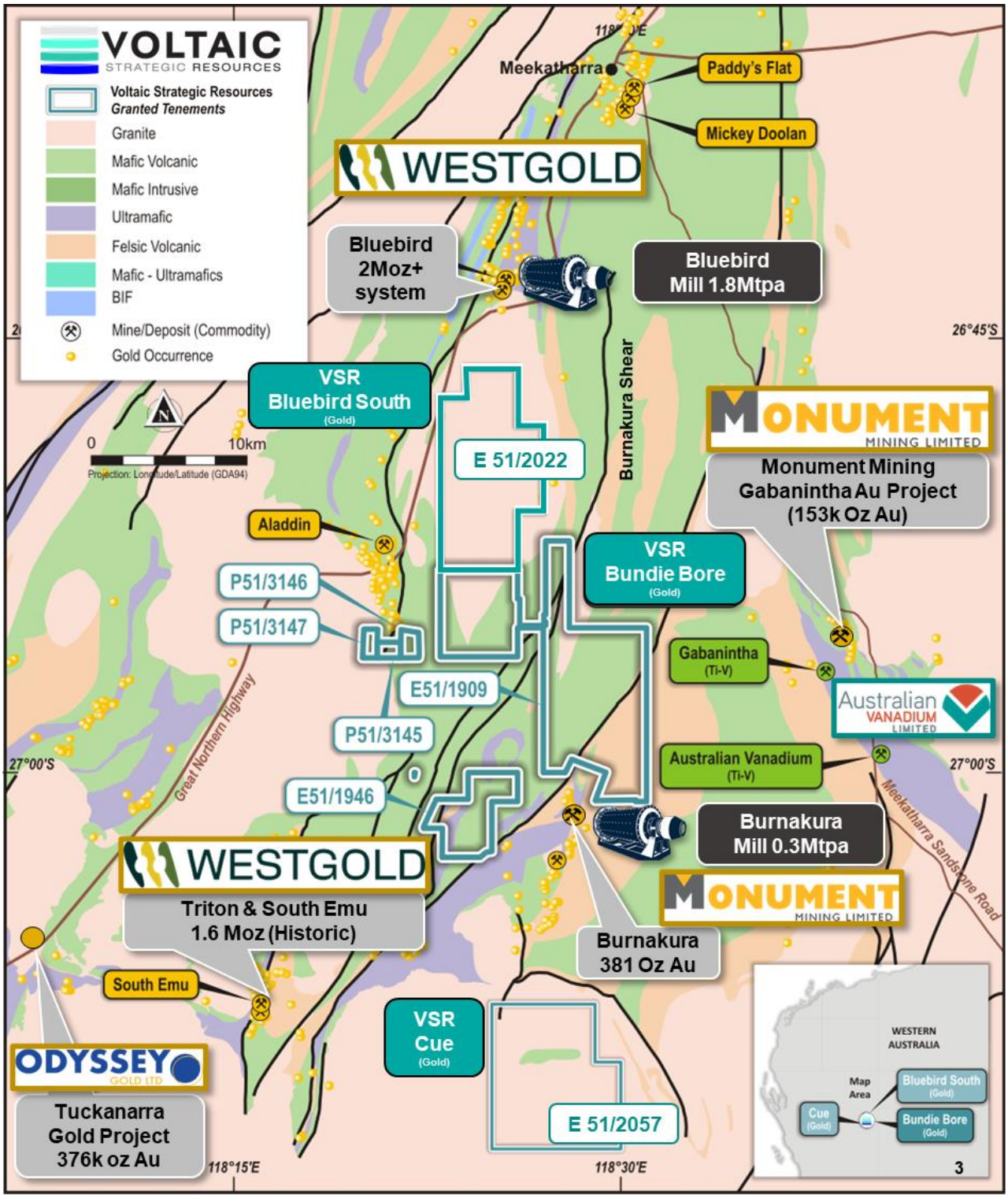

Figure 1. Meekatharra Gold project location within prolific gold district.

Intrusion Related Gold (IRG) Model

In the Norie Pluton area, part of the larger Racecourse Tonalite region, a significant geological feature has been identified: an I-type magnetic ovoid formation. This is central to the potential for an Intrusion Related Gold (IRG) system, with the Norie Pluton believed to be geologically younger than the surrounding non-magnetic Racecourse Tonalite (*See Fig. 2*).

Within the Norie Pluton, several large non-magnetic zones suggest potential sites for hydrothermal alteration and gold mineralisation. Previous exploration efforts have not fully mapped the edges and underlying contacts of the pluton due to overburden from sediments and laterites. This unexplored ground represents a promising opportunity for new discoveries.

Recent shallow aircore (AC) drilling by St Barbara Ltd in the eastern contact zone intercepted notable gold grades, including NOPA34 which returned 6m at 0.39g/t Au from 27m. This hole, located ~700m from the previously identified Miniritchie gold prospect (St Barbara 1998), falls within the interpreted IRG target zone. Another AC hole located ~3.4 km north yielded 6m at 60ppm Au from 57m (NOPA23) (*See Table 1*). Both intercepts are located over the projected IRG aureole contact zone, supporting the potential for further successful exploration.

Additionally, ongoing geological analysis suggests the presence of major gold-bearing shear zones around the Norie Pluton. These shear zones, characterized by deformation and fracturing of the pluton, likely facilitated the internal flow of mineralizing fluids, creating conduits for gold deposition.

Notably, the Kanji and Miniritchie deposits are positioned near a magnetic low belt on the eastern margin of the Norie Pluton, associated with shearing and hydrothermal alteration of greenstones. These deposits align with complex litho-structural trends and are near granitoid dyke intersections, which are thought to be key loci for gold mineralization.

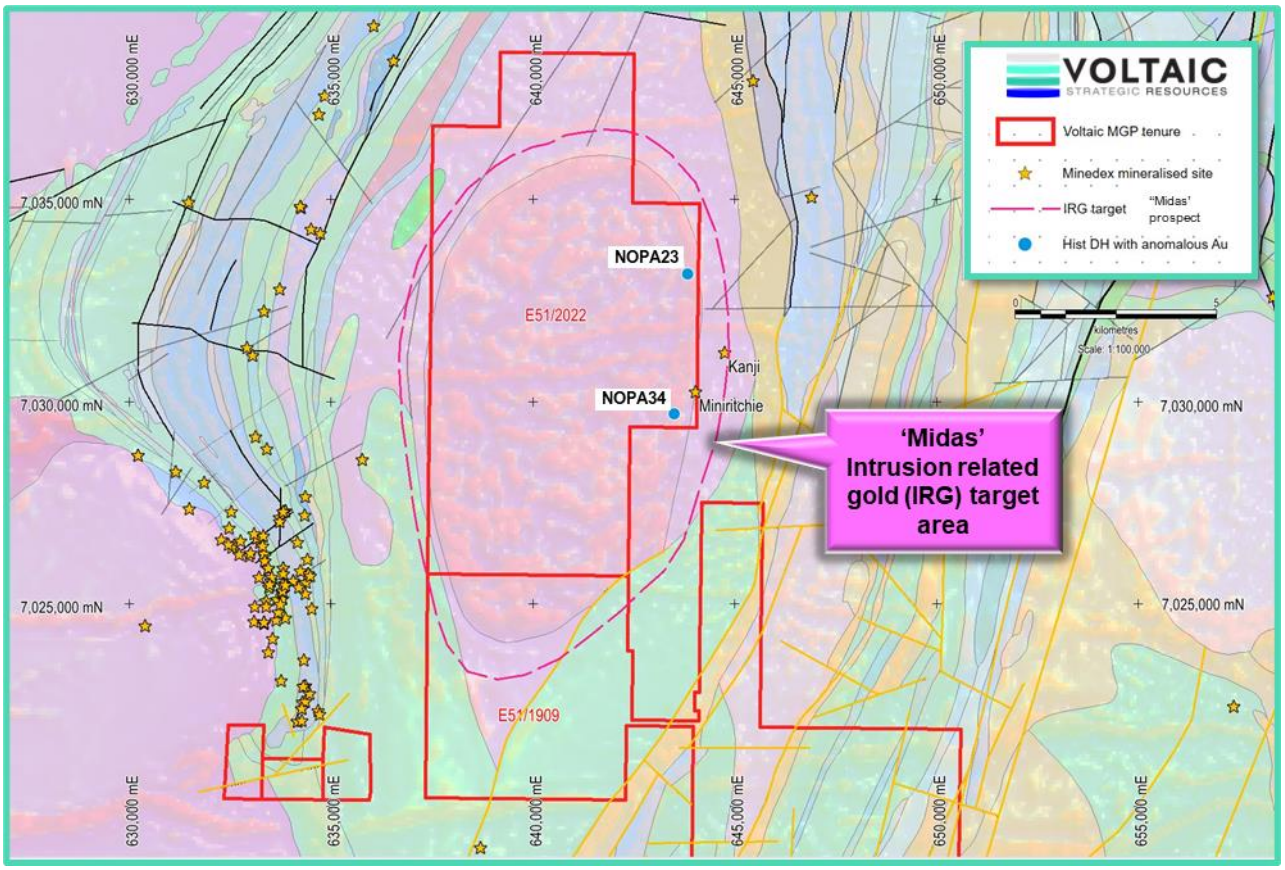

Figure 2. Bluebird South tenure Midas IRG target

Table 1. Referenced ST Barbara Historical Drillholes within E51/2022

Prospect	Hole ID	Depth	N_AGD84	E_AGD84	N_GDA94	E_GDA94
NORIE	NOPA23	72	7033040	643700	7033192	643840
NORIE	NOPA34	42	7029580	643350	7029732	643490

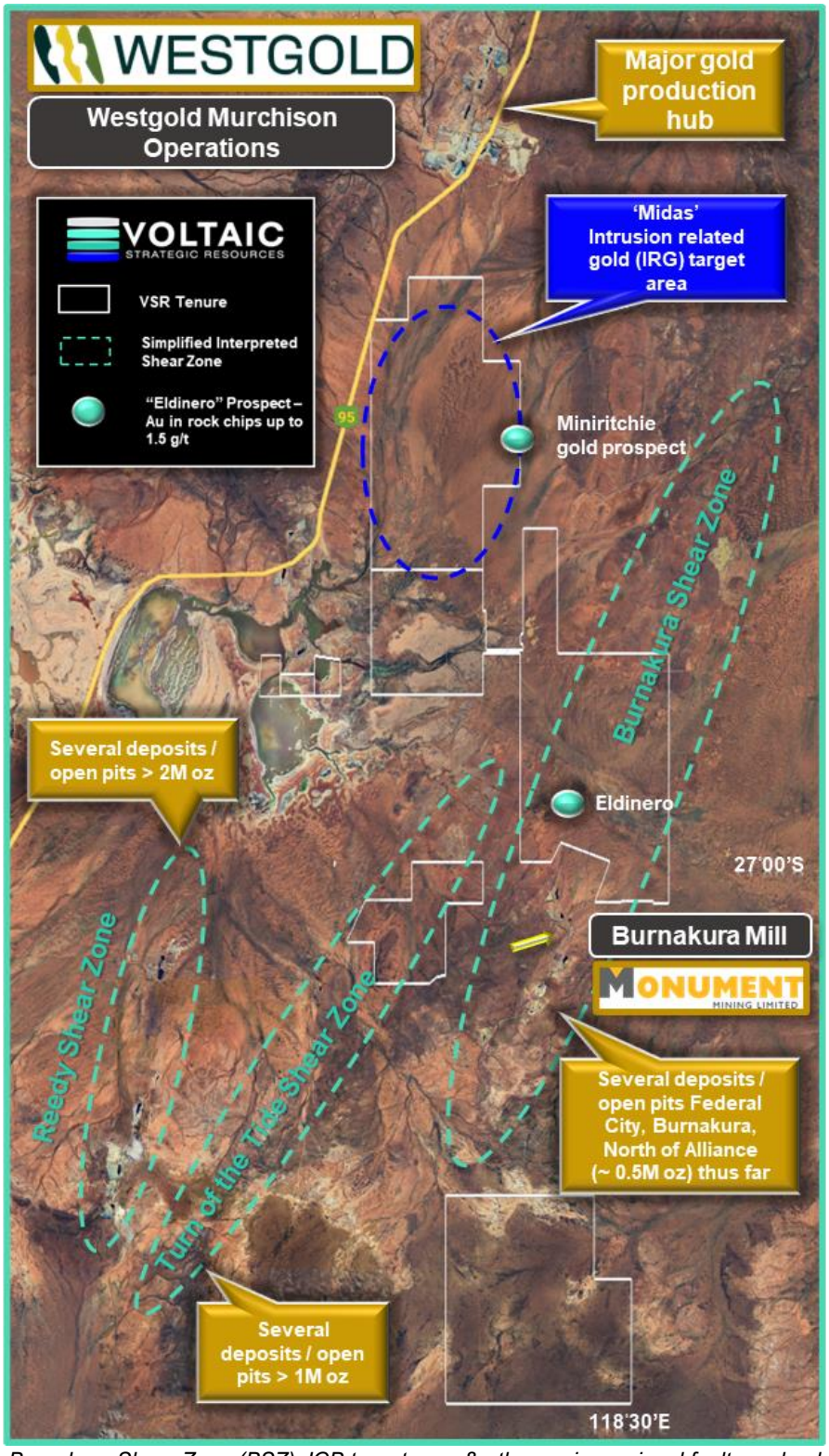

Figure 3. Burnakura Shear Zone (BSZ), IGR target area & other major regional faults and gold camps.

The next steps at Meekatharra

- Our next steps at Bluebird South (E51/2022) include systematic reconnaissance aircore drilling, particularly targeting the northern and western margins of the intrusion and the underexplored areas north of it. These efforts aim to systematically test these prospective zones, building on the insights gained from regional magnetics & historical shallow drilling.
- Systematic exploration strategy at the Meekatharra Gold Project:
    - Boots on ground surface geochemical sampling
    - Higher resolution geophysics to increase delineation of prospective IRG aureole contacts and de-magnetised internal pluton prospective zones
    - Structural / geological mapping
    - Ground truthing of prospective package of rocks and structural corridors
    - Target generation pipeline
    - Priority ranking of targets for drill testing
- Q2 & Q3 2024: Extended regional geochemical surveys and detailed mapping across tenure targeting interpreted structures amongst mafic / dolerite and felsic contacts; detailed high-resolution gravity in delineated prospective structural corridors.
- Q4 2024: Initiation of a maiden drilling program aimed at testing the prioritized targets derived from the geochemical and mapping phases.

Release authorised by the Board of Voltaic Strategic Resources Ltd.
For more information, please contact:

MICHAEL WALSHE
Chief Executive Officer
Phone: +61 8 6245 9821
info@voltaicresources.com

SIMON ADAMS
CFO / Company Secretary
Phone +61 8 6245 9821
info@voltaicresources.com

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.

Appendix 1 Supplementary Information

Table 2. Meekatharra gold project tenements

Project Name	Tenement Number	Status	Primary Prospectivity	Area (km²)
BUNDIE BORE	E 51/1909	Live	Au Base Metals	102
	E 51/1946	Live		19
	P 51/3145	Live		2
	P 51/3146	Live		2
	P 51/3147	Live		2
BLUEBIRD SOUTH	E 51/2022	Live	Au Base Metals	70
CUE	E 51/2057	Live	Au Base Metals	70

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 only a subset of historical drilling data that the Company has compiled over the last 12 months. • It is not a complete compilation of all historical drill data available. • No new Voltaic surface or drill sample data is provided in this document. • Historical Air Core drill samples were analysed using ALS Au-AA26 Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy method. • Sample points were located using hand-held GPS. • Sampling was carried out under St Barbara Mines Limited protocols and QAQC procedures.
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).*	• Historical scout Air Core and RAB drilling.
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 data available to comment on historical drill sample recovery protocols utilised by historical explorer(s).
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.*	• Historical Air Core was logged to the St Barbara Mines Limited Geological logging codes, and is quantitative in nature.
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 data available to comment on historical sub-sampling techniques or sample preparation protocols utilised by historical explorer(s).

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.*	• Drill samples were analysed by ALS Laboratory. • The sample analysis used was Au-AA26. • A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested in 0.5ml dilute nitric acid in a microwave oven; 0.5ml concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 10ml with de-mineralised water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards. • The laboratory followed appropriate industry standard sample preparation and analytical procedures and included an appropriate number of QAQC assay checks
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.*	• Anomalous composite samples (of up to 6m) were single meter submitted for individual respective assaying of 1m intervals. • Analytical QC is monitored by the laboratory using standards, blanks and repeat assays.
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.*	• Location data for historical drill collars were captured on historical grid AMG84 (Zone 50) with the location accuracy of +/- 5m. • Locations were surveyed using a handheld GPS. • Historical drill collar location coordinates were then transformed to GDA94 (Zone 50).
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.*	• Historical drill samples were composite sampled (up to 6m), with anomalous gold zones single meter submitted for individual respective assaying of 1m intervals.
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.*	• Scout Air Core drill sections were planned to cover an interpreted perpendicular angle to the targeted geochemical potential dispersion zones above saprock.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No data available to comment on sample security protocols utilised by historical explorer(s)
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No data available to comment on sample techniques and data audits or reviews undertaken by historical explorer(s)

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 situated in the Meekatharra greenstone belt and is along strike from numerous gold mining centres. The project is primarily prospective for gold. Prior exploration was limited, and most drilling undertaken has been shallow and assaying focused solely on gold.
		  • the Meekatharra Gold Project Area: covering a total area of ~267 km^2, with the following main projects: Bundie Bore project (80% interest); Bluebird South project; and Cue project.
		  • The Bluebird South Project comprises a single exploration licence (E 51/2022) covering an area of 70 km^2 and is located approximately 20 km south-west of the town of Meekatharra in Western Australia, and 5 km south of the Bluebird Gold Mine.
		  • The Bundie Bore project comprises two (2) exploration licences (E 51/1909, E 51/1946) and three (3) prospecting licences (P 51/3145, P 51/3146, P 51/3147) covering an area of 126 km^2, and is located approximately 40 km south of the town of Meekatharra.
		  • The Cue project comprises a single exploration licence (E 51/2057) covering an area of 70 km^2 and is located approximately 60 km north-east of the town of Cue in Western Australia.
		  • 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 gold.
		
		<u>Bundie Bore & Bluebird South</u>
		  • The Bundie Bore Project area has seen extensive exploration since the early 1970's for both precious and base metals. Prior to 1980, exploration was predominantly for base metals, including work by ACM Minerals Limited and Metals Exploration Pty Ltd. Exploration for nickel-copper mineralisation within komatiitic units and copper-zinc mineralisation within units containing BIF and andesitic volcanics, was also undertaken (WAMEX Report A 118751).
		  • From 1987-1999, St Barbara Mines undertook drilling targeting numerous areas within the Voltaic tenement and immediately to the west. Faulted contacts between lithological units were the target, in particular contacts between the metasedimentary units to the west and mafic volcanic rocks to the east. In 1994, St Barbara Mines completed 122 RAB holes for 4,526m on a 200 x 200m grid to test basement geology, with individual transects of 20m spaced drill holes completed also over magnetic anomalies (WAMEX Report A 118751).
		  • Work by Jindalee Resources from 1999-2007 included Surface sampling (231 Lag, 231 soils), acquisition of multi-client (200m) and detailed (50m) aeromagnetics. And twenty-nine (29) Rotary Air Blast (RAB) holes (1076m) (WAMEX Report A 118751, Figure 8). The RAB drilling was carried out on 1.6km spaced lines with the holes drilled 100m apart to provide stratigraphic information under an area of cover (WAMEX Report A 118751).
		  • From 2009-2011 exploration work by Alchemy Resources mainly focussed on historic data compilation, remote sensing analysis and soil sampling in the western part of the eastern side of the tenement. In early 2010 a wide spaced soil sampling program on a 1500 x 500m grid was conducted to gain an understanding of the broad geochemical signature of this portion of the tenement (WAMEX Report A 98439). Soil samples were located using a hand- held GPS, sieved (180µ) to separate surface float, scree and organic debris, and the remaining sample was taken from a hole dug to 20cm depth. Samples were analysed by aqua regia digest with ICPAES and ICPMS for a suite of 51 elements. The results showed areas of trace gold anomalism over interpreted structural features but were never drilled (Figure 8, WAMEX Report A 98439).
		
		  • Within the Bluebird south tenement application there are 318 previous aircore and RAB holes with these undertaken by multiple companies. There are no significant drill intersections in the previous drilling. Drilling was reported in the following WAMEX reports A68,850, A 66,860, A65,906, A66,032, A66,034,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		A63,026, A63,731, A72,237, (St Barbara), A69,577 (Aurora Minerals), A75,321 (Jindalee), A67,597, A71,593 (Hampton Hill Mining), A71,007 (Alara Mining), 108,269 (Big Bell Gold Operations), and A115,644 (Westgold Resources). **Cue** • Various exploration campaigns have been held within the current tenement and adjacent areas since the early 1980's. Of most note within the tenement, Croesus Mining NL undertook broad spaced soil geochemistry (1000m x 50m spacing) targeting gold mineralisation on outcropping areas (WAMEX Report A 89305 and 17626). Results were not considered anomalous and the ground was relinquished.).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Historically, the Meekatharra-Wydgee Greenstone Belt has been one of the more productive gold-bearing greenstone belts in WA, hosting numerous +1M Oz gold mining centres including Meekatharra, Cue, Yaloginda-Bluebird, Big Bell, and Mt Magnet. In addition, Cenozoic paleochannels up to 4km wide are variably distributed throughout the region and are highly prospective for gold and uranium mineralisation (Cassidy et al., 2006). • Gold mineralisation in the Meekatharra-Wydgee Greenstone Belt occurs in most of the Archaean rock types, often close to inferred major shear zones. Mineralisation appears to be largely localised in generally steeply dipping contact zones between felsic porphyry intrusive rocks and ultramafic and mafic volcanic / intrusive rocks. • Commonly, gold mineralisation is considered to be of an orogenic lode gold affinity, and is epi-to mesozonal in nature, rarely hypozonal (see Groves et al., 2020 and Goldfarb et al., 2001). Gold is commonly associated with quartz-pyrite veins, vein sets and stock working and variable carbonate-fuchsite-sericite-biotite alteration assemblages. Supergene gold mineralisation also occurs, notably in Bluebird East and adjacent deposit areas in the Bluebird Gold Camp to the south of Meekatharra.. **Local Geology** Bundie Bore and Meekatharra South There is little outcrop in the area, with surface exposure largely dominated by lake sediments and sheet wash plains. Basement sequence rocks reported for the area include andesitic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks and granite. Granitic rocks are interpreted to be part of the Annean Supersuite, while the volcanic sequence forms part of the lower Yaloginda Formation of Van Kranendonk and Ivanic (2008). The western part of the Bundie Bore tenement is located partially over and to the immediate south and west of the Norie Pluton (prospective for Intrusion Related Gold mineralisation), a syn-tectonic granitic intrusion that is classified as part of the Tuckanarra Suite. Much of the tenement in this area directly overlies intermediate volcanics of the lower Yaloginda Formation and rocks of the Norie Pluton. The basement rock units are largely obscured by calcrete, gypsiferous soils and Aeolian and alluvial deposits up to 60m thick (WAMEX Report A 118751). The geology of the Bluebird South Project tenement is dominated by the Racecourse Tonalite which is a part of the Cullculli Suite. There is a very minor section of the Meekatharra formation with is a part of the Polelle group in the southwestern portion of the tenement application. The eastern portion of the tenement is proximal to the Norie Pluton and covers the north-northeast trending Polelle Synform and the regional-scale Burnakura Shear Zone which hosts gold mineralisation to the south of the Project area (WAMEX Report A 69908, Figure 6). The local geology comprises foliated ultramafics, high Mg basalts and intermediate volcanic rocks which are folded and form the Polelle Syncline. The axis of the syncline is displaced in numerous locations by small scale NE trending faults. Gold mineralisation in the area is reportedly controlled late stage (sinistral?) shear zone reactivation and is associated with quartz veins and quartz stockworks. It is commonly hosted by sheared ultramafic rocks, altered mafic rocks and quartz feldspar porphyry (WAMEX Report A 98439).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Cue The tenement is largely characterised by gneissic granitoids, with limited outcrop and extensive cover of Quaternary alluvial and colluvium sequences. Where outcropping Archaean basement rocks are exposed, mafic amphibolite and cherty Banded Iron Formation (BIF) are common, and previous explorers have reported strongly sheared talc-carbonate schist with quartz veins, rare porphyry dykes and dolerite sills in the area (WAMEX Report A 29444).

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Historical drill hole information has been compiled from a sub-set of anomalous gold intervals, and is not a project wide comprehensive compilation.
		• Collar coordinates; dip and azimuth along with drilled end depth has been included; no RL has been compiled.
		• No new Voltaic drilling data is provided in this document.

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.*	• Historical drill intercept data derived from up to 6m composite sample assays, has been generated from the average individual respective single meter sample intervals from that zone, with single meter assays given a higher priority to their respective composite assay value.
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').*	• Historical scout Air Core drilling aimed to transect prospective mineralised dispersion zones through the oxide profile above basement.
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 Voltaic drilling data is provided in this document.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All 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.

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