Victory Intercepts High Grade Rare Earths in Basement Rock Below Clay Hosted Rare Earth Mineralisation

Highlights

- Latest assays confirm **1.01% (10,100ppm) Total Rare Earth Oxides** (TREO) with a **significant Heavy Rare Earth Oxide (HREO) to TREO ratio of 79%**
- The **assays are in the basement rock** (saprock) **at depth and below the clay hosted mineralisation** previously reported at the North Stanmore REE project
- **High Dysprosium (Dy_2O_3 - 551ppm)** and **Terbium (Tb_4O_7 - 83 ppm)** concentrations are similar to average values reported from **Browns Range, Northern Minerals (ASX: NTU)** and significantly greater than concentrations in other ionic clay REE deposits.
- Provisional technical interpretation suggests that the saprock (slightly weathered bedrock) hosted REE anomalism **may be a hydrothermal system**
- Additional samples occurring below the significant assay result **remain outstanding**, assays are **being expedited**.
- Dysprosium (Dy) is a very valuable Heavy Rare Earth Element (HREE) used in **nuclear reactors, electric vehicles (EVs), and wind turbines**
- **Terbium is a rare HREE** which, when alloyed with Dy, improves the temperature resistance of magnets used in EVs and wind turbines.
- Latest high-grade assay expands **Victory's footprint by almost 3km** to the East of the existing REE Discovery and remains open in all directions (Figure 1)

Victory Metals Limited (ASX:VTM) ("Victory" or "the Company") is pleased to report the latest assay results from the air core (AC) drill program at the Company's North Stanmore REE project located approximately 10km north from the town of Cue, Western Australia and bordered to the east by the Great Northern Highway.

The latest assay result of 1.01% (10,100ppm) TREO from hole NSE028 is at a depth of 58m with significant valuable Heavy Rare Earth HREO to TREO ratio of 79% and expands Victory's footprint by almost 3km to the East of the existing REE discovery and remains open in all directions (Figure 1).

The significance of this result is that the assays, are located in the basement rock (saprock) at depth of 57m to 60m below surface and importantly below the clay rich regolith hosted mineralisation previously reported at the North Stanmore REE project.

Provisional technical interpretation suggests that the saprock (slightly weathered bedrock) hosted REE assays may be part of a hydrothermal system derived from a deeper intrusion. If confirmed as a hydrothermal system, it may potentially be associated with the intrusive primary critical metal source and will warrant further exploration.

Additional samples taken from hole NSE028 occurring below the significant assay result are being expedited to the laboratory for analytical assessment.

The Company has now received approximately 58% of the assays from the AC drilling programs with the remaining assays from the AC, reverse circulation and the diamond drilling program at the Company's North Stanmore Alkaline Intrusion expected to be reported in batches through Q1 2023.

Victory's Executive Director Brendan Clark commented:

"We are constantly learning more about the North Stanmore Rare Earth project and it is extremely exciting that this highlight totalling 1.01% TREO is within the basement rock below the clay-rich regolith and potentially relating to the primary source of the Rare Earth Elements that we have identified in the clays.

"Heavy Rare Earth ratio's totalling 79% are almost unheard of making the story at North Stanmore very unique."

"North Stanmore is developing into a very large system and these results provide an additional exploration prospect in search of the source of the Rare Earths we have identified throughout the clay portion of the project."

"The Company will utilise the samples on hand that have not been assayed to further understand this incredible anomaly by using traditional analytical processes and state of the art for mineralogical characterisation."

Victory's Technical Consultant Professor Ken Collerson commented:

"This is a very significant development for Victory's exploration program. These extremely high HREE concentrations in AC chips at a depth of 57m to 60m, from a drill hole three kilometres east of Victory's initial North Stanmore discovery, is very exciting. This is because drill logs show that the anomalous REE concentrations occur in slightly weathered bedrock (saprock), not in the shallower clay-rich regolith that hosts the previously reported REE mineralisation in the area."

"This is a very significant because:

- *It expands the regional footprint of REE anomalism around the North Stanmore mafic to ultramafic alkaline intrusion.*
- *As the anomalism occurs in altered granites not clay, drill hole NSE028 may have intersected fingers of a hydrothermal alteration system associated with the North Stanmore intrusion."*

"As explained below, this interpretation clearly has significant implications for the potential scale of the REE mineral system discovered by Victory around the North Stanmore alkaline intrusion."

"This new knowledge is important for Victory's exploration strategy, because alkaline-silicate and associated carbonatite intrusive complexes typically occur in close spatial relationship. They are invariably surrounded by aureoles of high temperature metasomatically altered country rock, termed fenites[1]. Therefore, fenite alteration aureoles are clearly important vectors for critical minerals exploration."

"Fenites form by infiltration of fluorine (F) and carbon dioxide (CO2) rich fluids released during cooling and crystallisation of alkaline - carbonatite intrusive sources. This alkali and volatile (F and CO2) rich

[1] Elliott H.A.L., et al., (2018) Fenites associated with carbonatite complexes: A Review., Ore Geology Reviews, 93: 38-59

fluids are very important for formation of critical metal mineralisation because they provide the chemical conditions to transport REEs and other critical metals."

"The broad footprint of REE mineralisation at North Stanmore reported initially in ionic clays at a shallow depth and now at extremely high concentrations deeper in the regolith profile within altered bedrock, could be a manifestation of such an extensive alteration halo."

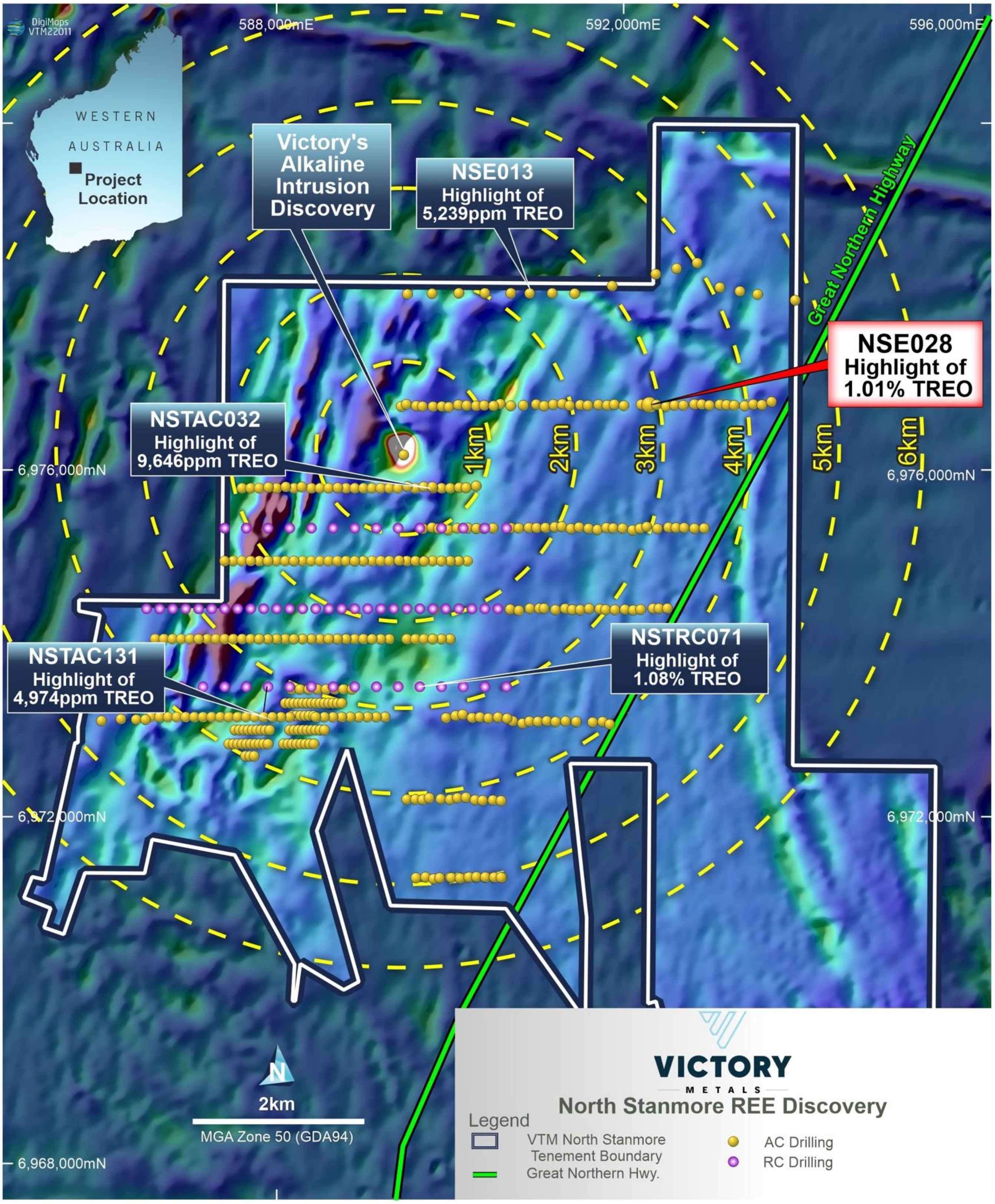

Figure 1. ***Victory Metals map showing the location of the AC and RC drill holes, the wide distribution of highlighted assays and the location of the North Stanmore alkaline mafic to ultramafic Intrusion.***

Figure 2. Air Core samples from NSE028 showing weathering variation REE enriched regolith at North Stanmore. Note the interval between 57-60m with 1.01% TREO highlighted in Red.

Technical Commentary

Chondrite normalised plots showing data for the HREE rich interval in NSE028 are shown in Figure 3. Chondrite normalisation is used in reference to rare earths and other elements to smooth out the variable concentrations caused by the 'Oddo- Harkins' effect, i.e, elements with even atomic numbers greater than five are more stable and therefore, are more concentrated than elements with odd atomic numbers.

Most igneous rocks, show smooth Chondrite-normalised rare earth element (REE) patterns in the light REE (LREE) between lanthanum (La), cerium (Ce), praseodymium (Pr), neodymium (Nd) samarium (Sm), gadolinium (Gd) gadolinium (Gd), terbium (Tb), dysprosium (Dy), holmium (Ho), erbium (Er), thulium (Tm), ytterbium (Yb) and lutetium (Lu). Europium (Eu) in many igneous rocks shows a negative or positive spike in the shape of the REE pattern which is commonly interpreted to reflect plagioclase or fluorite removal or gain.

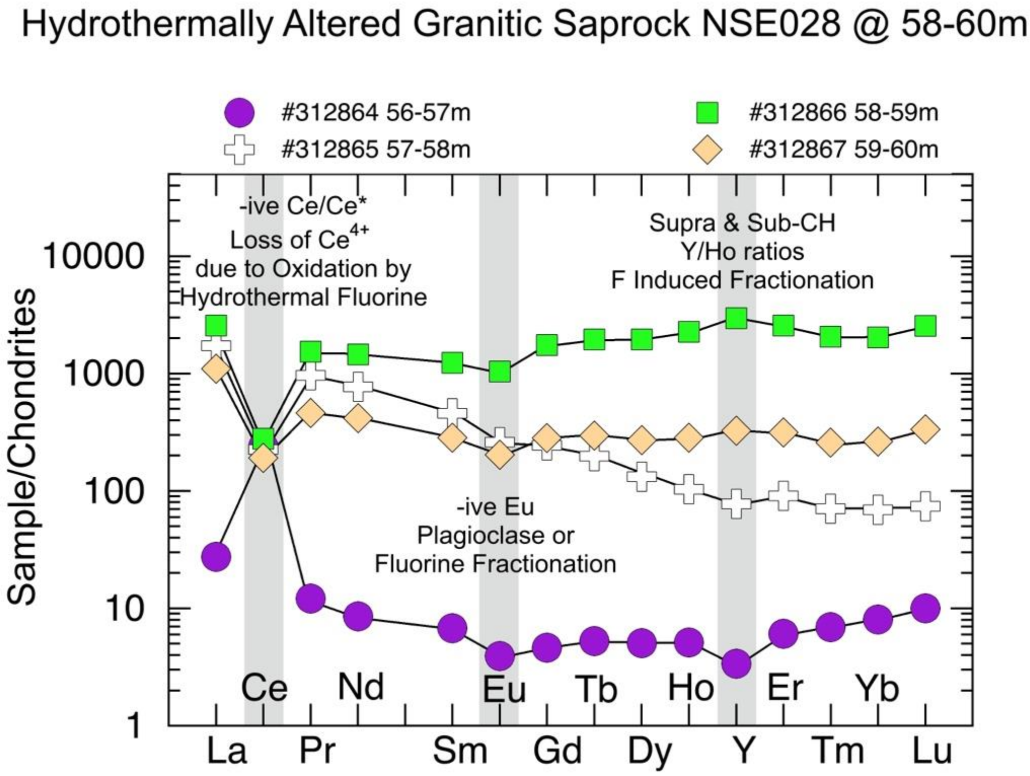

Figure 3. Chondrite normalised plot showing the effect of F-induced oxidation on hydrothermally altered granitic saprock

The REE-rich zones across North Stanmore all exhibit strong negative Ce/Ce* anomalies. indicating loss of Ce^{4+} by migration in an oxidising fluid. By contrast, the REE poor zone between 56-57m shows a strong positive (Ce/Ce*) anomaly.

Importantly assayed clay rich regolith samples from 24 to 28m have Ce/Ce* values of unity, indicating that they have not been affected by loss or gain of mobile Ce^{4+}. This suggests that a strong redox front exists between to REE-enriched units and the adjacent host lithologies at depth within NSE028. This will be tested with further assays of adjacent samples.

The origin of this redox contrast is interpreted to reflect the presence of fluorine, a very strong oxidising agent in the hydrothermal fluid that complexed and transported REEs into the weathered basement between 56-60m. This interpretation is supported by the non-chondritic Y/Ho systematics and the strong negative Eu anomalies that are characteristic of fluorite. As F-rich fluids and magmas are quite viscose, gas release from such fluids could cause development of hydraulic fractures, a process that might explain the strong contrast in oxidation between the HREE rich zone and the country rocks.

Support for the interpretation that the HREE rich samples were deposited from hydrothermal fluids derived from an alkaline intrusive source such associated with the North Stanmore intrusion is that the samples all have essentially chondritic Zr/Hf (mean 38.8) and Nb/Ta (13.7 to 15.3) ratios, typical of values reported from REE rich plume generated alkaline igneous systems. For example, the Nb/Ta ratio ~15 is plume-like, NOT upper crustal (~10).

Additional confirmation for the role played by hydrothermal fluorine is provided by the significant variation in Y/Ho ratio shows extreme variability ranging from sub-chondritic 18.9 to supra chondritic 37.7. Such variability is characteristic of F-rich hydrothermal systems[2]. As F-rich fluids and magmas are quite viscose, gas release from such fluids could cause development of hydraulic fractures, a process that might explain the strong contrast in oxidation between the ore and the country rocks.

Figure 4 below shows the impact of F-induced fractionation to produce the HREE dominated system discovered in NSE028. This system has yielded an impressive concentration of 1.01% TREY oxides with a ratio of HREYO/TREYO of 79%, containing 6.22% of the high value DyTb.

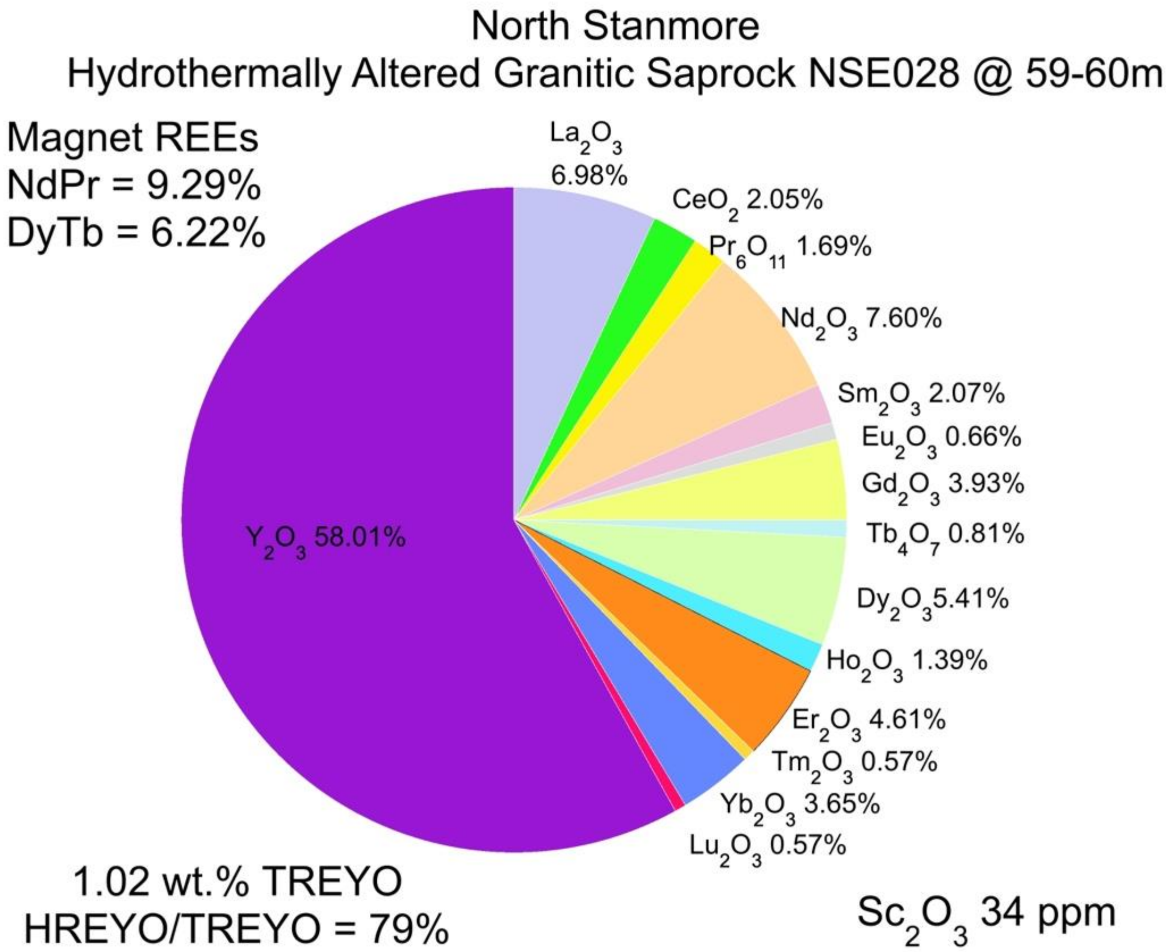

Figure 4. Proportions of rare earth element oxides in NSE028 59-60m showing a concentration of 1.02% TREYO containing 79% HREYOs with DyTb content of 6.22%.

The terminology used in this report for the rare earth element follows the convention of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), whereby the LREE are defined as La, Ce, Pr, Nd and Sm, and the HREE as Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu plus Y.

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Victory Metals Limited.

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[2] Bau, M., Dulski, P. (1995) Comparative study of yttrium and rare-earth element behaviours in fluorine-rich hydrothermal fluids. Contrib. Mineral. Petrol. 119: 213-223.

Competent Person Statements

Professor Ken Collerson

Statements contained in this report relating to exploration results, scientific evaluation, and potential, are based on information compiled and evaluated by Professor Ken Collerson. Professor Collerson (PhD) Principal of KDC Geo Consulting, and a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM), is a geochemist/geologist with sufficient relevant experience in relation to rare earth element and critical metal mineralisation being reported on, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the Australian Code for Reporting of Identified Mineral resources and Ore reserves (JORC Code 2012). Professor Collerson consents to the use of this information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Victory Metals Limited: Company Profile

Victory is focused upon the exploration and development of its Rare Earth Element (REE) and Scandium Discovery in the Cue Region of Western Australia. Victory's key assets include a portfolio of assets located in the Midwest region of Western Australia, approximately 665 km from Perth. Victory's Ionic clay REE discovery is rapidly evolving with the system demonstrating high ratios of Heavy Rare Earth Oxides and Critical Magnet Metals NdPr + DyTb.

Figure 5. Regional Map showing Victory Metals tenement pack

APPENDIX 1. DRILL RESULTS, HOLE DEPTH & COLLAR INFORMATION

A summary of the assay results is given in Tables 1 and 2. Note the low levels of U and Th.

Table 1: Scandium and actinide concentrations together with selected element ratios from NSE028

Hole ID	From m	To m	Sample No.	Sc	Th	U	Y/Ho	Zr/Hf	Nb/Ta	Ce/Ce*
				ppm	ppm	ppm				
NSE028	56	57	312864	18	9.71	2.13	18.93	37.84	10.83	12.14
NSE028	57	58	312865	21	8.04	2.24	21.50	39.07	13.74	0.17
NSE028	58	59	312866	21.9	7.7	2.33	37.65	37.69	14.02	0.14
NSE028	59	60	312867	19.8	6.76	2.1	33.03	39.50	15.30	0.24

Table 2: Rare Earth Oxide concentrations in altered bedrock samples from NSE028

Hole ID	From m	To m	Sample No.	La_2O_3	CeO_2	Pr_6O_{11}	Nd_2O_3	Sm_2O_3	Eu_2O_3	Gd_2O_3	Tb_4O_7	Dy_2O_3	Ho_2O_3	Er_2O_3	Tm_2O_3	Yb_2O_3	Lu_2O_3	Y_2O_3	Sc_2O_3	TREYO	HREYO	HREO/TREO
				ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
NSE028	56	57	312864	7.62	181	1.35	4.5	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.2	6.7	27.6	208	13	0.06
NSE028	57	58	312865	478	170	108	410.6	78.7	16.7	56.0	8.4	37.2	6.5	16.6	2.0	12.7	1.7	154.3	32.2	1557	295	0.19
NSE028	58	59	312866	711	209	172	773.3	211.0	67.0	400.0	82.6	550.9	141.5	468.8	58.1	371.2	58.0	5905.0	33.6	10179	8036	0.79
NSE028	59	60	312867	305	144	51.8	222.2	48.9	13.0	64.7	12.6	76.3	17.8	57.6	7.3	48.4	7.6	650.2	30.4	1727	942	0.55

Table *3*: Hole Depth & Collar Information

Project	Tenement	Prospect	Hole_Id	Drill_Type	Mapsheet_ Name	Mapsheet_ Code	MGA_North	MGA_East	Total Depth	Azi_Mag	Dip	MGA_GridID
Cue	E20/1016	North Stanmore	NSE028	AC	Cue	MGA94_50	6976750	592300	79	0	-90	MGA94_50

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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.*	• Aircore (AC) drilling samples were collected as 1m samples from the rig cyclone and placed on top of black plastic that was laid on the natural ground surface to prevent cross contamination in separate piles and in orderly rows. • A handheld pXRF analyzer (Olympus Vanta) was used to determine anomalous REE (Rare earth element) geochemistry from the on ground 1m sample piles. • REE anomalism thresholds are determined by Victory Metals geologists based on historical data analysis. • Using a hand-held trowel, 4m composite samples were collected from the anomalous one-meter piles. • These composite samples weighed between 2 and 3 kgms. • RC 1m samples were collected from a static cyclone splitter mounted directly below the cyclone on the rig. • Black plastic was laid on the natural ground surface to prevent cross contamination in separate piles and in orderly rows. • The underflow from each meter interval is divided by the splitter into a chute for collection by calico bag weighing 2-3 kgms, for analysis. Another chute collects the residual sample, 15-25 kgms, in a bucket which is then placed in orderly piles on the ground near the hole. • 4m Composite samples are then obtained from the residual piles, with the split calico samples remaining with the residual piles until required for re-split analysis If the composite samples are anomalous. Otherwise, they are disposed of. • 4m composite samples are collected purely as a cost saving procedure. • A handheld pXRF analyzer (Olympus Vanta) was used to determine anomalous REE (Rare earth element) geochemistry from the on ground 1m sample piles. • REE anomalism thresholds are determined by Victory Metals geologists based on historical data analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	• Air core drilling uses a three-bladed steel or tungsten drill bit to penetrate the weathered layer of loose soil and rock fragments. The drill rods are hollow and feature an inner tube with an outer barrel (like RC drilling). • Air core drilling uses small compressors (750 cfm/250 psi) to drill holes into the weathered layer of loose soil and fragments of rock. • After drilling is complete, an injection of compressed air is unleashed into the space between the inner tube and the drill rods inside wall, which flushes the cuttings up and out of the drill hole through the rod's inner tube, causing Less chance of cross-contamination. • RC drilling is a compressed air method that uses a 5.5-inch drill bit face hammer with 6m rods. Rig was mounted on a Mercedes 8x8 truck with a Schramm 685 using a 1350 cfm/500 psi onboard compressor. Booster was occasionally used and was a Hurricane 2100 cfm/1000 psi compressor. • Regularly inspected drilling rigs with automatic rod handlers, with fire and dust suppression systems, mobile and radio communications, qualified and ticketed safety trained operators and offsiders are required by Victory's OHS systems.
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 grained material.*	• Representative air core samples collected as 2-meter intervals, with corresponding chips placed into chip trays and kept for reference at VG's facilities. • Most samples were dry and sample recovery was very good. • No defined relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. Sample bias due to preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material has not been noted. • VG does not anticipate any sample bias from loss/gain of material from the cyclone.
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.*	• All air core and RC samples have been logged for lithology, alteration, quartz veins, colour, fabrics. • Logging uses standard industry logging software on a notebook computer.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 is qualitative in nature. • Samples have not been photographed. • All geological information noted above has been completed by a competent person as recognized by JORC. • Representative air core and RC samples collected as 2-meter intervals, with corresponding chips placed into chip trays and kept for reference at VG's facilities.
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.*	• Air core and RC sampling was undertaken on 1m intervals using a Static Cone splitter. • Most 1-meter samples were dry and weighed between 2 and 3 kgms. • Samples from the cyclone were laid out in orderly rows on the ground. • A handheld pXRF analyzer (Olympus Vanta) was used to determine anomalous REE (Rare earth element) geochemistry from the on ground 1m sample piles. • For any anomalous 1m samples as determined by the pXRF 4m composite sample assays were collected using a hand-held trowel. • REE anomalism thresholds are determined by Victory Metals geologists based on historical data analysis. • These composite samples weighed between 2 and 3 kgms. • In RC drilling, the underflow from each meter interval is divided by the splitter into a chute for collection by calico bag weighing 2-3 kgms, for analysis. Another chute collects the residual sample, 15-25 kgms, in a bucket which is then placed in orderly piles on the ground near the hole. • RC 4m Composite samples are then obtained from the pXRF anomalous residual piles. The split calico samples remain with the residual piles until required for re-split analysis If the composite samples are anomalous. Otherwise, they are disposed of. • A handheld pXRF analyzer (Olympus Vanta) was used to determine anomalous REE (Rare earth element) geochemistry from the on ground 1m sample piles.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• REE anomalism Is determined by Victory Metals geologists based on historical data analysis. • Quality control of the assaying comprised the collection of a duplicate sample every hole, along with the regular insertion of industry (OREAS) standards (certified reference material) every 30 samples and blanks (beach sand) every 50 samples.
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples are submitted for sample preparation and geochemical analysis by ALS Perth. • A handheld pXRF analyzer (Olympus Vanta) was used to determine anomalous REE (Rare earth element) geochemistry from the on ground 1m sample piles. • In field spot checks used XRF standards for daily calibration of the Instrument. • pXRF reading times were 30 secs over 3 cycles for multielement and REE assays. • These results are not considered reliable without calibration using chemical analysis from an accredited laboratory. • The pXRF is used as a guide to the relative presence or absence of certain elements, including REEs to help direct the sampling program. • In the lab, Air core and RC samples undergo complete preparation. • Samples undergo fine pulverization by a LM5 type mill to 80% passing 75µ prior to splitting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• QAQC Is currently ensured during the sub sampling stages using the systems of a NATO/ISO accredited laboratory (ALS In Perth)' • Air core and RC assaying at ALS In Perth uses a combination of techniques to dissolve the sample and determine quantities of the elements. • The assaying methods Include aqua regia (partial digest), 4 acid digestion (mostly complete digest) for multielement, and sodium peroxide fusion (complete digest) for REEs.
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 verification of significant intersections undertaken by independent personnel, only the VG project geologist. • Validation of 4m composite assay data was undertaken to compare duplicate assays, standard assays and blank assays. • Comparison of assaying between the composite samples and the 1-meter samples (by 4 acid digest) will be made. • ALS labs routinely re-assayed anomalous assays (greater than 0.3 g/t Au and set REE thresholds) as part of their normal QAQC procedures.
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 air core and RC drill hole coordinates are in GDA94 Zone 50 (Appendix 2). • All air core and RC holes were located by handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 3 m. • There is no detailed documentation regarding the accuracy of the topographic control. • No elevation values (Z) were recorded for collars. An elevation of 450 m RL was assigned by VG. • There were no Down-hole surveys completed as aircore drill holes were not drilled deep enough to warrant downhole surveying. • RC holes were routinely surveyed downhole.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Aircore and RC drilling at Stanmore and Mafeking Bore was on 100 or 200m hole spacing and 900 metres between drill lies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Given the first pass nature of the exploration programs, the spacing of the exploration drilling is appropriate for understanding the exploration potential and the identification of structural controls on the mineralisation. • Four- meter sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	• The relationship between drill orientation and the mineralised structures is not known at this stage. Diamond drilling will answer these questions. • It is concluded from aerial magnetics that any mineralisation trends 010-030. Dips are unknown as the area is covered by a thin (1-5m) blanket of transported cover. • Azimuths and dips of aircore and RC drilling was aimed to intersect the strike of the rocks at right angles. • Downhole widths of mineralisation are not accurately known with aircore drilling methods. • Downhole widths of mineralisation are more accurately known with RC and diamond drilling methods because of less contamination between meters. • Identification and measurements of mineralised structures Is done using Diamond drilling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples packaged and managed by VG personnel • Larger packages of samples are couriered to ALS Perth from Cue by professional transport companies in sealed bulka bags.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No sampling techniques or data have been independently audited.

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.*	• North Stanmore and Mafeking Well Exploration Targets are mostly located within E 20/871. • They form part of a broader tenement package of exploration tenements located in the Cue Goldfields in the Murchison region of Western Australia. • Native Title claim no. WC2004/010 (Wajarri Yamatji #1) was registered by the Yaatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corp in 2004 and covers the entire project area, including Coodardy and Emily Wells. • E20/871 is held 100% by Victory Metals. All tenements are secured by the DMIRS (WA Government). All tenements are granted, in a state of good standing and have no impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area has been previously explored by Harmony Gold (2007-2010) in JV with Big Bell Ops, Mt Kersey (1994-1996) and Westgold (2011) and Metals Ex (2013). • Harmony Gold intersected 3m @ 2.5 g/t Au and 2m @ 8.85 g/t Au in the Mafeking Bore area but did not follow up these intersections. • Other historical drill holes in the area commonly intersected > 100 ppb Au. • Exploration by these companies has been piecemeal and not regionally systematic. • There has been no historical exploration for REEs in Victory's tenement portfolio.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Both areas, lie within the Meekatharra – Mount Magnet greenstone belt. The belt comprises metamorphosed volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive rocks. Mafic and ultramafic sills are abundant in all areas of the Cue greenstones. Gabbro sills are often differentiated and have pyroxenitic and/or peridotite bases and leucogabbro tops. • The greenstones are deformed by large scale fold structures which are dissected by major faults and shear zones which can be mineralised. Two large suites of granitoids intrude the greenstone belts.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• E20/871 occurs within the Cue granite, host to many small but uneconomic gold mines in the Cue area. • The productive gold deposits in the region can be classified into six categories: • Shear zones and/or quartz veins within units of alternating banded iron formation and mafic volcanics e.g. Tuckanarra. Break of Day. • Shear zones and/or quartz veins within mafic or ultramafic rocks, locally intruded by felsic porphyry e.g., Cuddingwarra. Great Fingall. • Banded jaspilite and associated clastic sedimentary rocks and mafics, generally sheared and veined by quartz, e.g. Tuckabianna. • Quartz veins in granitic rocks, close to greenstone contacts, e.g. Buttercup. • Hydrothermally altered clastic sedimentary rocks, e.g. Big Bell. • Eluvial and colluvial deposits e.g. Lake Austin, Mainland.
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.*	• Appendix 1 (Aircore and RC collar coordinates) lists information material to the understanding of the drill holes at North Stanmore. • The documentation for completed drill hole locations at the North Stanmore are located in Appendix 1 of this announcement and is considered acceptable by VG. • Consequently, the use of any data obtained is suitable for presentation and analysis. • Given the early stages of the exploration programs at the North Project, the data quality is acceptable for reporting purposes. • Future drilling programs will be dependent on the assays received.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• NA.
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').*	• NA • Further drilling is required to understand the full extent of the REE mineralization encountered.
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.*	• Maps and diagrams have been used in the body of 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 that may create biased reporting has been omitted from these documents. • Data received for this announcement is located in: • Appendix 1 – Aircore drill hole collar coordinates and specifications.
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,*	• No additional exploration data has been received. • • Detailed low-level regional aerial magnetic surveys have been completed over the priority target areas, as identified by Victory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Understanding of the controls on the REE mineralisation at North Stanmore (structural, lithological, regolith) are In progress.
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.*	• Further drilling targeting REEs is proposed for the North Stanmore Project (this announcement). • Metallurgical test work has begun on anomalous REE drilling samples. • Resources are being calculated using the results of Victory's past drilling programs.