ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
By e-lodgement
20 April 2020

Excellent Initial Testwork Results Highlight Significant Potential to Improve Bunyu Graphite Economics – Additional Information

Key points include:

- **Scope to significantly improve sales revenue from Bunyu graphite products – initial testwork shows significant increase in the percentage of high priced (+30# and +50#) graphite flake and a reduction mainly in the lower priced fine graphite flake.**

- **Other key results from the first phase of the testwork program include:**
  - **Production of a 99.95% thermally purified graphite product suitable for a number of end uses including battery anode material feedstock.**
  - **ICP analysis which identified very low boron levels in the thermally purified graphite which makes the Bunyu product suitable for nuclear industry components and as a feedstock in the manufacture of synthetic diamonds.**
  - **Excellent preliminary BET surface area, Scott volume and tap density measurements which point to the Bunyu graphite product being a good quality feedstock for Li-ion battery cell anode material.**

- **Volt continues to advance its Mauritian Note Offer to raise up to US$30M and alternative finance sources to fund Stage 1 development of Bunyu Graphite Project.**

Tanzanian-focused flake graphite developer **Volt Resources Limited** (**ASX: VRC**) ("**Volt"** or "**the Company"**) is pleased to provide the excellent results from the first stage of a testwork program on graphite ore from the Bunyu Graphite Project in Tanzania. The testwork program was undertaken by highly respected technical group, American Energy Technologies Co. ("AETC") which is headquartered and operates research and laboratory facilities in Chicago, Illinois.

AETC testwork program summary

In January 2020, Volt commissioned AETC to undertake a testwork program using a representative sample from drilling completed as part of the Stage 1 Feasibility Study[1] at the Company's Bunyu Graphite Project. A graphite product from the Bunyu ore sample was prepared and analysed for certain physical, chemical and processing properties to provide information for its suitability for several value-added graphite market applications including as anode feedstock for Li-ion battery cells.

The representative sample of ore was obtained from a composite sample produced from a metallurgical drilling program undertaken as part of the Stage 1 Feasibility Study (FS). Further information regarding the drilling program and composite sample are included below.

Volt's Bunyu Graphite Stage 1 Project will produce on average 23,700tpa of natural flake graphite product at up to 96% TGC. Product size, grade distribution and average sales price reported in the Stage 1 Feasibility Study are shown in the following table.

Graphite product size, grade distribution and average sales price

Size (µm)	Size (#)	% Distribution	% TGC	Price US$/tonne
+500	+32	1	95	2,530
+300	+50	11	93	1,990
+180	+80	27	92	1,077
+150	+100	15	92	985
-150	-100	46	96	704
	Total	**100**		**1,195***

*Weighted average price based on all product sizes

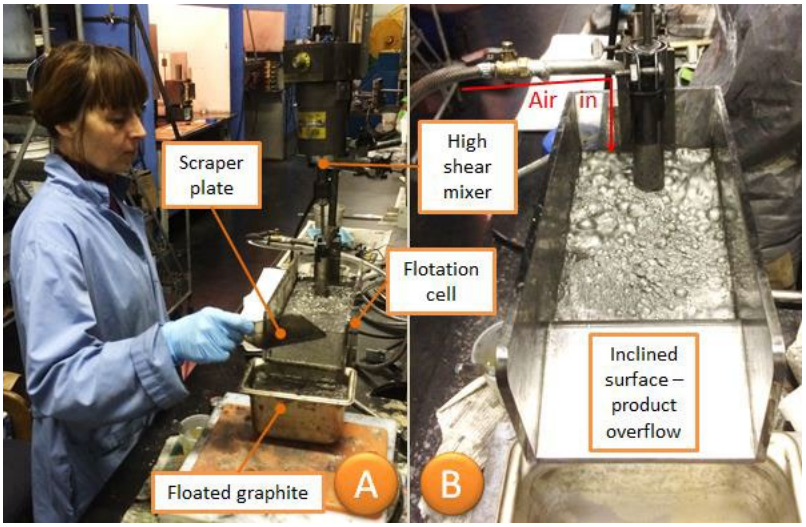
Comminution Testwork

The samples supplied were screened to -3.35mm and this was confirmed with a light top -size crush at the US Laboratory prior to grinding. Wet grinding was undertaken in a ball mill in 4.5lbs batches for 5 minutes at 70% solids. Polishing mill utilised 0.5" diameter alumina balls at 20 minutes for 50 wt. % solids as the operating conditions.

Flotation Testwork

A Westpro Machinery Inc. (Vernon, BC, Canada) continuous mineral beneficiation system by froth flotation was employed to separate graphite from the bulk of the host rock. The model FL3, having a 3 ft^3 capacity per cell, constructed in a four-cell arrangement was used. The flotation cell has a range of operating controls and common operating parameters to other testwork programs. Also, a smaller 3 Litre cell was used for preliminary testing of froth formation (shown below).

Froth Flotation Cell Testwork



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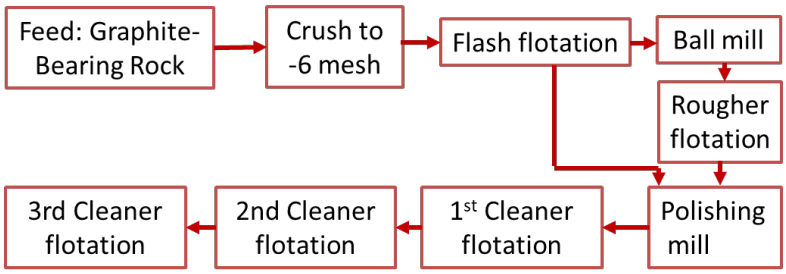
In the testwork conducted, concentrate grade recovery and flake preservation had an emphasis on the use of a heavy molecular oil method (AETC's frother is referred to as AMO). This method offers an alternative to the industry standard reagent, kerosene. The success of this method is based on a synergistic use of high shear mixing and AMO. By the end of the primary beneficiation process, aa 86.6 wt. % TGC concentrate was produced with recovery of at least 68.5 wt. % of graphite available for beneficiation. This is an effective method to produce flake graphite concentration for the purpose of subsequent down-stream processing and characterisation for a range of applications.

Producers that use the industry standard method, which includes kerosene as an additive and utilizes large paddles as an agitator of material, typically require at least a few more polishing grinds, the application of an attrition mill, and a greater number of cleaner circuits to achieve a similar result, and this would be more complex in a laboratory application where the focus was to produce flake graphite cost effectively for subsequent downstream processing testwork. The testwork undertaken included both physical and chemical characterisation, and Industry standard analytical techniques have been employed.

Process flowsheet of upstream beneficiation of Bunyu flake.



The recovery of 68.5 wt.% of the total available concentrate was deemed appropriate by the consulting laboratory, extracting what they believe was as a fully representative sample of flake graphite product sample for thermal purification by the induction furnace into the secondary processed grade.

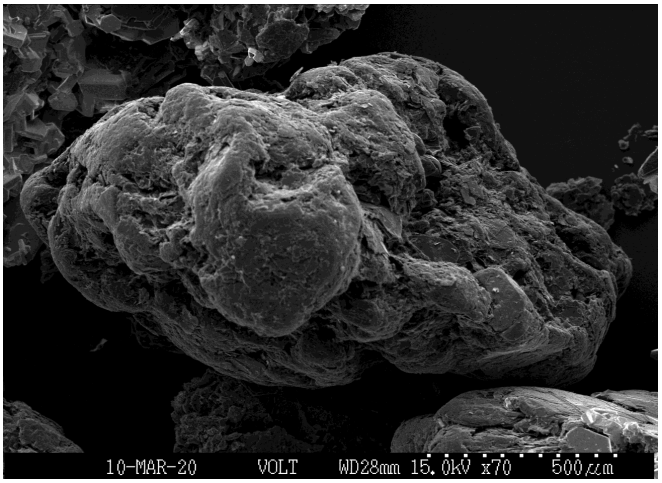
Below is a table with the Stage 1 product size distribution compared with the product distribution from the AETC graphite product from the aforementioned testwork program.

There is a substantial increase in the percentage of high priced +30# and +50# graphite flake with a consequent reduction mainly in the lower priced fine graphite flake. With further testwork and analysis, this could have major economic benefits for both the Stage 1 and Stage 2 Bunyu project.

Size (µm)	Size (#)	% Distribution Stage 1 FS	% Distribution AETC Testwork
+500	+30	1	7
+300	+50	11	32
+180	+80	27	25
+150	+100	15	8
-150	-100	46	28
	Total	**100**	**100**

If through further testwork the benefits in flake size distribution continue, the next step would be to consider the incorporation into the Stage 1 feasibility study and flowsheet design. The operating and capital cost changes to the current Stage 1 plant are expected to be minimal and more than offset by the substantial increase in sales revenue.

The above results are from the first phase of the AETC program and the Company looks forward to releasing further results as they become available.

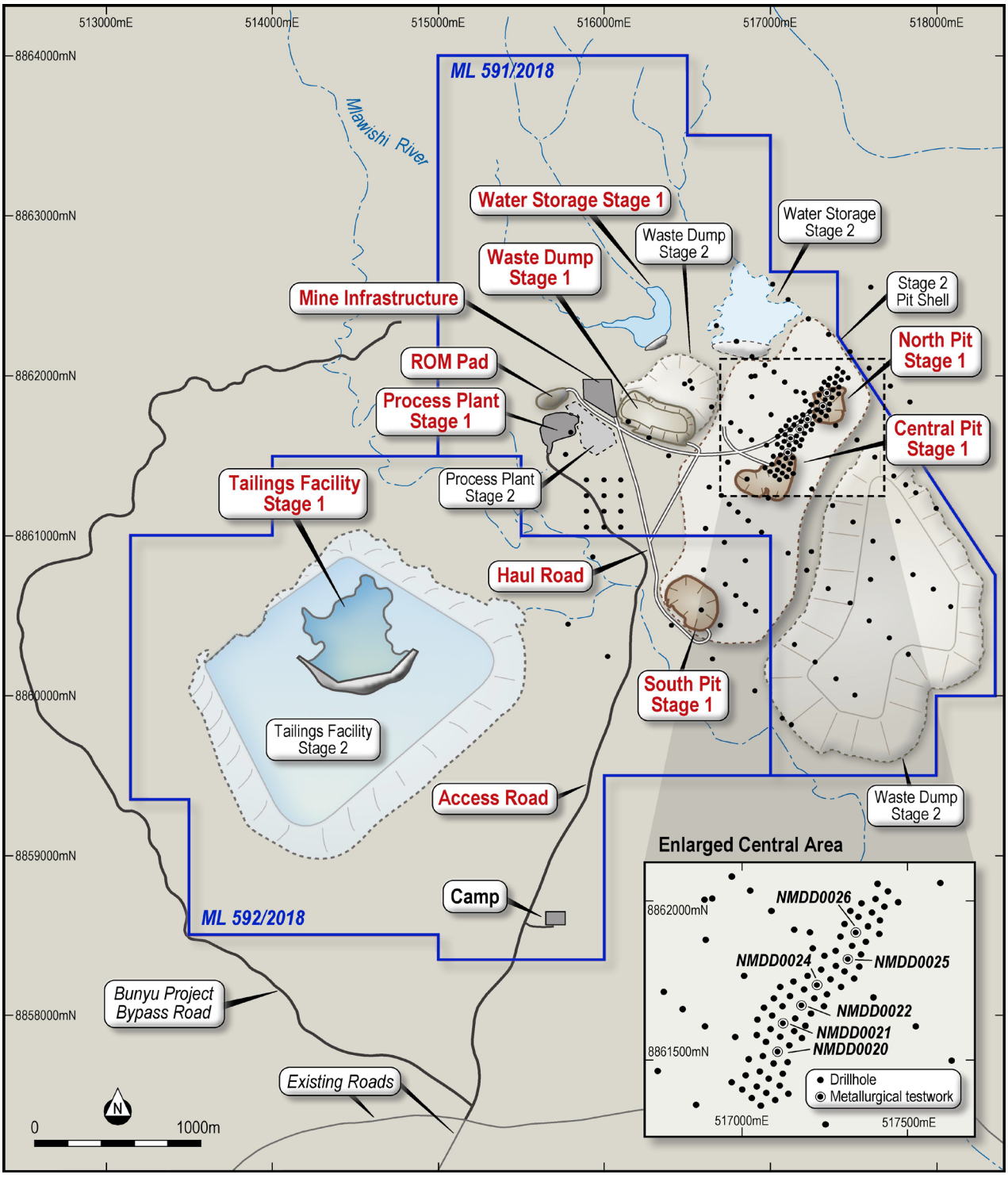


Scanning electron microscope image of +30# graphite flake from Bunyu screened product

FS Metallurgical Drilling Program

As part of the 2017/18 Stage 1 FS program of work, an infill drilling program was undertaken at Bunyu 1 to increase the geological understanding of the ore body and the level of resource confidence and, using this additional information, to refine the planned mining schedule and the Stage 1 pits. As part of this scope of work diamond drill holes were drilled in areas of known mineralisation to map out additional geological, geotechnical and metallurgical information.

Bunyu 1 Drill Hole Locations and Relative Locations of Metallurgical Drill Hole Locations



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The diamond drill hole collar details and hole depths that contributed to the metallurgical composite sample are detailed in the following table.

Bunyu 1 FS Metallurgical Drill Hole Collar Details

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	DTM_RL	Hole depth	Dip	Azimuth
NMDD0020	517108.80	8861519.25	298.87	24.0	-90	360
NMDD0021	517130.54	8861606.39	296.2	24.3	-90	360
NMDD0022	517183.16	8861664.60	297.44	24.5	-90	360
NMDD0024	517229.40	8861728.82	298.75	24.9	-90	360
NMDD0025	517323.54	8861808.33	307.64	24.1	-90	360
NMDD0026	517345.10	8861891.12	315.05	24.4	-90	360

2018 FS Drill Core Composite Details

Cut ½ and ¼ drill core samples were delivered to ALS Metallurgy, at their Balcatta facility during January 2018. The drill core was crushed to -3.35mm and the following composites were formed, which were homogenised and the head assays determined.

Bunyu 1 FS Composite Details

Composite ID	Hole ID	Depth (m)	
		Start	End
NMDD0020	NMDD0020	0	24.0
NMDD0021	NMDD0021	6	24.3
NMDD0022	NMDD0022	8	24.5
NMDD0024	NMDD0024	7	24.9
NMDD0025	NMDD0025	0	24.1
NMDD0026	NMDD0026	0	24.4
Upper Composite	All FS Drillholes	0	12.0
Lower Composite	All FS Drillholes	12	EOH
Master Composite	All FS Drillholes	0	EOH
Low Sulphur	All FS Drillholes	1	10.0
Elevated Sulphur	All FS Drillholes	21	24.0

From the Master Composite a 67kg of sample was made available for this program of testwork and dispatched from ALS Metallurgy in December 2019.

Management commentary

Volt's Chief Executive Officer, Trevor Matthews, commented; "We are delighted with these initial testwork results provided by AETC which is further confirmation to the previous testwork programs during the PFS and FS stages of project study & development that Bunyu's flake distribution is suitable for supply to traditional markets and for use in new high demand applications such as battery anode end use markets.

"Given these results there is an opportunity to make improvements to the project economics outlined in the Stage 1 Feasibility Study for Bunyu, with further details on these changes to be provided in due course.

Our Stage 1 funding initiatives continue to advance, even in light of the current COVID-19 pandemic which is causing delays in the process, and I look forward to providing updates on our Mauritian Note Offer and other funding sources in due course."

-ENDS-

Authorised by:

Trevor Matthews
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About Volt Resources Limited

Volt Resources Limited ("Volt") is a graphite exploration and development company listed on the Australian Stock Exchange under the ASX code VRC. Volt is currently focused on the exploration and development of its wholly-owned Bunyu Graphite Project in Tanzania. The Bunyu Graphite Project is ideally located near to critical infrastructure with sealed roads running through the project area and ready access to the deep-water port of Mtwara 140km away.

In 2018, Volt reported the completion of the Feasibility Study ("FS") into the Stage 1 development of the Bunyu Graphite Project. The Stage 1 development is based on a mining and processing plant annual throughput rate of 400,000 tonnes of ore to produce on average 23,700tpa of graphite products[1]. A key objective of the Stage 1 development is to establish infrastructure and market position in support of the development of the significantly larger Stage 2 expansion project at Bunyu.

[1] Refer to Volt's ASX announcement titled "Positive Stage 1 Feasibility Study Bunyu Graphite Project" dated 31 July 2018. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this document and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this document that relates to metallurgical test work results, is based on information reviewed by Mr David Pass , who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a consultant to the Company from BatteryLimits Pty Ltd. Mr Pass has sufficient experience relevant to the mineralogy and type of deposit under consideration and the typical beneficiation thereof to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code 2012 Edition. Mr Pass consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the reviewed information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix One

ASX Listing Rule 5.9.1

Pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.9.1, and in addition to the information contained elsewhere in this release (including Appendix Two) and the previous ASX announcement titled "Positive Stage 1 Feasibility Study Bunyu Graphite Project" (dated 31 July 2018), Volt provides the following:

Summary of JORC Table 1 Sections 1 and 2:

- Geology and geological interpretation – the graphite mineralisation occurs in Archean basement rocks of the Mozambique Belt system which principally comprise metamorphic rocks ranging from schist to gneisses including marbles, amphibolite, graphitic schist, mica and kyanite schist, acid gneisses, hornblende, biotite and garnet gneisses, quartzite, granulite, and pegmatite veins.
- Drilling method – the drilling method used for the metallurgical samples is Triple Tube HQ diamond core holes (63 mm).
- Sampling – core samples from diamond drillholes were collected based on geology, varying in thickness from 0.01 m to 3.0 m intervals.
- Sub-sample preparation – quarter core was used for TGC and sulphur analysis. Pulverising was completed using LM5, 90% passing 75µm in preparation for analysis. The metallurgical testwork performed at AETC in 2020 used a representative composite sample of diamond drill core from the Stage 1 FS that was crushed to -3.35 mm and homogenised.
- Sample analysis method – the 2017 drill core samples were sent to SGS in Mwanza, Tanzania for sample preparation before being sent to SGS in South Africa for analysis for TGC using method GRAP_CSA05V LECO Total Carbon, for sulphur using method CSA06V and for total carbon using method CSA01V. Duplicate analysis and analysis of Certified Reference Material (standards) and blanks was completed and no issues identified with sampling or assaying reliability.
- Metallurgical methods –metallurgical results related to flake size and sample purity, the continuity of the flake size data, and the available process testwork are considered favourable and BatteryLimits has reported that products produced from the 2018 metallurgical testwork are within the typical saleable size and grade. The metallurgical testwork by AETC in 2020 has confirmed this.

Appendix Two

The table below summarises the assessment and reporting criteria used for the 2018 Bunyu 1 resource model and reflects the guidelines in Table 1 of *The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (the JORC Code, 2012).

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Only diamond core samples from the 2017 drilling programme were used for metallurgical testwork. • For the diamond core drillholes sampling was carried out by cutting HQ diamond core into quarters. • Composite samples for metallurgical analysis were selected based on lithology intervals as logged by a suitably qualified geologist. • Duplicate and standards analysis were completed and no issues identified with sampling reliability. • Sampling was guided by Volt Resources Limited's protocols and QAQC procedures.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• Diamond drilling was conducted by JCIL drill using HQ core diameter triple tube (63 mm).
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.*	• Diamond drill recovery was excellent (>90%) and is therefore not expected to influence grade.
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.*	• Logging was carried out on each of the samples including lithology, amount of weathering by a suitably qualified geologist. • 100% of the samples were logged. • Logging is semi-quantitative based on visual estimation. • Core was orientated, marked into 1 m intervals, core recovery and geotechnical data – Rock Quality Designation were recorded. • Core was photographed, both dry and wet.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*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.*	• Sampling was guided by Volt Resources Limited's protocols and QAQC procedures. • Quarter core from diamond drillholes was used for total graphitic carbon (TGC) and sulphur analysis. • All the samples are marked with unique sequential numbering as a check against sample loss or omission. • Samples were crushed and pulverised using LM5, 90% passing 75 µm in preparation for analysis. • Duplicates from the diamond drilling were inserted at a ratio of 1:12 and standards and blanks at a ratio of 1:8 in total. • All sampling was carefully supervised with ticket books containing pre-numbered tickets placed in the sample bag and double checked against the ticket stubs and field sample sheets to guard against a loss of sample integrity. • For the metallurgical testwork representative composite samples were prepared from diamond core samples which were crushed to -3.35 mm and homogenised at ALS Metallurgy laboratories in Perth.
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.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Analysis for TGC and sulphur was carried out by industry accepted and recognised laboratories. • The 2017 drill samples were sent to SGS in Mwanza, Tanzania for sample preparation before being were sent to SGS in South Africa for analysis for TGC using method GRAP_CSA05V LECO Total Carbon, for sulphur using method CSA06V and for total carbon using method CSA01V. • Duplicates were inserted at a ratio of 1:12 and standards and blanks at a ratio of 1:8 in total. Duplicate analysis was completed and no issues identified with sampling representatively. • As part of Stage 1 FS diamond holes were drilled in areas of known mineralisation to obtain additional geological, geotechnical and metallurgical information. • Cut ½ and ¼ diamond drill core from the drillholes was composited into a representative master composite sample that was crushed to minus 3.35 mm and homogenised at ALS Metallurgical laboratories in Perth for subsequent metallurgical testwork at ALS and others including AETC. • The metallurgical testwork included; ○ physical characterisation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ chemical characterisation ○ beneficiation testwork. • Industry standard analytical techniques have been employed.
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.*	• QAQC protocols were adopted for the drill programmes. • During the site visit the CP for the Mineral Resource reviewed RC chips and DD core against the assay results. • Volt Resources engaged CSA Global to compile and maintain the database. CSA Global validated the assay data as it was received, which included analysis of the QAQC data. All discrepancies in the data were queried with the laboratory and resolved prior to data provision of the MS Access database to Optiro for resource estimation. • There are four diamond drillholes that twinned earlier RC drillholes. • No adjustments have been applied to the assay results.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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.*	• Data for Bunyu 1 has been surveyed in ARC 1960 grid and UTM datum Zone 37 south. • All drillholes were pegged using a hand- held GPS. The drillhole collars were then surveyed using a hand-held DGPS with a horizontal accuracy of 1.5 m.
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.*	• Exploration results are not being reported.
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.*	• Interpretation of the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures indicates that mineralisation is likely to be perpendicular to strike continuity. • The orientation of drilling is not expected to introduce sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• A unique sample number was retained during the whole process. • Samples were placed in sacks that were cable tied. • Transportation was carried out by company staff driving the samples to the preparation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		laboratory in Mwanza directly from site. • Loss of data by theft, fire or computer virus attack is minimised by ensuring that the updated database, scanned documents and photographs are immediately distributed to the geological team via emails.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and core mark-up was reviewed during the Mineral Resource CP site visit. • Laboratories have not been audited - QAQC data indicates sample preparation and analysis is to a high standard.

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 Bunyu 1 deposit is within prospecting license PL10718 which was granted on 18 September 2015 for a period of four years for the exploration of graphite. • The Bunyu Project PLs are held by Volt Graphite Tanzania Ltd (formerly Nachi Resources Limited) which in turn is 100% owned by Volt Resources Limited. • The surface area is administered by the Government as native title. The area is rural, with wilderness areas and subsistence farming. • The tenements are subject to a 3% royalty on production to the previous owners of Nachi Resources, which can be reduced to 1.5% under an agreement with the previous owner. There are no other known issues that may affect the tenure. • On 8 February 2018, Volt Resources announced that it had lodged two Mining Lease applications that cover the Bunyu 1 • deposit and surrounding areas.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There is no written record of previous exploration available for this area that is known to Volt Resources. • The location of some graphite outcrops within the Bunyu Project area was known by the previous owners.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The graphite mineralisation occurs in Archean basement rocks of the Mozambique Belt system which principally comprise metamorphic rocks ranging from schist to gneisses including marbles, amphibolite, graphitic schist, mica and kyanite schist, acid gneisses, hornblende, biotite and garnet gneisses, quartzite, granulite, and pegmatite veins. • Exploration has focused on areas where there is no or minimal overlying younger sedimentary sequences remaining (mostly Cretaceous sandstones and conglomerates).
Drillhole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* easting and northing of the drillhole collar elevation or RL (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length.	• Exploration results are not being reported.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Exploration results are not being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole 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.*	• Drillholes intersected mineralisation at near perpendicular to the strike orientation of the host lithologies. • Drill lines are planned to be as close as possible to right angles to the mapped mineralisation. • Exploration results are not being reported.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within 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.*	• Exploration results are not being reported.

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.*	• Previous results from the Bunyu Project include Ground EM surveys, mapping, trenching, rock chip sampling. All of the results of this work were previously reported. • Diamond drill core has provided samples to assess geological and grade variability and to make sample composites throughout the project development from PFS to Stage 1 FS, and subsequent testwork programs. • Metallurgical testwork programs have been undertaken using experienced laboratory service providers and consultants to understand engineering design parameters, graphite beneficiation character and product quality both for Volt assessment and potential customer evaluation. The AETC program of work is part of the ongoing process
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Further testwork to determine the flake size distribution and incorporation into the Stage 1 FS and flowsheet design.