

ASX Release

19 January 2024

New lithium soil anomalies identified at Ti Tree project.

Highlights

Assay results received from recently completed soil sampling survey at the 'Akira' prospect, Ti Tree Project, Western Australia.

- Soil sample results have defined several lithium anomalies over five newly identified trends at Akira.
- Mapping within the anomalies has identified outcrop of pegmatite within Leake Spring Metamorphics (LSM) rock units which host spodumene mineralisation in the region.
- Additional infill and extensional soil survey lines planned for Akira, with analysis and planning for a regional-scale soil sampling program on-going.
- Planning underway for next drill program with targets being finalised.

Voltaic Strategic Resources Ltd ('Voltaic' or the 'Company') advises that assays have been received from the recently completed and on-going soil survey at Ti Tree and has confirmed multiple lithium and pathfinder anomalies (>100ppm Li₂O) within the Akira prospect area where previous exploration drilling identified a large halo of anomalous lithium from surface¹.

The program tested an area of approximately 7.5 km strike of the prospective LSM schist covering the Akira and Morpheus prospects, with the latter results pending. Samples were collected on north-northeast oriented lines at a spacing of 100m x 80m and 200m x 80m. Planning is underway for the next phase of drilling at these prospects and targets are being finalised.

Voltaic Chief Executive Officer Michael Walshe said the Company is encouraged by the latest soil assays and is eagerly awaiting further regional assay results and the next phase of drilling.

"The initial soil survey results confirm the presence of elevated lithium and pathfinder elements over the same host stratigraphy as the nearby Yinnietharra Lithium deposit, which has a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate² of 25.7Mt at 1% Li₂O, and the next phase of drilling will be designed to test the most promising prospects" Mr Walshe said.

"The Company is now focused on an infill soil survey at Akira over the newly identified trends, and to complete a wide-spaced soil survey at Ti Tree 'East' across the 'Lithos' & 'Trinity' prospects that overlay a very prospective metasedimentary schist / greenstone corridor" he said.

¹ See ASX:VSR release dated 10/11/2023 'Positive vectoring continues at Ti Tree Lithium project'.

² See ASX:DLI release dated 27/12/2023 'Yinnietharra Lithium Project Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate'.

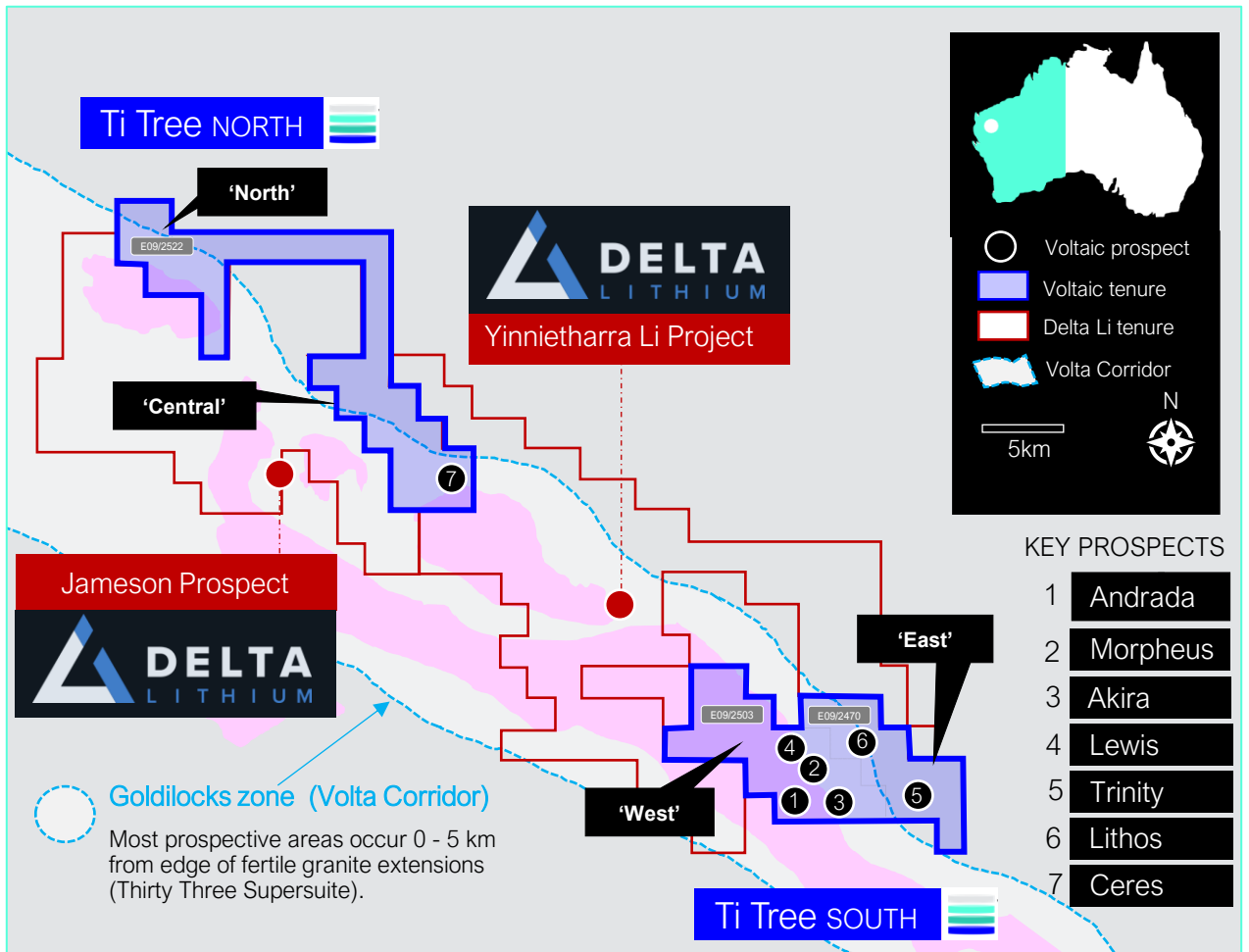


Figure 1. Ti Tree project map. Neighbouring Delta Lithium's Yinnietharra tenure also shown.

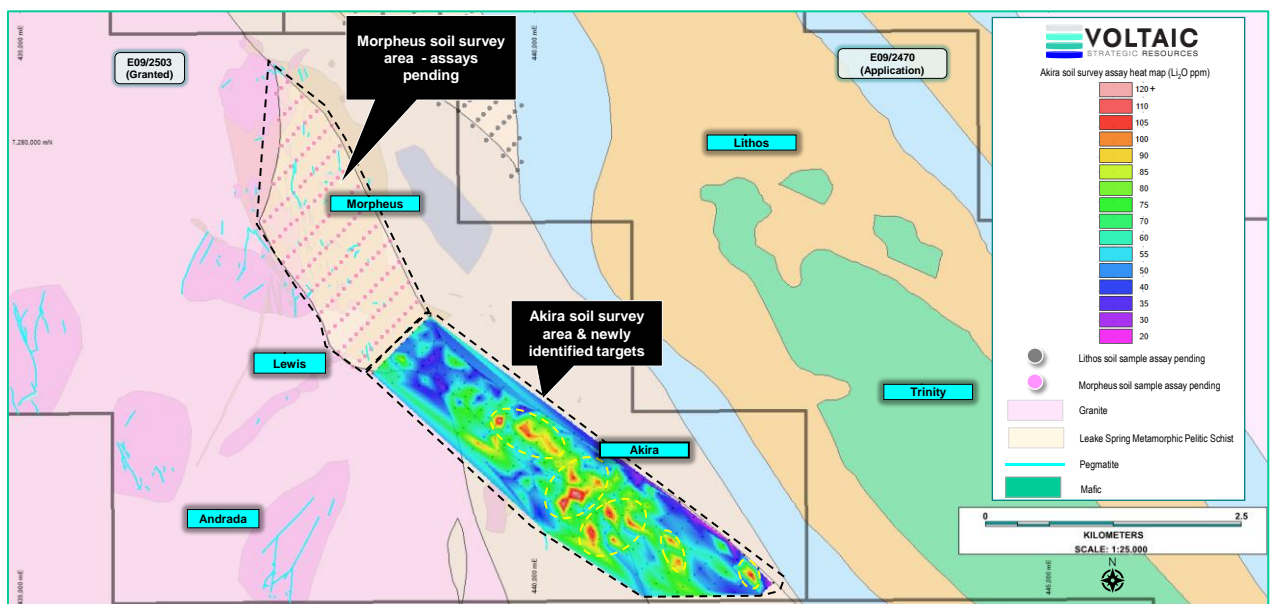


Figure 2. Akira prospect regional soil sampling survey – lithium in soil anomaly

The next steps at Ti Tree Project

- Soil sample assay results will be progressively received and reported over the coming weeks. Currently assays from Morpheus are outstanding (expected 3-4 weeks).
- Surface reconnaissance will continue at Ti Tree ‘South’ (TTS) over the entire meta-sedimentary schist corridor (~8km), and across the broad package of mafic intrusives (~12km) (See Fig.4).
- Drill targeting and planning is ongoing for a follow-up campaign at Akira.
- Regional surface geochemical surveys are planned to extend strike and generate additional targets amongst considerable mafic and further sub-parallel interpreted meta-sedimentary schist horizons over approximately 12km at the Lithos and Trinity prospect areas within E09/2470.
- Voltaic expects E09/2470 to be granted soon and planning is underway for heritage surveys and initial drill testing in the second and third quarters.
- Concurrently, regional surface geochemical surveys are planned across Ti Tree ‘North’ (TTN) E09/2522 which is proximal to Delta Lithium’s ‘Jameson’ prospect. Minimal exploration has been undertaken on E09/2522 to date.
- Advancements are being made towards the granting of tenements E09/2470 and E09/2522 and the Company will provide an update in due course.
- Drill targeting and planning is ongoing for maiden programs at TTN.

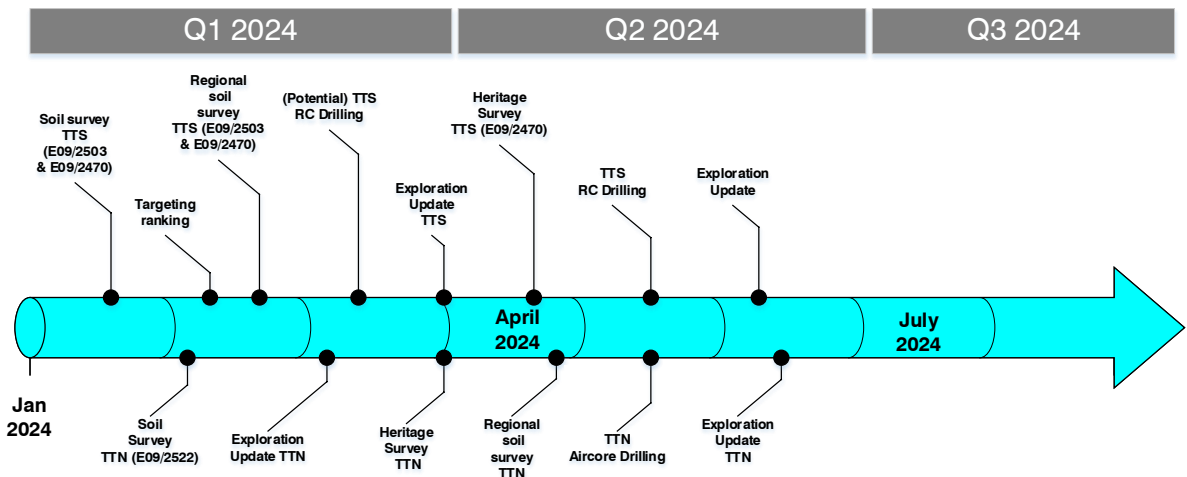


Figure 3. Three (3) quarter lookahead at Ti Tree.

Release authorised by the Board of Voltaic Strategic Resources Ltd.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement related to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Claudio Sheriff-Zegers. Mr Sheriff-Zegers is employed as an Exploration Manager for Voltaic Strategic Resources Ltd and is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. He consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward-Looking Statements

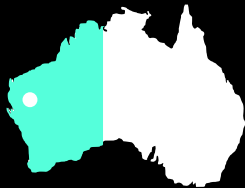

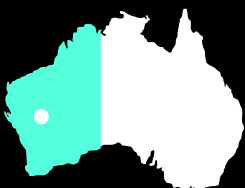


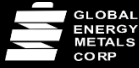
This announcement may contain forward-looking statements involving several risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update statements if these beliefs, opinions, and estimates should change or to reflect other future development. Furthermore, this announcement contains forward-looking statements which may be identified by words such as "prospective", "potential", "believes", "estimates", "expects", "intends", "may", "will", "would", "could", or "should" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on several assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this announcement, are expected to take place. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, the Directors and management of the Company. These and other factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. The Company cannot and does not give assurances that the results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

About Voltaic Strategic Resources

Voltaic Strategic Resources Limited explore for the next generation of mines that will produce the metals required for a cleaner, more sustainable future where transport is fully electrified, and renewable energy represents a greater share of the global energy mix.

The company has a strategically located critical metals portfolio led by lithium, rare earths, base metals, and gold across two of the world's most established mining jurisdictions: Western Australia & Nevada, USA.

Voltaic is led by an accomplished corporate and technical team with extensive experience in REEs, lithium and other critical minerals, and a strong skillset in both geology and processing / metallurgy.

 <p>Gascoyne Region Western Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emerging critical minerals province (REE, Li, Ni-Cu-Co-PGE). • Active neighbours in the region. 	 <p>Meekatharra Region Western Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established gold district with two vanadium development projects. • Active neighbours in the region. 	 <p>Stillwater Range Nevada, USA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ni-Cu-Co project containing formerly producing Co mine. • Global Energy Metals adjacent. 
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Appendix 1 Supplementary Information

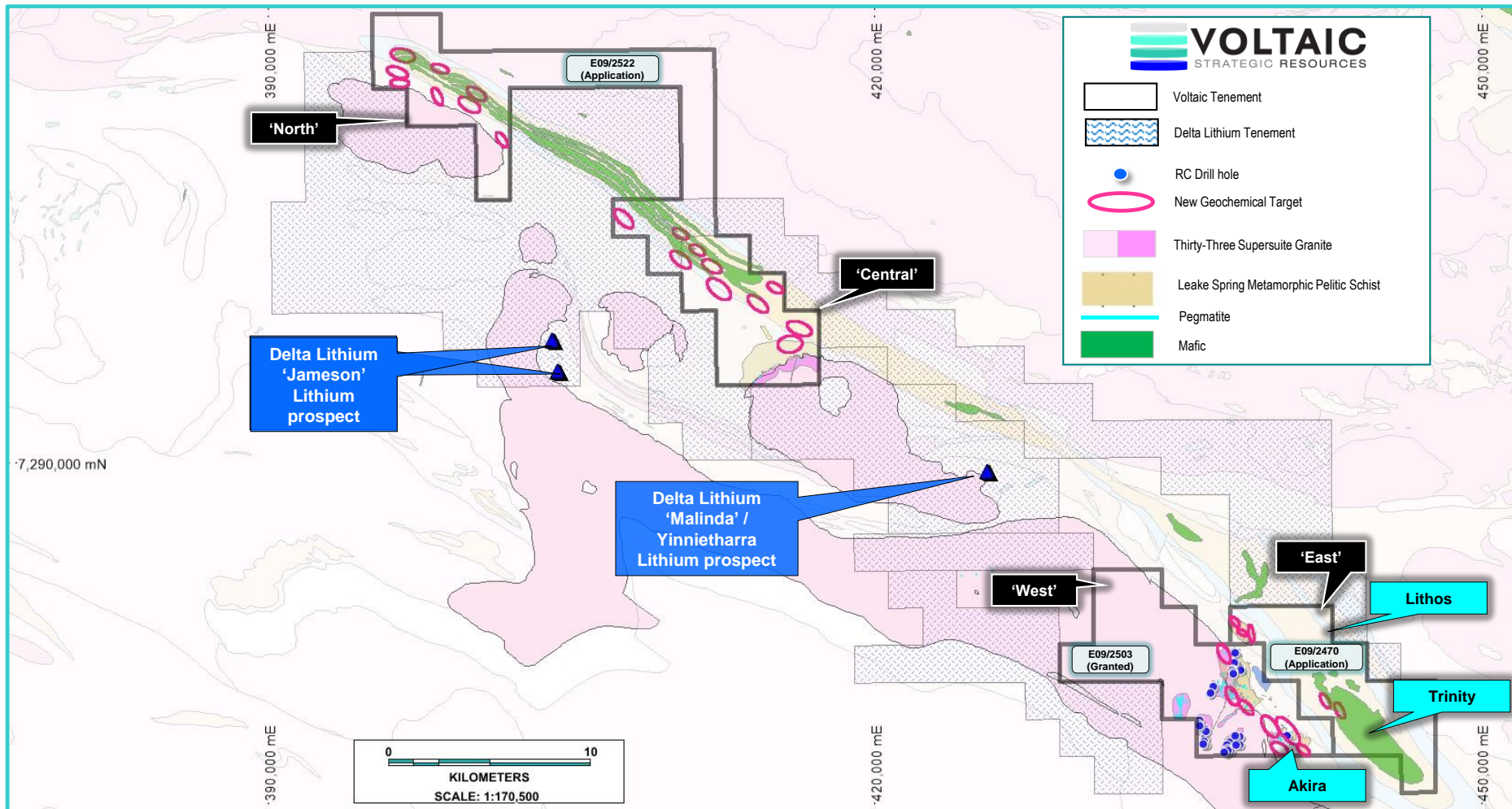


Figure 4. Ti Tree Project - Regional location with simplified geology

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geochemical data used for the target generation discussed herein comprised historical rock chip sampling, drilling and surface soil sampling data that the Company has compiled over the last 12 months. Analytical laboratory: LabWest laboratories in Perth. Soil samples were collected on north-northeast oriented lines at a spacing of 100m x 80m and 200m x 80m Soil samples were sieved in the field to a -2mm sieve; and then further fine-sieved through a ~177micron mesh All samples were analysed using Microwave digest (MD), Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry and Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry (MS) and Optical Emission Spectrometry (OES) to finish. 62 element analysis by ICP-MS/OES. RC drill samples (previously reported) were collected at 1m intervals and composited to 4m lengths for analysis. The 4m composite or 1m sample (where submitted) will be crushed and a sub-fraction obtained for pulverisation. Drillholes (previously reported) were located using hand-held GPS. Sampling was carried out under Voltaic Strategic Resources Ltd protocols and QAQC procedures as per current industry practice. Sample quality was supervised with any sample loss or moisture recorded.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling data is provided in this document.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling data is provided in this document.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling data is provided in this document. All soil samples were logged geologically by Company geologists, using Company logging codes Logging is both qualitative in nature, and includes lithology & colour. In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation (if applicable herein), the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation (if reported) in preliminary geological logging.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling data is provided in this document. No pulverisation of samples has been carried out given field sieving and extra fine mesh sieving to ~177um particles

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 							
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling data is provided in this document. Drill samples were analysed by Labwest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd in Perth. The sample analysis uses multi-acid microwave digest with an Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry and Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry (MS) and Optical Emission Spectrometry (OES) finish. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling data is provided in this document. Analytical QC is monitored by the laboratory using standards, blanks and repeat assays. Independent standards were submitted by the Company at a rate of 1:20 samples. Independent field duplicates were included through selective zones of expected mineralisation, and obtained utilising a spear method. Lithium element analyses were originally reported in elemental form but have been converted to relevant oxide concentrations as per industry standards <table border="1" data-bbox="1256 758 1872 805"> <thead> <tr> <th>Element</th> <th>Oxide Conversion Factor</th> <th>Equivalent Oxide</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Li</td> <td>2.153</td> <td>Li₂O</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Element	Oxide Conversion Factor	Equivalent Oxide	Li	2.153	Li ₂ O
Element	Oxide Conversion Factor	Equivalent Oxide						
Li	2.153	Li ₂ O						
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling data is provided in this document. Locations were surveyed using a handheld GPS using the UTM coordinate system, with an accuracy of +/- 5m Map coordinates: all recorded in MGA Zone 50 GDA 						
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling data is provided in this document. Soil samples were collected on north-northeast oriented lines at a spacing of 100m x 80m and 200m x 80m Spacing is suitable for reporting of exploration results. Drill spacing is not suitable for Mineral Resource estimation. 						
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling data is provided in this document. Planning was undertaken at a perpendicular angle to the targeted lithological unit. Sampling is regarded to be unbiased with respect to the orientation of the lithologies. 						
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling data is provided in this document. Samples are placed in polyweave bags in groups of 10 and sealed with cable ties and transported to the lab in Perth by Company staff. Samples are given individual samples numbers for tracking. The sample chain of custody is overseen by the Company's Exploration Manager. Sample security and integrity is in place to industry standards 						
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sampling techniques and analytical data are monitored by the Company's geologists. 						

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project area is located approximately 100km northeast of the Gascoyne Junction and 250km east of Carnarvon. The Ti Tree project comprises one granted Exploration Licence, E09/2503, and two Exploration Licence Applications: E09/2470 and E09/2522. All activities referred to in this announcement pertain to E09/2503 All the tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerous exploration campaigns have been completed in the general area since the early 1970's focusing predominantly on uranium and diamonds. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical exploration activity has been extensive throughout the region occurring during four (4) main phases (WAMEX Report 114263); 1970's (uranium focus); 1980's (largely base metals plus lesser uranium); 1990's (base metals); and 2000's (uranium with minor work on other commodities). Limited exploration to determine the potential for gemstones, Industrial minerals (mica & tourmaline) & rare earths within pegmatites within the Gascoyne Complex has also been undertaken. Although not on Voltaic's tenement, drilling in the area has largely been restricted to the 1970's & 1980's, with AGIP Nucleare conducting extensive drilling within and beyond the Mortimer Hills region. Despite the extensive exploration history, reliability of the data (location and analysis QA/QC information) is equivocal, being limited to hand drafted maps (using local grids), and frequently absent assay data (WAMEX Report 114635). Some more significant and relevant exploration work is outlined below. Noranda Australia Ltd (1972-1974): focussed on the eastern side of Voltaic's ground, exploration followed up on an earlier airborne radiometry survey, and included reconnaissance ground radiometry over 1.5-line kilometres, detailed ground radiometry over 2.5-line kilometres and the collection of 112 soil samples that were subsequently analysed for uranium (poor results). Groundwork observed concentration of uranium in silica (silcrete) capped clayey soil profile developed above weathered granite/gneiss. The silcrete cap was observed to mask the radiometric anomaly with best readings restricted to exposed and eroded margins. Anomalous results were returned by "green clays" in the regolith profile with results up to 1,200 cps and 1,026 ppm uranium. Nine auger drillholes were subsequently completed to 3m depth, several of them intersecting carnotite in the subsurface soil profile. Approximately twenty (20) occurrences of secondary carnotite mineralisation were in the Mt Phillips and Glenburgh 1:250,000 map sheet areas, albeit south of Voltaic's ground. Occurrences were normally found at the contact of the calcrete with the underlying basement and below the silcrete capping when present (WAMEX Report 124242). Two (2) granite-associated targets are described as located within E 09/2503, with primary uranium mineralisation of possible gummite, pitchblende and euxenite identified in beryl and tourmaline bearing pegmatite (WAMEX Report 124242). Secondary mineralisation was associated with ferruginous weathering and gossans developed in association with these pegmatites. Two iron oxide veins were further located on a pegmatite margin that returned maximum surface counts of around 500 to 1,600 cps, with a sample returning 803 ppm uranium. The westernmost target averaged around 170 cps over leached and mineralised granite (WAMEX Report 124242). From 1976-78, more detailed work was completed including detailed ground magnetometry, trenching, geological mapping and 110-line kilometres of ground radiometry. Percussion drilling comprised 6 holes for a total of 518 metres to the east of E 09/2503, with a quartz limonite vein with readings of more than 500 cps from the ground radiometry, returned 95 cps in the top one metre of the hole (WAMEX Report 106018). Some of the drilling confirmed the presence of geochemically anomalous uranium in pegmatite, with results up to 330 cps and 120 ppm Uranium, and mineralisation was present in a quartz vein associated with a dolerite intrusive (WAMEX Report 7598). Whim Creek Consolidated NL (1980 - 1982): focus was on exploration for scheelite skarns over an area that covered part of the western portion of the current tenement area and toward the west. Work included geological mapping, stream sediment geochemistry with the collection of 68 samples and rock

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>geochemistry. Stream sediment samples appear only to have been subjected to scheelite grain counts and results were at threshold levels. Two rock chip samples returned 3.7% and 0.7% W respectively (WAMEX Report 239038), with tungsten mineralisation considered to be poddy and not of economic interest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geographe Resources Exploration (1997 – 1998): work included acquisition of aero magnetometry data and the collection of 58 BLEG stream sediment samples (5kg <2 mm). Gold and base metals were being targeted, and U was included as one of the suites of 12 elements that were analysed. All samples returned less than the detection limit of 0.1 ppb except for two samples on a single drainage that contained 0.6 ppb and 0.3 ppb U, respectively (WAMEX Report 55760). - More recent exploration 2006 - 2017 (RiverRock Energy Ltd, Dynasty Metals, Glengarry Resources, Zeus Resources and Segue Resources) included 69 rock chip samples collected over an area contiguous with E09/2503 and extending along trend to the southeast, but along with stream sediment sampling results were spurious (WAMEX Reports 76652, 66179 & 94734). - Most recently, Arrow Minerals (2011-2020) undertook stream sediment sampling (133 samples), rock chip sampling (11 samples) over a portion of the tenement area. The stream sediment survey was carried out to test a suite of intrusive rocks that had previously been identified as a fertile and fractionated peraluminous leucocratic intrusions with LCT pegmatites. Samples consisted of 50-150 grams of -80 mesh (- 177 micron) material from secondary and tertiary streams on a 1-3 samples per square kilometre basis. All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth and analysed for 47 elements by technique ME-MS61L which is a 4-acid digest with an ICPMS and ICPAES finish (WAMEX Report 124242). - A strong correlation was identified amongst the LCT Pegmatite pathfinder elements (Li-Cs-Ta + Be, Rb, Nb, Sn), successfully identifying several multi-point anomalies. Consulting geochemist Dr. N Brand concluded that these results supported the tenement's potential to host an LCT pegmatite. Despite that conclusion, the ground was surrendered in 2020 (WAMEX Report 124242).
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project area has historically been considered prospective for unconformity vein style uranium, although it equally considered prospective for rare earth element (REE) mineralisation hosted in iron-rich carbonatite dykes or intrusions, or lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites. • The project area encompasses a portion of the Gascoyne Province of the Capricorn Orogen. This geological belt is positioned between the Archaean Yilgarn Craton to the south, and the Archaean Pilbara Craton to the north, and largely consists of a suite of Archaean to Proterozoic gneisses, granitic and metasedimentary rocks. • The tenements lie astride the contact between a tight WNW trending syncline of Meso Proterozoic age rocks of the Bangemall Basin, known as the Ti Tree Syncline, and metamorphic rocks of the Gascoyne Complex. Bangemall Group sediments preserved in the syncline include the basal Irregularly Dolomite, overlain by black and grey siltstone and shale of the Jillawarra Formation. They are intruded by thick dolerite sills. Rocks immediately underlying the Bangemall Group rocks consist of phyllite, meta conglomerate and meta sandstone of the Mt James subgroup. • Within the Ti Tree project, historical exploration efforts have identified several anomalous uranium and potential LCT pegmatite samples. The status of these anomalies including the scale and exact location of the samples has not yet been confirmed. The ground truthing of the anomalies remains a priority prior to significant exploration activities. • The project is within a prospective corridor of pegmatites where regional exploration adjacent to the Thirty-Three Supersuite granites has identified the presence of highly anomalous Li and Ta from geochemical analysis, geophysical & hyperspectral surveys, and drilling.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling data is provided in this document.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling data is provided in this document.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling data is provided in this document.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to figures in this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No inference to economic mineralisation has been stated. • No new drilling data is provided in this document.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All of the relevant data has been included in this report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.