

ASX Release

22 April 2024

Promising Gold Potential Confirmed at Meekatharra Project

Exploration update on Voltaic's Meekatharra gold project (MGP) located in the prolific Gold & Critical Metals Murchison region in Western Australia.

- Centrally located in a highly productive (35M oz +¹) and prospective Archean gold province with 4 camps hosting > 2Moz thus far.
- The MGP tenement package is largely underexplored, despite its proximity to numerous historical and active open pits and underground mines, and geologically prospective structures.
- Several reconnaissance rock chips have **confirmed primary gold mineralization** along a quartz vein structural trend, with high-grade results up to 1.5 g/t Au over >150m strike length underlining the area's high prospectivity and the need for detailed follow-up exploration.
- High-resolution gravity surveys planned which have proven successful in the region for detecting mineralised structures similar to those at Westgold's Great Fingall deposit (1.2Moz @ 19.5g/t Au).

Key opportunity & near-term ambitions: Discovery of gold mineralisation in the northern extension of the Burnakura shear zone (BSZ) and associated extensional structures.

Corporate Update

- Robust proforma **cash reserves (\$7.25M²)** allowing exploration to progress at the **Meekatharra & Paddys Well projects**.
- **The Company continues to actively evaluate potential projects for acquisition, aiming to secure an advanced-stage asset that offers a clear route to near-term development.**

Voltaic Strategic Resources Ltd ('Voltaic' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce the progression of its exploration activities at the Meekatharra Gold Project (MGP) in the Murchison region of WA. This highly prospective area is becoming increasingly recognised not only for its substantial gold endowment but also as an emerging hub for critical minerals such as vanadium (see *Fig. 1*).

MGP comprises six granted exploration licences and one exploration licence application (Bundie Bore, Bluebird South & Cue) covering an area of 266 km² within a prolific gold precinct which has produced several million ounces historically and is home to Westgold Resources, soon to be Australia's newest mid-tier gold producer through a merger with Karora Resources Ltd¹. Westgold's Murchison Operations include four underground mines, two processing plants, and three development projects, all of which are located within trucking distance of Voltaic's tenements, enhancing logistical efficiency and operational synergy for any potential gold discovery.

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

² ASX:VSR release dated 18/01/2024 'Quarterly Activities/Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report'.

Voltaic’s MGP projects are strategically positioned along the prolific Meekatharra greenstone belt, nearby the operations of operators such as Monument Mining (CVE:MMY), and within a short trucking distance to numerous operating mills including Westgold’s (ASX:WGX) Bluebird (1.8 Mtpa) & Tuckabianna (1.4 Mtpa), and Monument Mining’s mothballed Burnakura mill.

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

“The Meekatharra Project represents a significant component of Voltaic's portfolio, given its location in one of Australia's most endowed gold belts. We are excited by the initial findings from our recent explorative efforts, which reinforce the project's potential for hosting significant mineral deposits. Our strategic approach is set to unravel the untapped value of this region, and we look forward to keeping our shareholders updated as we progress”.

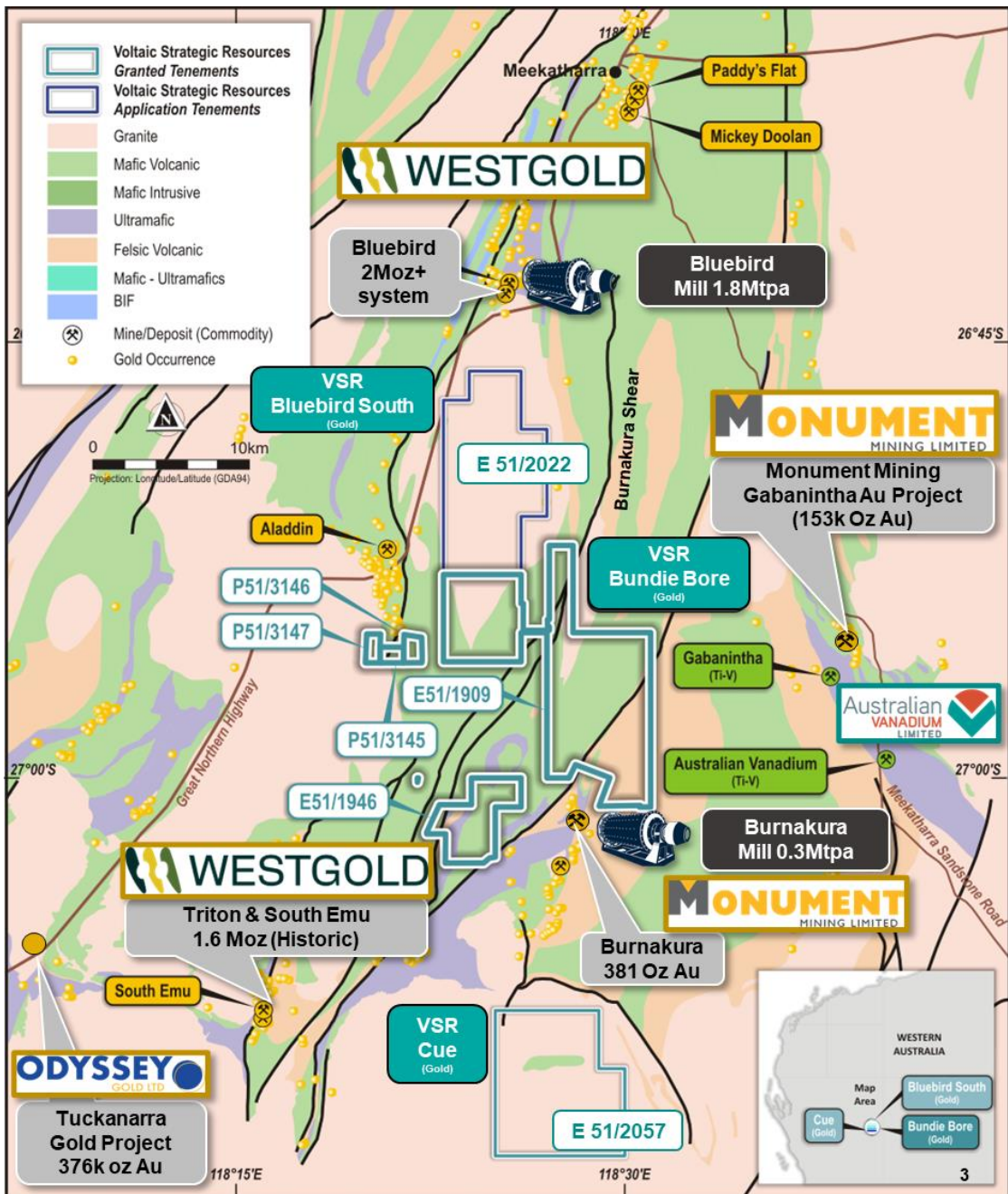


Figure 1. Meekatharra Gold project location within prolific gold district.

The Burnakura Shear Zone (BSZ) – What is the Significance?

The Burnakura Shear Zone is northeast trending splay that is linked to the north-northeast trending regional scale Mt Magnet fault. The Mt Magnet fault is the major east bounding structure to the “Meekatharra structural zone”, a major regional, northeast-trending shear dominated zone, about 60km wide, incorporating the Meekatharra area and extending through the Cue region as far south as Mount Magnet. Several gold deposits have been discovered along the BSZ, one of which is on the boundary of Voltaic’s Bundie Bore tenement E51/1909. The BSZ extends across the entirety of this tenement and has never been drilled below 100 metres.

- **Strategic Geological Setting:** The Company’s tenure overlays a significant portion of the BSZ and contains a significant amount of dolerite basement rocks which are known to host major gold deposits in the region.
- **Proven Gold Potential:** Directly south of Voltaic’s E51/1909 tenement, the structural and dilatational zones within the BSZ contribute to a known gold inventory. This includes substantial established gold resources totalling **0.5M ounces of gold** with an existing remnant 381k oz at the Federal City, Burnakura, and North of Alliance deposits (*Fig. 3*).
- **High-Grade Mineralisation:** Gold mineralization within this structural corridor is notably associated with interconnected structures across broader geological domains, suggesting extensive untapped potential.
- **Untapped Exploration Targets:** These mineralised host rocks intersect with mafic rock contacts along approximately seven (7) km of the BSZ within E51/1909, a segment that remains largely unexplored and is highly prospective for hosting gold mineralisation.
- **Initial Sampling Highlights:** Preliminary rock chip sampling from dolerites (*Fig. 2, 4, Table 1*) has unveiled primary gold mineralization at the ‘**Eldinero prospect**’ adjacent to the BSZ, marked by a several rock chip samples returning >1.2 g/t Au along a quartz vein structural trend which spans an estimated **150m of strike**. This warrants a follow-up exploration program to fully evaluate the extent and economic viability of the mineralisation.



Figure 2. Rock chips (quartz vein) samples from the ‘Eldinero’ prospect within Bundie Bore (E51/1909) – See Table 1

These points underscore Voltaic’s strategic position within a regionally significant gold-producing area, enhancing our outlook for the ongoing exploration programs.

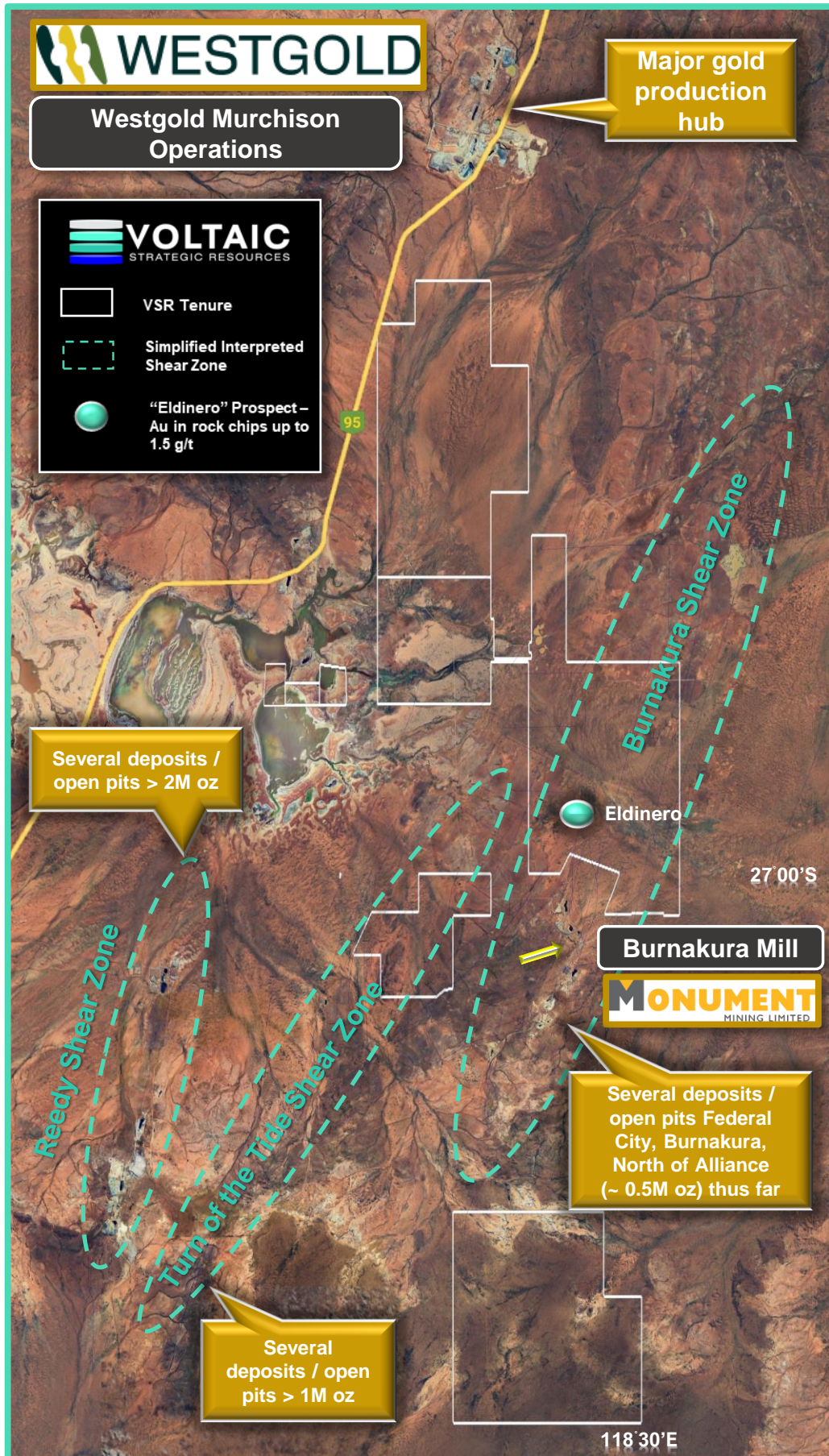


Figure 3. Burnakura Shear Zone (BSZ) and other major regional faults and gold camps.

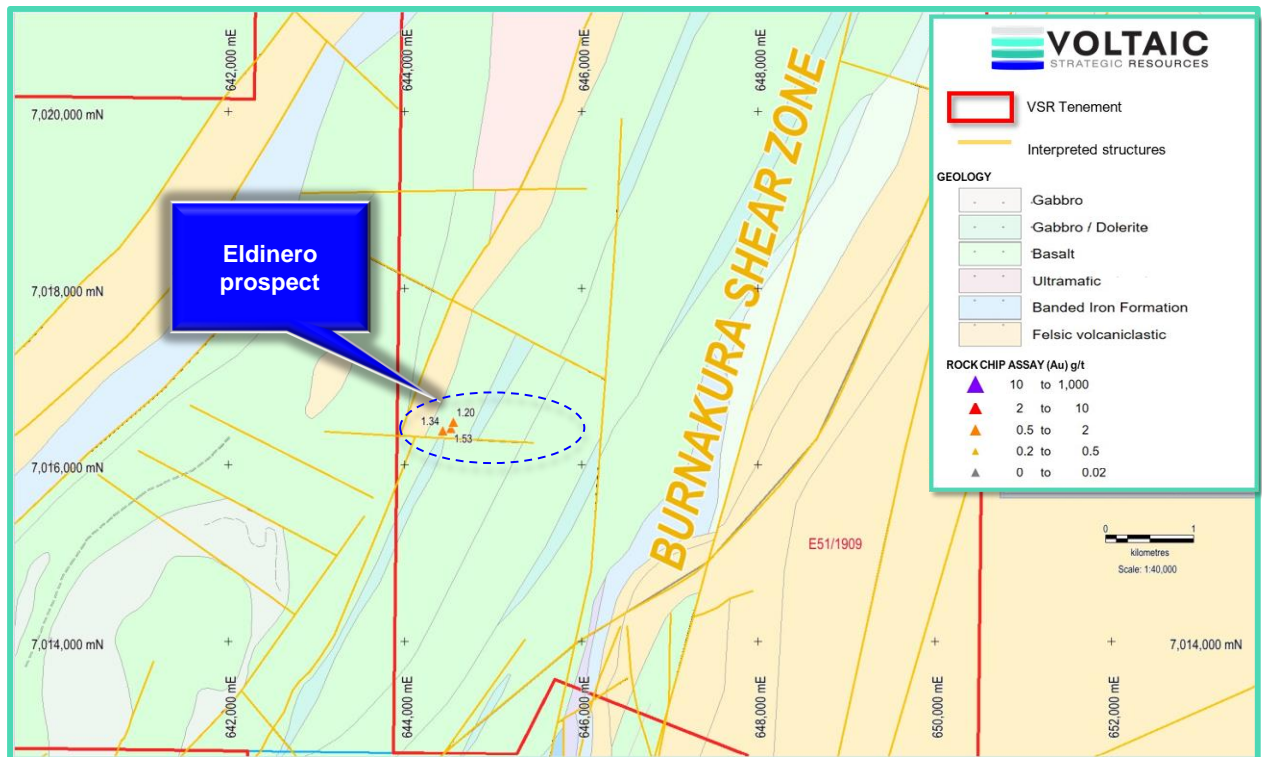


Figure 4. Eldinero prospect – primary gold rockchips within dolerites and potential BSZ linking structures

Promising Geochemical Results from preliminary soil sampling campaign in E51/1946

A regional soil sampling program was completed across the western extents of tenement E51/1946 which was designed to enhance the resolution and augment existing surface geochemical datasets near the critical Turn of the Tide Shear Zone.

Initial results have been encouraging, revealing multiple gold (Au) anomalies ranging between approximately 10 to 20 parts per billion (ppb) associated with gabbro and localized dolerite formations, as well as adjoining felsic volcanic rocks (Fig. 5). These findings underscore the potential mineralisation within these geological settings and necessitate detailed follow-up investigations.

Additionally, in the southeastern sections along the contacts with ultramafic schist, we have identified several high-priority gold anomalies, with concentrations reaching up to 370 ppb and extending over an approximate area of 1 kilometre. These significant geochemical signatures warrant an accelerated follow-up program, including structural analysis and detailed geological mapping, to better define and prioritise targets for drill testing.

The distribution of these anomalies, particularly in areas historically underexplored for gold, suggests that the underlying geological processes may be more complex and widespread than previously understood. This enhances the prospectivity of the region and supports the strategic expansion of our exploration efforts to include broader geochemical analysis and deeper geophysical which is discussed further below.

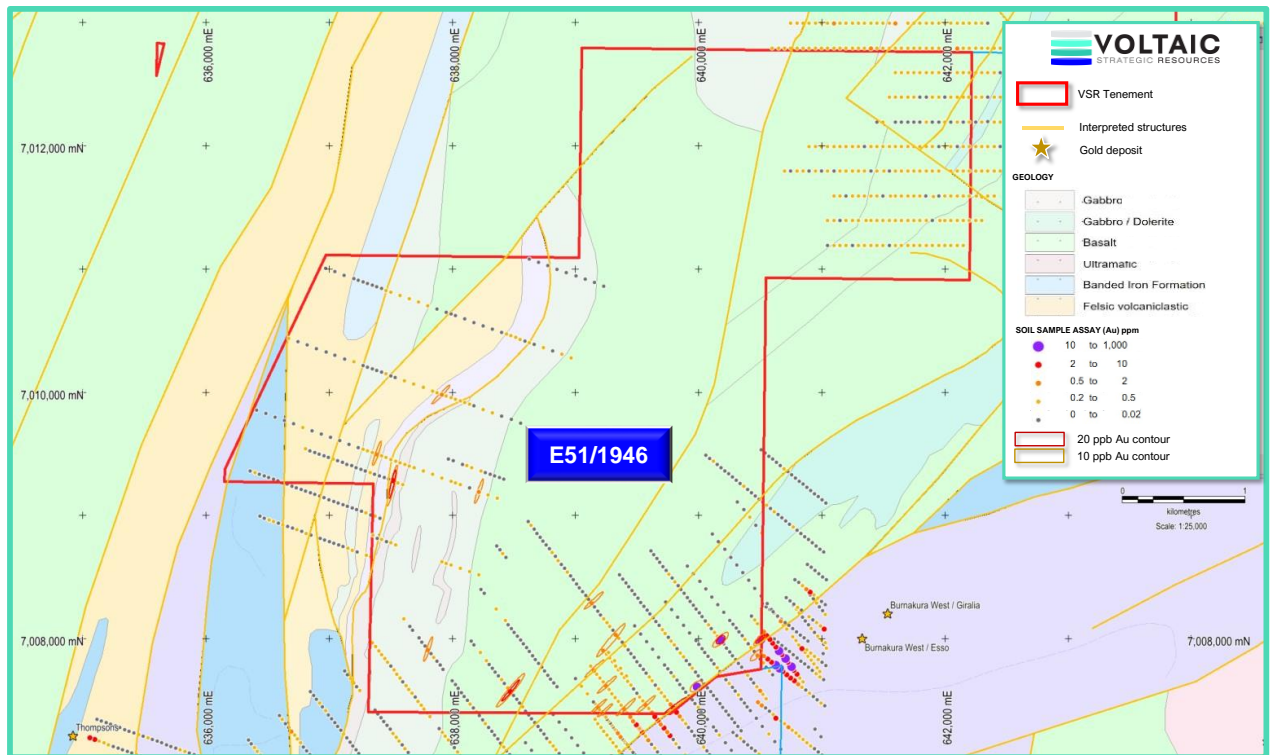


Figure 5. Gold surface geochemistry in E51/1946

Exploration Model: Utilising Proven Geophysical Techniques in the Region Leveraging High-Resolution Gravity Surveys for Advanced Target Identification

The Company intends to advance its exploration strategy by adopting high-resolution gravity geophysical surveys, a proven technique in detecting significant mineral deposits under cover in the region, as demonstrated by neighbouring Westgold Resources' discoveries at Great Fingall and Golden Crown³.

Voltaic's focus is on a geologically similar environment, dominated by basalts and dolerites within the BSZ, analogous to the terranes that host over 1.5 million ounces of gold at the nearby Great Fingall (>1.2 Moz) and Golden Crown (>288 koz) deposits. These deposits and their source faults were invisible in previous geophysical and geochemical data sets. These linking faults host significant "blind" gold deposits that do not outcrop at surface, demonstrating the critical role of advanced geophysical techniques in mature, prolific gold districts.

To illustrate the effectiveness of these surveys, Figure 6 compares the detailed high-resolution gravity data from Westgold with Voltaic's broader low-resolution 400m spaced regional gravity data. The superior resolution of Westgold's data enabled the identification of key geological offsets in hanging and footwall basalt contacts, leading to the delineation of multiple drill targets and significant gold discoveries.

This strategic use of advanced gravity surveys is critical to our exploration model going forward and is expected to significantly enhance our ability to efficiently locate and assess high-potential mineralized zones within our project area.

³ ASX:WGX release dated 14/024/2024 'RIU Explorers Conference Presentation'.

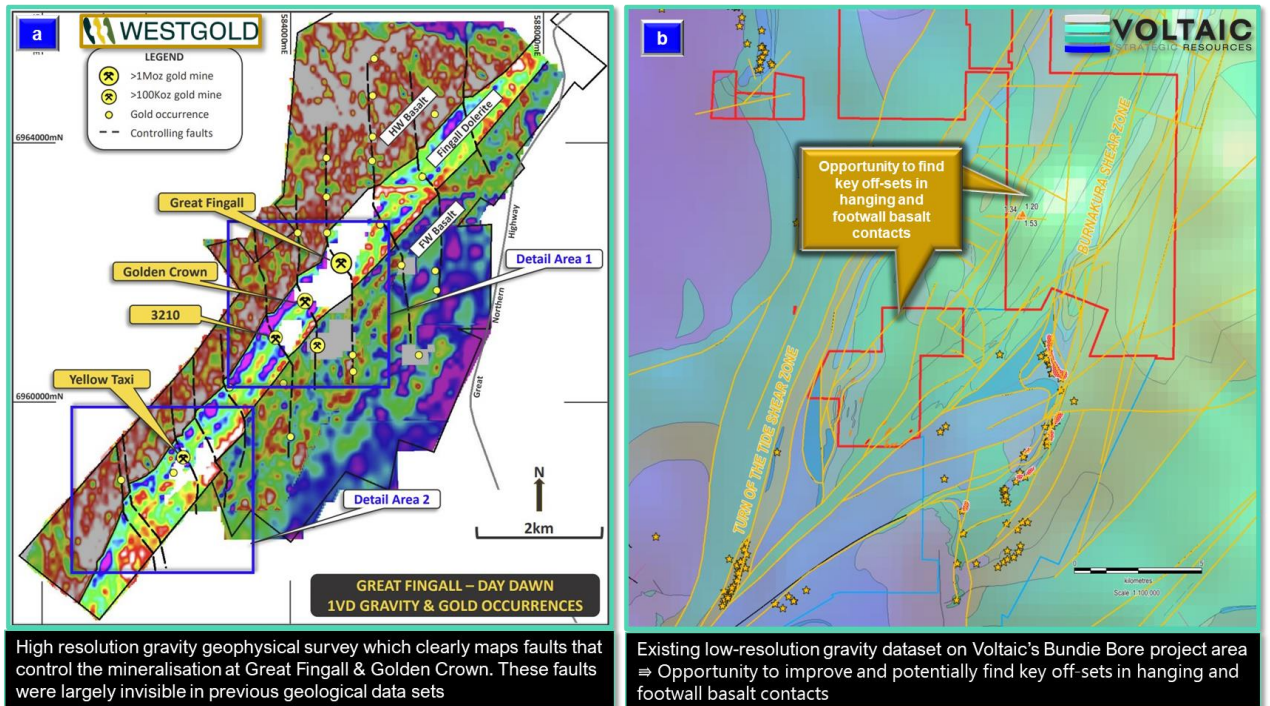


Figure 6. (a) WGX deposits within Fingall dolerite on detailed high resolution 1VD gravity, **(b)** VSR MGP mafic-dolerite adjacent to BSZ on regional gravity

The next steps at Meekatharra

- Voltaic is committed to a systematic exploration strategy at the Meekatharra Gold Project:
 - Boots on ground surface geochemical sampling
 - Structural / geological mapping
 - Ground truthing of prospective package of rocks and structural corridors
 - Target generation pipeline
 - Priority ranking of targets for drill testing
- Q2 & Q3 2024: Extended regional geochemical surveys and detailed mapping across tenure targeting interpreted structures amongst dolerite and felsic contacts; detailed high-resolution gravity in delineated prospective structural corridors.
- Q4 2024: Initiation of a maiden drilling program aimed at testing the prioritized targets derived from the geochemical and mapping phases.

Corporate Update

The Company is pleased to report robust proforma cash reserves of \$7.25 million⁴, which enable us to continue advancing our exploration activities at the Meekatharra and Paddys Well projects. These reserves also provide us the flexibility to actively pursue potential acquisition opportunities.

Our strategic focus is on securing an advanced-stage asset with a clear path to near-term development, which aligns with our goal to enhance our portfolio and accelerate shareholder value. We are committed to minimising high-cost exploration activities in current market conditions, judiciously using our resources to improve the value of our existing project portfolio. This balanced approach ensures we maintain sufficient capacity to acquire a compelling advanced-stage project at an attractive valuation when the opportunity arises.

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.

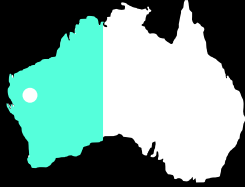

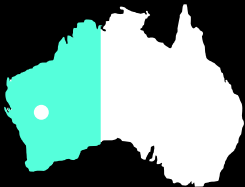


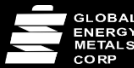
⁴ ASX:VSR release dated 18/01/2024 'Quarterly Activities/Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report.

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.

 <h3>Gascoyne Region Western Australia</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emerging critical minerals province (REE, Li, Ni-Cu-Co-PGE). • Active neighbours in the region. 	 <h3>Meekatharra Region Western Australia</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established gold district with two vanadium development projects. • Active neighbours in the region. 	 <h3>Stillwater Range Nevada, USA</h3> <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

Table 1. Historical rockchip samples reported herein

Sample ID	Easting (m) (GDA94, z50)	Northing (m) (GDA94, z50)	Sample Type	Lithology	Au g/t
22872	644520	7016424	Rock	fractured quartz vein	1.5
22875	644426	7016395	Rock	quartz vein	1.4
22876	644552	7016500	Rock	quartz vein	1.2

Source: WAMEX 114127

Table 2. Meekatharra gold project tenements

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

Appendix 2 JORC Tables

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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. No new sample data is provided in this document. With respect to the historically referenced rock chip samples (Table 1), Monument Mining collected selective surface rock chips during 2016 on ground under a historical agreement with MetalsX at the time. With regard to soil sampling results, the analytical laboratory: LabWest laboratories in Perth. Soil samples were collected on northwest-southeast oriented lines at a spacing of 640m x 80m; to complement existing 160m x 40m and 480m x 40m grids. Soil samples were sieved in the field to a -2mm sieve; and then further fine-sieved through a ~177micron mesh Soil samples were analysed as UFF-PER (Ultra fine / Perth) utilising the following method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAP-001, WAR25: Pd & Pt TAP-002, MAR-02, MAR-04: Au, Pt & Pd TAP-004, MMA04: Au, Pd, Pt & SiO₂ 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. 65 element analysis by ICP-MS/OES / WAR25 (Pd & Pt) / MAR-02/04 (Au / Pt & Pd) Sample points 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. With respect to the historically referenced rock chip (Table 1), no information is available pertaining to the historical identification of mineral species which is interpreted to be qualitative in nature. 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 grade of the 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling data is provided in this document. With respect to the historically referenced rock chip (Table 1), rock chips were collected to industry standard with 2-3kg of representative material sampled and submitted for multi element AR & FA analysis; inclusive of acceptable QAQC standards and repeat assays.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
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"> Soil samples were analysed by Labwest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd in Perth. The sample analysis uses Ultra fine (UFF-PER) 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. Collection of <2µm fraction from soil samples Analysis by ICP-MS and OES REEs are included in the UFF-PER scheme 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"> 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.
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"> Location data for the historical rock chip reported was obtained from the Geological Survey of Western Australia (WAMEX data compilation). The location accuracy is +/- 5m. 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"> Soil samples were collected on lines at a spacing of 640m x 80m and historically 320m x 80/40m; 160m x 40m. Spacing is suitable for reporting of exploration results. No drilling data reported..
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"> 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 paper sample packets and placed within sturdier boxes in groups of 25-30 and secured for transport 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 situated in the Meekatharra greenstone belt and is along strike from numerous gold mining centres. The project is primarily prospective for gold. Prior exploration was limited, and most drilling undertaken has been shallow and assaying focused solely on gold. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Meekatharra Gold Project Area: covering a total area of ~266 km², with the following main projects: Bundie Bore project (80% interest); Bluebird South project; and Cue project. The Bluebird South Project comprises a single exploration licence (E 51/2022) covering an area of 70 km² and is located approximately 20 km south-west of the town of Meekatharra in Western Australia, and 5 km south of the Bluebird Gold Mine. The Bundie Bore project comprises two (2) exploration licences (E 51/1909, E 51/1946) and three (3) prospecting licences (P 51/3145, P 51/3146, P 51/3147) covering an area of 126 km², and is located approximately 40 km south of the town of Meekatharra. The Cue project comprises a single exploration licence (E 51/2057) covering an area of 70 km² and is located approximately 60 km north-east of the town of Cue in Western Australia. All the tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Numerous exploration campaigns have been completed in the general area since the early 1970's focusing predominantly on gold.</p> <p><u>Bundie Bore & Bluebird South</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bundie Bore Project area has seen extensive exploration since the early 1970's for both precious and base metals. Prior to 1980, exploration was predominantly for base metals, including work by ACM Minerals Limited and Metals Exploration Pty Ltd. Exploration for nickel-copper mineralisation within komatiitic units and copper-zinc mineralisation within units containing BIF and andesitic volcanics, was also undertaken (WAMEX Report A 118751). From 1987-1999, St Barbara Mines undertook drilling targeting numerous areas within the Voltaic tenement and immediately to the west. Faulted contacts between lithological units were the target, in particular contacts between the metasedimentary units to the west and mafic volcanic rocks to the east. In 1994, St Barbara Mines completed 122 RAB holes for 4,526m on a 200 x 200m grid to test basement geology, with individual transects of 20m spaced drill holes completed also over magnetic anomalies (WAMEX Report A 118751). Best results from the RAB drilling were obtained from a hole drilled to the northwest of Voltaic's ground, returning 5m at 0.82g/t Au from hole NRSR34 (WAMEX Report A 118751). Work by Jindalee Resources from 1999-2007 included Surface sampling (231 Lag, 231 soils), acquisition of multi-client (200m) and detailed (50m) aeromagnetics. And twenty-nine (29) Rotary Air Blast (RAB) holes (1076m) (WAMEX Report A 118751, Figure 8). The RAB drilling was carried out on 1.6km spaced lines with the holes drilled 100m apart to provide stratigraphic information under an area of cover. Low-level gold anomalism was intersected with the best results of 1m at 136 ppb Au from 54m (EOH) in hole PRO17 and 1m at 138 ppb Au (EOH) (WAMEX Report A 118751). From 2009-2011 exploration work by Alchemy Resources mainly focussed on historic data compilation, remote sensing analysis and soil sampling in the western part of the eastern side of the tenement. In early 2010 a wide spaced soil sampling program on a 1500 x 500m grid was conducted to gain an understanding of the broad geochemical signature of this portion of the tenement (WAMEX Report A 98439). Soil samples were located using a hand-held GPS, sieved (180µ) to separate surface float, scree and organic debris, and the remaining sample was taken from a hole dug to 20cm depth. Samples were analysed by aqua regia digest with ICPAES and ICPMS for a suite of 51 elements. The results showed areas of trace gold anomalism over interpreted structural features but were never drilled (Figure 8, WAMEX Report A 98439).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within the Bluebird south tenement application there are 318 previous aircore and RAB holes with these undertaken by multiple companies. There are no significant drill intersections in the previous drilling. Drilling was reported in the following WAMEX reports A68,850, A 66,860, A65,906, A66,032, A66,034, A63,026, A63,731, A72,237, (St Barbara), A69,577 (Aurora Minerals), A75,321 (Jindalee), A67,597, A71,593 (Hampton Hill Mining), A71,007 (Alara Mining), 108,269 (Big Bell Gold Operations), and A115,644 (Westgold Resources). <p>Cue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various exploration campaigns have been held within the current tenement and adjacent areas since the early 1980's. Of most note within the tenement, Croesus Mining NL undertook broad spaced soil geochemistry (1000m x 50m spacing) targeting gold mineralisation on outcropping areas (WAMEX Report A 89305 and 17626). Results were not considered anomalous with a maximum value of 1.62 ppb Au, returned and the ground was relinquished.).
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historically, the Meekatharra-Wydege Greenstone Belt has been one of the more productive gold-bearing greenstone belts in WA, hosting numerous +1M Oz gold mining centres including Meekatharra, Cue, Yaloginda-Bluebird, Big Bell, and Mt Magnet. In addition, Cenozoic paleochannels up to 4km wide are variably distributed throughout the region and are highly prospective for gold and uranium mineralisation (Cassidy et al., 2006). Gold mineralisation in the Meekatharra-Wydege Greenstone Belt occurs in most of the Archaean rock types, often close to inferred major shear zones. Mineralisation appears to be largely localised in generally steeply dipping contact zones between felsic porphyry intrusive rocks and ultramafic and mafic volcanic / intrusive rocks. Commonly, gold mineralisation is considered to be of an orogenic lode gold affinity, and is epi-to mesozonal in nature, rarely hypozonal (see Groves et al., 2020 and Goldfarb et al., 2001). Gold is commonly associated with quartz-pyrite veins, vein sets and stock working and variable carbonate-fuchsite-sericite-biotite alteration assemblages. Supergene gold mineralisation also occurs, notably in Bluebird East and adjacent deposit areas in the Bluebird Gold Camp to the south of Meekatharra.. <p>Local Geology</p> <p>Bundie Bore and Meekatharra South</p> <p>There is little outcrop in the area, with surface exposure largely dominated by lake sediments and sheet wash plains. Basement sequence rocks reported for the area include andesitic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks and granite. Granitic rocks are interpreted to be part of the Annean Supersuite, while the volcanic sequence forms part of the lower Yaloginda Formation of Van Kranendonk and Ivanic (2008).</p> <p>The western part of the Bundie Bore tenement is located partially over and to the immediate south and west of the Norie Pluton, a syn-tectonic granitic intrusion that is classified as part of the Tuckanarra Suite. Much of the tenement in this area directly overlies intermediate volcanics of the lower Yaloginda Formation and rocks of the Norie Pluton. The basement rock units are largely obscured by calcrete, gypsiferous soils and Aeolian and alluvial deposits up to 60m thick (WAMEX Report A 118751). The geology of the Bluebird South Project tenement is dominated by the Racecourse Tonalite which is a part of the Cullculli Suite. There is a very minor section of the Meekatharra formation with is a part of the Polelle group in the southwestern portion of the tenement application.</p> <p>The eastern portion of the tenement is proximal to the Norie Pluton and covers the north-northeast trending Polelle Synform and the regional-scale Burnakura Shear Zone which hosts gold mineralisation to the south of the Project area (WAMEX Report A 69908, Figure 6). The local geology comprises foliated ultramafics, high Mg basalts and intermediate volcanic rocks which are folded and form the Polelle Syncline. The axis of the syncline</p>

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		<p>is displaced in numerous locations by small scale NE trending faults. Gold mineralisation in the area is reportedly controlled late stage (sinistral?) shear zone reactivation and is associated with quartz veins and quartz stockworks. It is commonly hosted by sheared ultramafic rocks, altered mafic rocks and quartz feldspar porphyry (WAMEX Report A 98439).</p> <p><u>Cue</u> The tenement is largely characterised by gneissic granitoids, with limited outcrop and extensive cover of Quaternary alluvial and colluvium sequences. Where outcropping Archaean basement rocks are exposed, mafic amphibolite and cherty Banded Iron Formation (BIF) are common, and previous explorers have reported strongly sheared talc-carbonate schist with quartz veins, rare porphyry dykes and dolerite sills in the area (WAMEX Report A 29444).</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling data is provided in this document.
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.

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<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of the relevant data has been included in this report.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<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.

REFERENCES:

- Crowe, W., 2012. Regional geophysical data interpretation and field mapping within the Burnakura and Gabanintha tenement areas, Meekatharra Goldfields, WA. Consulting Report by International Geoscience Pty Ltd for Kentor Gold. WAMEX 114127
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- Appiah, J., Baladova, G. and Govey, L., 2016. Report on Soil and Rock Chip Geochemical Sampling Jan – Mar 2016 (M51/468, M51/469, M51/809, M51/810). WAMEX 114127