

>10 High-Priority Gold Targets Defined at Meekatharra within Emerging Ark Corridor

HIGHLIGHTS

- Ark Corridor identified – 850 m mineralised trend hosting >10 priority gold targets within the Burnakura Shear Zone.
- Shem Prospect delivers 167 ppb Au peak from 500 m surface anomaly, confirming a new high-grade zone within the Noa Corridor.
- Limited historical drilling (<80 m depth) offers a shallow, low-cost path to immediate confirmation.
- Historical drilling missed shallow-plunging mineralisation, providing untested discovery potential.
- Geological model analogous to Monument’s 400 koz ‘North of Alliance’ (NOA) deposit 2km south and Caprice’s Vadrians Hill system.
- Immediate mill access (Burnakura 5 km; Bluebird 35 km) offers low-CAPEX development optionality.
- 5,000 m RC program scheduled Q1 2026 targeting high-impact structures.
- Emerging multi-target gold system defined across the Ark and Noa Corridors, extending over 6 km of prospective strike

Voltaic Strategic Resources Ltd (**‘Voltaic’** or the **‘Company’**) has delineated a new NOA¹-style gold system at its Meekatharra Project, located in the heart of one of Western Australia’s most prolific and historically productive gold belts.

Structural reinterpretation has defined an **850m Ark Corridor** containing more than ten priority gold targets, immediately along strike from the **400koz NOA deposit**. Surface sampling at the parallel **Noa Corridor** returned **peak 167 ppb Au**, indicating a second mineralised trend now ready for first-pass drilling in **Q1 2026**.

Voltaic Chairman Daniel Rahini commented: *“Recognition of the Ark and Noa Corridors as extensions of the NOA gold system transforms the exploration potential at Meekatharra. Historical drilling clearly missed the main plunge, leaving a pipeline of undrilled, high-impact targets within trucking distance of two mills. We are approaching the upcoming RC campaign with strong confidence in the scale potential.*”

“The recently defined Noa trend, featuring surface gold anomalism up to 167 ppb Au at the Shem Prospect, represents a high-priority target zone warranting immediate drill testing. The upcoming RC program is designed to systematically test these high-impact areas, which the Company approaches with strong technical confidence and urgency.”

¹ North of Alliance – used by Monument Mining Limited to describe a group of gold deposits that lies within its Bunakura gold project (refer Figure 1)

Work completed to date has confirmed more than ten discrete target domains, each exhibiting strike continuity and supported by historical drill intercepts. However, Voltaic considers that the majority of this mineralisation has been ineffectively tested. Historically, drilling was largely completed on east-west orientations, which are now understood to be sub-parallel to the dominant west-dipping, north-plunging mineralised shoots. This suggests that prior programs may have systematically missed high-grade lodes plunge position due to inappropriate drill geometry and shallow depth coverage, leaving significant potential untested.

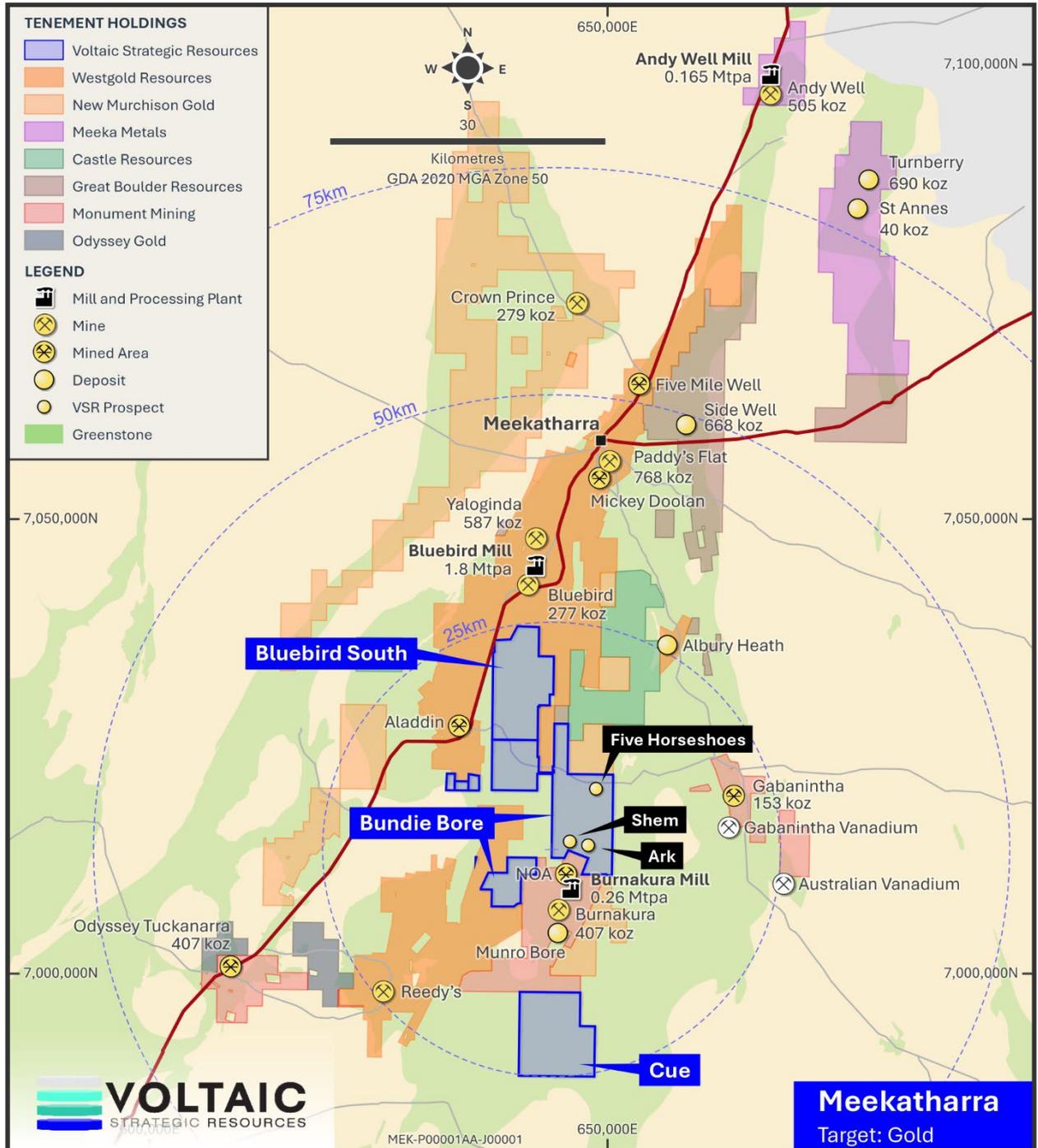


Figure 1. Meekatharra Gold project location within prolific gold district

Regional Ultrafine+™ (UFF) soils (1,280 samples) have delineated multiple gold anomalies, with a peak 167ppb Au over an interpreted ~500m strike along Voltaic’s Noa Corridor Shem Prospect, and multiple anomalies at the Five Horseshoes Prospects in wide spaced 200m apart soil lines which remain open along strike, warranting follow-up exploration. Some ~6km of favourable strike of prospective contact lithologies and associated shear zones remain untested by wide spaced regional soils.

New Structural Model Highlights Overlooked Potential

The new structural model demonstrates that the Ark Corridor hosts multiple high-priority targets consistent with NOA-style gold mineralisation, including west-dipping shoots open at depth. The presence of minimal geochemical surface expression, characteristic of the NOA deposits immediately to the south, where surface samples can return values as low as 8 ppb Au, reinforces that the lack of historical surface anomalies in the Ark Corridor does not diminish its potential. Direct drill testing is therefore considered the most effective approach to evaluate the system.

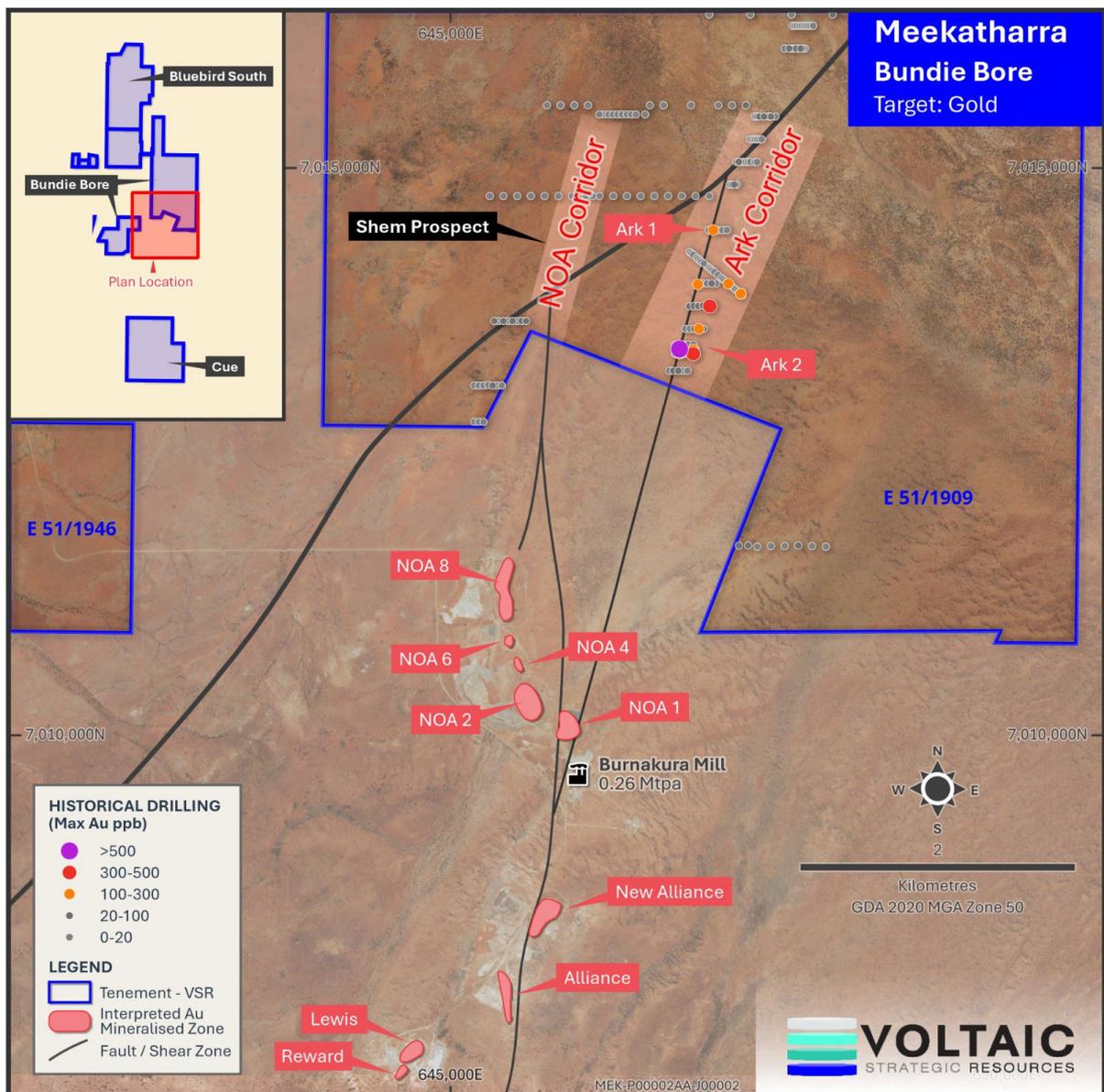


Figure 2. Burnakura Shear Zone (BSZ) Ark Corridor and other regional faults and gold mineralisation

Noa Corridor - Shem anomaly – Primed for Gold Discovery

A significant gold anomaly of approximately 500 metres, supported by assays up to 167ppb Au & 126ppb Au delineate the surface expression sampled on a 100m by 25m spacing at the Shem Prospect along the Noa trend. These results enhance the interpretation of a continuous mineralised system in parallel to the newly modelled Ark Corridor, extending the prospective footprint and providing new target zones for drill testing. Voltaic anticipates further target generation from the Noa Corridor with ~6km of untested strike along a favourable contact and likely shear zone, complementing the ten priority target domains already established within the Ark Corridor.

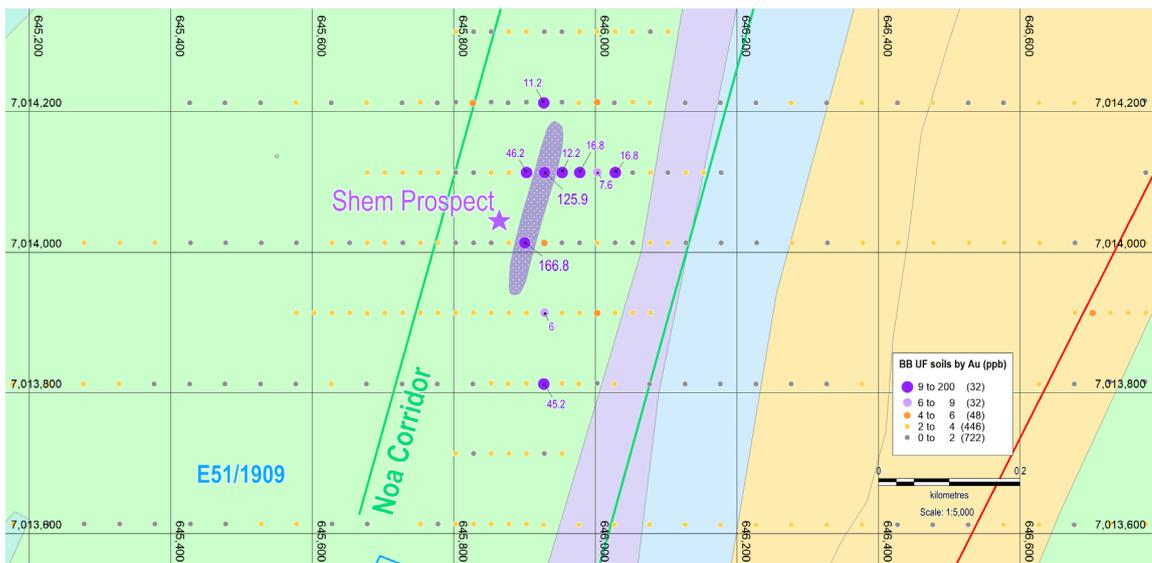


Figure 3. Shem Prospect 100ppb gold anomaly – Bundie Bore

Five Horseshoes – Multiple gold anomalies – An emerging gold system

At Five Horseshoes multiple gold anomalies with a peak 24ppb Au UFF soil occur either side of an interpreted Proterozoic dyke. Given the 200m line spacing, and likely strike extension and lateral expansion, further infill and extensional lines are planned for upcoming Q4.

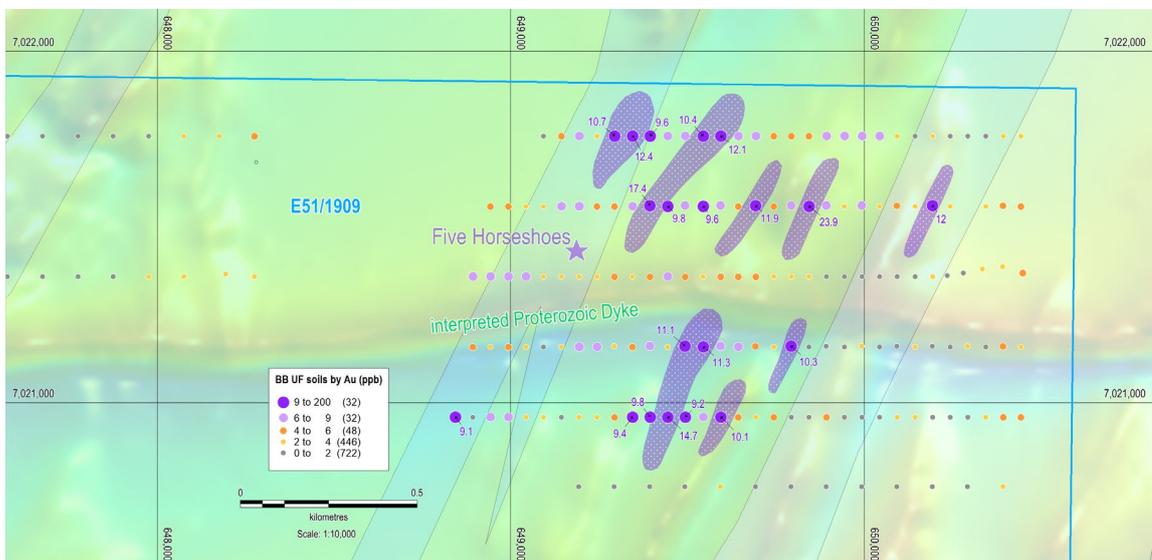


Figure 4. Five Horseshoes Prospect 10ppb gold anomalies – Bundie Bore

Geological Context – Ark Corridor & Broader Meekatharra Project

The Ark Corridor is located within the Burnakura Shear Zone, a major regional gold structure hosting multiple +1Moz deposits within the broader Meekatharra–Wydgee Greenstone Belt. Recent validation of historic drill collars and field mapping has confirmed multiple sub-parallel mineralised structures exhibiting significant strike lengths and elevated gold values exceeding 0.1 g/t Au. The proximity of the Ark Corridor to existing processing infrastructure provides potential development flexibility, with the Burnakura Mill situated approximately 5 kilometres away and Westgold’s 1.8 Mtpa Bluebird Mill located approximately 35 kilometres to the south.

The expanded geochemical footprint and the strong correlation between structural position and anomalism reinforces the working model that the Ark and Noa trends form part of a broader, underexplored orogenic gold environment. Recent regional activity further validates this setting, with multiple operators securing access to existing processing facilities at Burnakura and Bluebird, and renewed exploration along the Meekatharra–Wydgee belt.

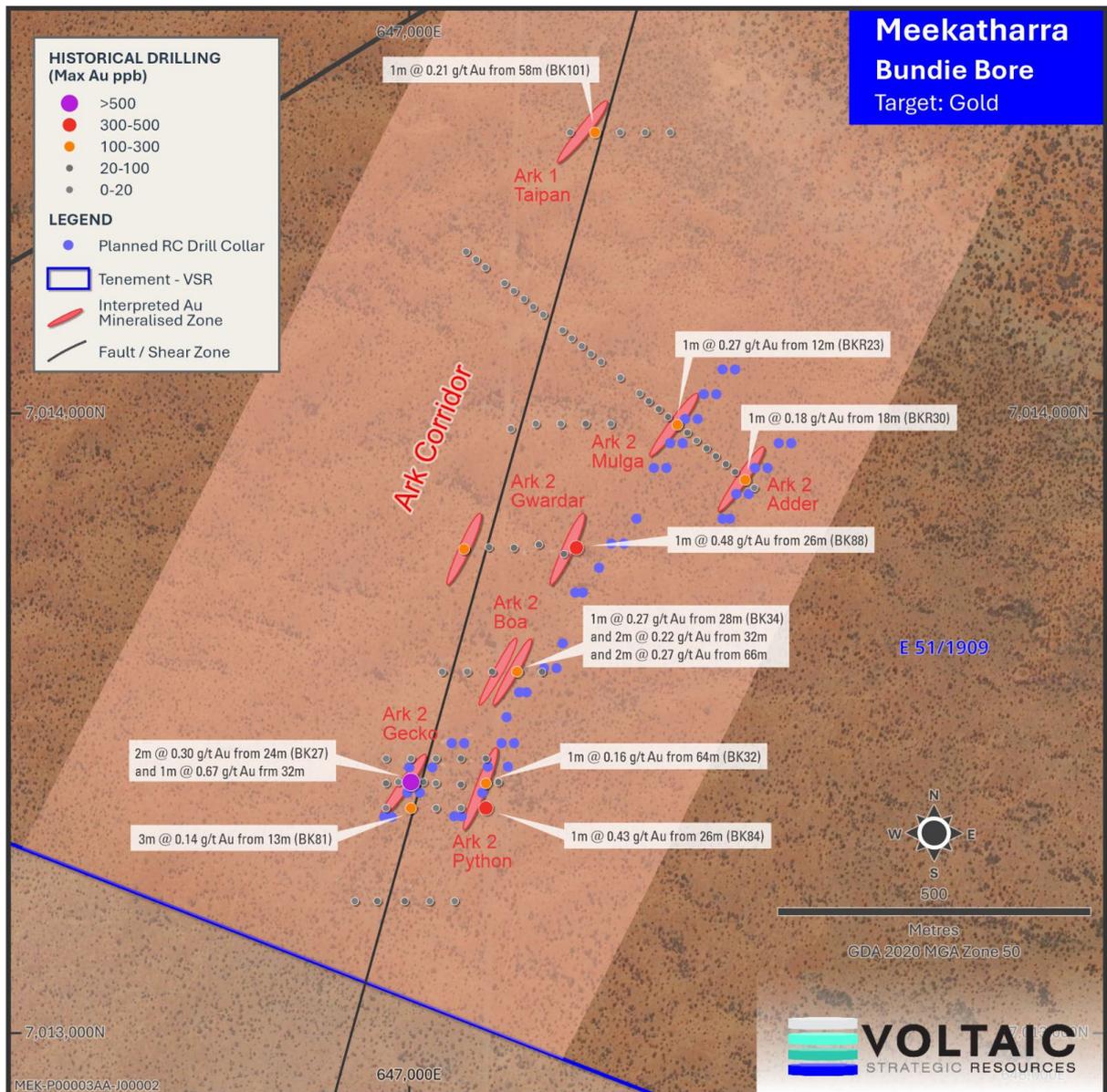


Figure 5. Ark Corridor gold mineralisation and Voltaic planned follow-up drilling

1,280 UFF soil samples have been collected and multi-element assayed over the Bundie Bore region to date. Assay results for the significant samples (>10ppb Au) are provided in Table 1 of Appendix 1. These are mapped in Figures 3 & 4 above.

The Company considers that these emerging target zones represents an underexplored gold system situated in a globally regarded gold district that has historically produced more than 35 million ounces. Voltaic considers that successful definition of mineralisation across both corridor systems would substantially upgrade the scale potential of the Meekatharra Project and significantly strengthen the case for a new gold discovery within trucking distance of established processing infrastructure.

As a further analogy to understand the likely controls on Ark & Noa mineralised trends, we can observe on long section mineralised domains from Caprice Recource Ltd’s Vadrians Hill gold system, where shallow drilling over north of the system, missed the projected northerly plunging higher grade core of system below.

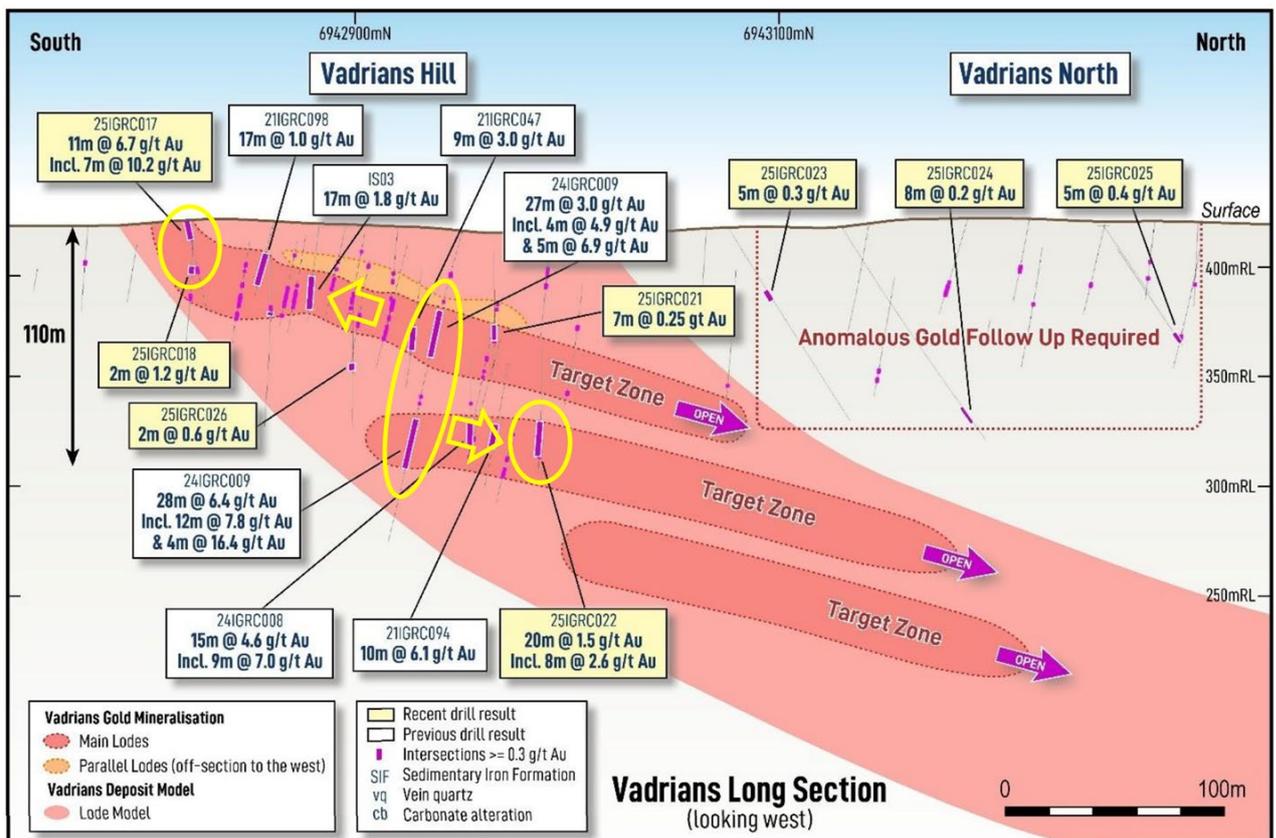


Figure 6. Caprice Resources Ltd², Vadrians Hill northerly-plunging gold system – Long Section

This regional northerly-plunging characteristic is also observed immediately south of Voltaic’s Ark & Noa Corridors along Monument Mining Ltd’s entire NOA gold system at Burnakura just 2km south.

² Caprice Resources Ltd (ASX:CRS), [ASX announcement 1 April 2025](#), Figure 4 Long section of Vadrians Hill (BIF) highlighting the stacking of shallowly plunging high-grade gold lodes.

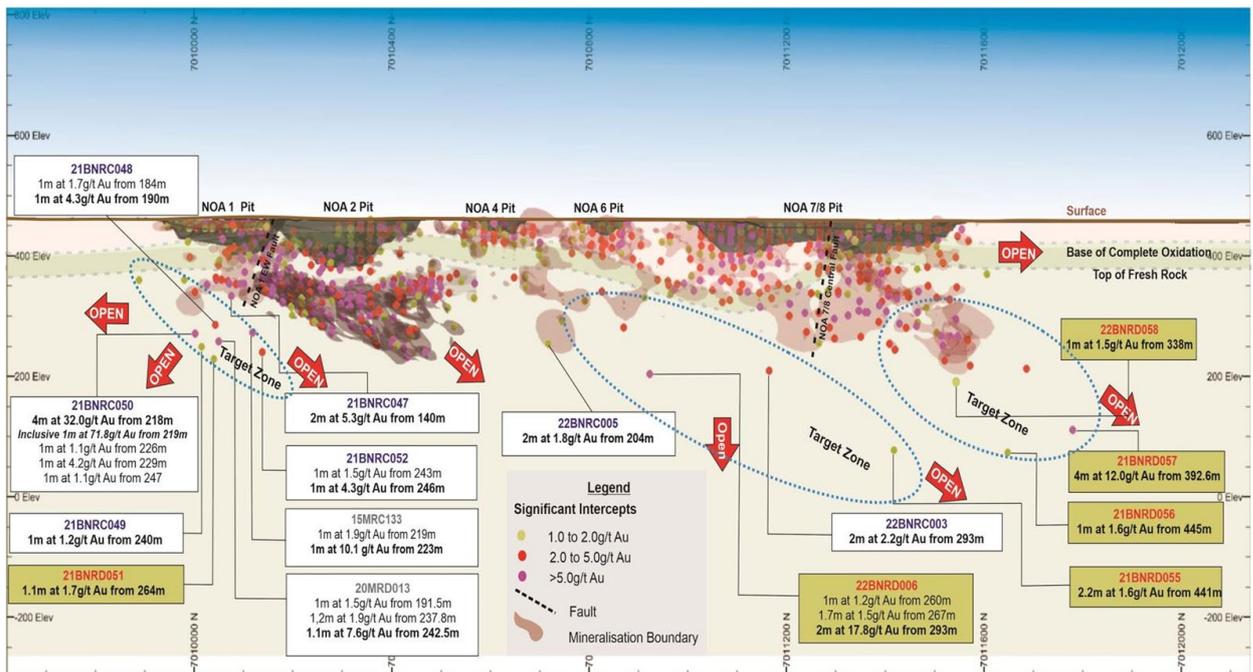


Figure 7. Monument Mining Ltd³, Burnakura NOA northerly-plunging gold system – Long Section

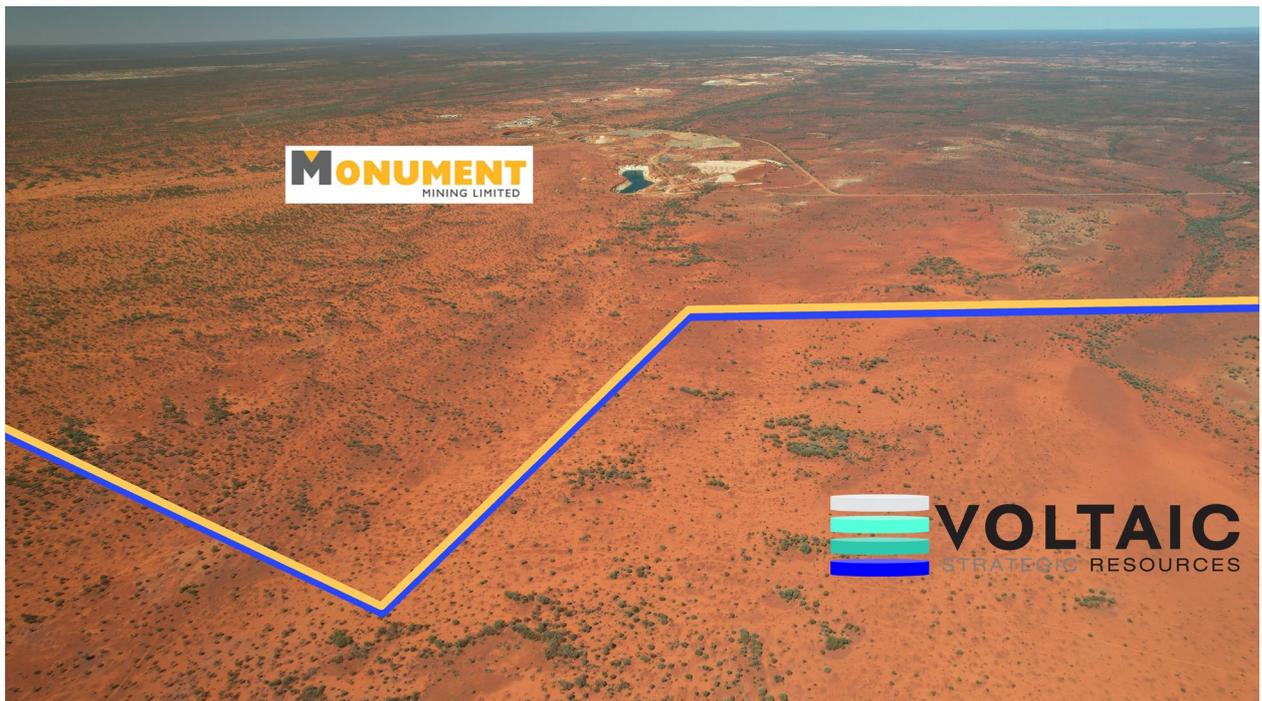


Figure 8. Drone image above Ark & Noa Corridors with NOA pits viewed 2km to the South

The Company considers the Ark Corridor to be a compelling exploration opportunity with the potential to reveal a significant new gold discovery through appropriately oriented drilling.

³ Monument Mining Ltd (TSXV: MMY.V), [News release 23 September 2022](#), Figure 4: NOA Group Long Section looking west showing recent and historic drilling (Drillhole ID is grey font) with pierce point locations of the primary intercepts shown in bold. RC drilling significant intercepts are shown in white boxes and DD significant intercepts are shown in yellow boxes. All intercepts are downhole widths.



Figure 9. Historical drill sections BK60 / BK26 / BK80 looking East

Planning has progressed towards a 5000m combined RAB / RC drill testing to extend and delineate priority Ark and Noa Corridor targets, with Permitting and Heritage advancing.

Table 1 - Bundie Bore – Ark Corridor potential RC drilling program (Targets)

| Target | Priority | # of Drill Holes | Meters |
|--------|----------|------------------|--------------|
| Ark | P1 | 31 | 2,220 |
| | P2 | 21 | 1,990 |
| | | | 4,210 |

Table 2 - Bundie Bore – Ark Corridor potential RC drilling program (Prospects)

| Prospects | Priority | # of Drill Holes | Meters |
|-----------------|----------|------------------|--------------|
| Ark 1 – Taipan | P1 | 4 | 340 |
| | P2 | 3 | 350 |
| Ark 2 – Gecko | P1 | 6 | 460 |
| | P2 | 3 | 270 |
| Ark 2 – Python | P1 | 5 | 370 |
| | P2 | 2 | 160 |
| Ark 2 – Boa | P1 | 3 | 310 |
| | P2 | 2 | 260 |
| Ark 2 - Mulga | P1 | 4 | 290 |
| | P2 | 2 | 160 |
| Ark 2 - Gwardar | P1 | 5 | 260 |
| | P2 | 5 | 460 |
| Ark 2 – Adder | P1 | 4 | 190 |
| | P2 | 4 | 330 |
| | | | 4,210 |

Next Steps

- Voltaic is currently progressing heritage access arrangements with the Yugunga-Nya Aboriginal Heritage Title Corporation.
- A reverse-circulation drill program totalling approximately 5,000 metres is being finalised and designed to test the newly modelled plunge and dip orientations across 10 priority Ark Corridor domains, and undrilled anomalous Noa target trends.
- Drilling is expected to commence in Q1 CY2026, subject to final Program of Works approval and heritage clearance.
- Concurrently, the Company will undertake Sub-Audio Magnetics (SAM) surveys over underexplored extensions to refine and expand the target base.

About the Meekatharra Gold Project

The Meekatharra Project covers 267 km² across three principal areas: Bundie Bore, Bluebird South and Cue. Located in one of Australia's premier gold districts, the Project positions the Company to capitalise on a region supported by extensive infrastructure and active regional operators. The area is also prospective for polymetallic mineralisation, with recent Cu-Au-Zn-Ag discoveries recorded at nearby prospects.

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 gold & critical metals exploration project portfolio located in highly prospective terrane in Western Australia.

Appendix 1 Supplementary Information

Table 1. Bundie Bore UFF Soils >10ppb Au

| Sample ID | Tenement | Prospect | Easting | Northing | Regolith type | Lithology | Comment | Au (ppb) | As (ppm) |
|-----------|----------|-----------------|---------|----------|---------------|------------------------|--|----------|----------|
| BBNOA0708 | E51/1909 | Shem | 645890 | 7014013 | Alluvium | clay | 20 cm deep, root zone, clay-rich | 167 | 9 |
| BBNOA0766 | E51/1909 | Shem | 645927 | 7014113 | Alluvium | | | 126 | 9 |
| BBNOA0014 | E51/1909 | Noa Corridor | 646076 | 7014612 | Alluvium | sand and lag | hard red-black iron-crust 15cm deep | 47 | 10 |
| BBNOA0765 | E51/1909 | Shem | 645902 | 7014113 | Alluvium | | clay-rich soil, hard clay horizon; 5-10cm deep | 46 | 8 |
| BBNOA0131 | E51/1909 | Shem | 645926 | 7013812 | Alluvium | sand and lag | hard crust 20cm deep | 45 | 9 |
| BBNOA1296 | E51/1909 | Five Horseshoes | 649842 | 7021558 | Alluvium | sand and BIF fragments | Very hard red clay; 20cm deep | 24 | 8 |
| BBNOA0284 | E51/1909 | Ark Corridor | 646926 | 7014215 | Alluvium | | root zone; 30cm deep | 21 | 8 |
| BBSX0657 | E51/1909 | Five Horseshoes | 649391 | 7021560 | Alluvium | | Violet brown clay; 35cm deep | 17 | 7 |
| BBNOA0993 | E51/1909 | Noa Corridor | 646677 | 7015213 | Alluvium | clay floodplain | hard iron crust; 10cm deep | 17 | 8 |
| BBNOA0768 | E51/1909 | Shem | 645977 | 7014113 | Alluvium | clay | hard crust red laterite on top; 10cm deep | 17 | 9 |
| BBNOA0770 | E51/1909 | Shem | 646027 | 7014113 | Alluvium | clay | Hard clay; 20cm deep | 17 | 9 |
| BBNOA1198 | E51/1909 | Five Horseshoes | 649442 | 7020958 | Alluvium | sand | 30cm deep | 15 | 9 |
| BBNOA1318 | E51/1909 | Five Horseshoes | 649342 | 7021758 | Colluvium | pyroxene / Basalt | brown-cream soil, abundant calcrete concretions; 15cm deep | 12 | 5 |
| BBNOA0767 | E51/1909 | Shem | 645952 | 7014113 | Alluvium | Clay | hard clay; 10cm deep | 12 | 10 |
| BBNOA1323 | E51/1909 | Five Horseshoes | 649592 | 7021758 | Alluvium | calcrete / basalt | completely weathered white UM? / Calcrete; 20cm deep | 12 | 5 |
| BBSX0782 | E51/1909 | Regional | 650191 | 7021560 | Alluvium | lag / speckled | hard red laterite crust; 20cm deep | 12 | 15 |
| BBSX0706 | E51/1909 | Five Horseshoes | 649691 | 7021560 | Alluvium | | Hard clay horizon; 20 cm deep | 12 | 9 |
| BBNOA1229 | E51/1909 | Five Horseshoes | 649542 | 7021158 | Alluvium | | float zone / qtz + mafics; 20cm deep | 11 | 8 |
| BBNOA0069 | E51/1909 | Shem | 645926 | 7014212 | Alluvium | | root horizon zone; 20cm deep | 11 | 10 |
| BBSX0676 | E51/1909 | Five Horseshoes | 649491 | 7021160 | Alluvium | | Violet-brown clay rich crust/soil | 11 | 8 |
| BBNOA1317 | E51/1909 | Five Horseshoes | 649292 | 7021758 | Colluvium | pyroxene / basalt | brown white soil, abundant calcrete concretions; 15cm deep | 11 | 5 |
| BBNOA1322 | E51/1909 | Five Horseshoes | 649542 | 7021758 | Colluvium | calcrete / basalt | 20cm deep | 10 | 7 |

| Sample ID | Tenement | Prospect | Easting | Northing | Regolith type | Lithology | Comment | Au (ppb) | As (ppm) |
|-----------|----------|-----------------|---------|----------|---------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| BBSX0724 | E51/1909 | Five Horseshoes | 649791 | 7021160 | Alluvium | lag of 2-3cm and qtz breccia float | red clay, very iron-rich; 20cm deep | 10 | 10 |
| BBNOA1201 | E51/1909 | Five Horseshoes | 649592 | 7020958 | Alluvium | sand | 20cm deep | 10 | 10 |

Table 2. Historical Drill Collar locations and Significant Intercepts >0.10 g/t Au

| Hole ID | Easting | Northing | Mag Azimuth (°) | Dip (°) | Depth (m) | Drill Type | From (m) | To (m) | Intercept |
|---------|---------|----------|-----------------|---------|-----------|------------|----------|--------|------------------|
| BK27 | 647024 | 7013427 | 270 | -60 | 75 | RC | 23 | 24 | 1m @ 0.26 g/t Au |
| | | | | | | | 24 | 25 | 1m @ 0.33 g/t Au |
| | | | | | | | 31 | 32 | 1m @ 0.67 g/t Au |
| | | | | | | | 32 | 33 | 1m @ 0.19 g/t Au |
| BK32 | 647137 | 7013429 | 270 | -60 | 75 | RC | 63 | 64 | 1m @ 0.16 g/t Au |
| BK34 | 647206 | 7013595 | 270 | -60 | 75 | RC | 27 | 28 | 1m @ 0.27 g/t Au |
| | | | | | | | 31 | 32 | 1m @ 0.28 g/t Au |
| | | | | | | | 32 | 33 | 1m @ 0.16 g/t Au |
| | | | | | | | 34 | 35 | 1m @ 0.11 g/t Au |
| | | | | | | | 65 | 66 | 1m @ 0.32 g/t Au |
| | | | | | | | 66 | 67 | 1m @ 0.21 g/t Au |
| BK81 | 646984 | 7013388 | 270 | -60 | 75 | RC | 12 | 13 | 1m @ 0.15 g/t Au |
| | | | | | | | 13 | 14 | 1m @ 0.11 g/t Au |
| | | | | | | | 14 | 15 | 1m @ 0.16 g/t Au |
| BK84 | 647096 | 7013387 | 270 | -60 | 75 | RC | 25 | 26 | 1m @ 0.43 g/t Au |
| | | | | | | | 26 | 27 | 1m @ 0.11 g/t Au |
| BK88 | 647291 | 7013753 | 270 | -60 | 81 | RC | 25 | 26 | 1m @ 0.48 g/t Au |
| BK101 | 647362 | 7014343 | 270 | -60 | 75 | RC | 56 | 57 | 1m @ 0.14 g/t Au |
| | | | | | | | 57 | 58 | 1m @ 0.21 g/t Au |
| BKR23 | 647429 | 7013982 | 270 | -60 | 18 | RC | 11 | 12 | 1m @ 0.27 g/t Au |
| BKR30 | 647538 | 7013893 | 270 | -60 | 19 | RC | 17 | 18 | 1m @ 0.18 g/t Au |

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 drilling, rock chip sampling, and surface soil sampling data that the Company has compiled over the last 24 months. No new drill sample data is provided in this document. Soil samples were collected from the sub-surface 10-15cm below ground level on regional wide-spaced 400m by 100m & 200m by 100m line spacing, Infill lines were also completed to 100m by 25m apart along sample points. Soil samples were submitted to Labwest Laboratory in Perth for multi-element UFF analysis. |
| 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. Historical drilling was undertaken by rotary air blast (RAB) and reverse circulation (RC). |
| 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 sample data is provided in this document. No data is provided on historical drill sample recoveries. |
| 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. Laboratory assay results have been used to determine the grade of the mineralisation in preliminary historical geological logging which is not reported. |
| 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 sample data is provided in this document. With respect to the historically referenced sample and assays intercepts, single 1m and composite (3 to 6m) drill samples were collected to industry standard with 2-3kg of representative material sampled and submitted for FA analysis. |

| 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"> Historical assays have been compiled from 2017 Final Surrender report (A114112; Westgold Resources Limited). Laboratory has not been able to be identified, as it is listed as “Unknown” in assay data submitted, which appears to be generated from a St Barbara Mines database. Soil sample batches for UFF analysis were inclusive of appropriate QA/QC standards for the low level of Au expected. |
| 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"> Assays have minor check assays (repeats). No twinned holes have been drilled. |
| 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 historical drill collars reported was obtained from the Geological Survey of Western Australia (WAMEX data compilation) incorporating various annual and exploration reports over the tenure history. The location accuracy is +/- 5m. Validation through field checks, and adjustment to actual drill positions, has been updated, and interpretation of mineralised gold domains, has been undertaken utilising these updated collar positions measured by hand-held GPS. Map coordinates: all recorded in MGA Zone 50 GDA. Soil sample location points were also navigated and estimated by hand-held GPS. |
| 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"> Historical drilling reported is exploratory in nature, and not to be used towards a resource estimation. With respect to the historically referenced sample and assays intercepts, single 1m and composite (3 to 6m) drill samples were collected to industry standard with 2-3kg of representative material sampled and submitted for FA analysis. |
| 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"> Historical drill azimuth orientations have tested for sub-vertical to easterly dipping target mineralisation; therefore sub-parallel to westerly dipping interpreted potential mineralisation. No sampling bias has been introduced as yet, but the potential is there to drill down-dip of an anomalous or mineralised domain. Consideration is being given to planned drill programs to target a sub-vertical to westerly dipping domain(s). |
| Sample security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No record is provided on historical sample security. Soil samples were individually bagged and secured for processing and transport. |
| 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"> No information on audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data is available in compilation reports. |

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 |

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| | | <p>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).</p> <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-Wyldgee 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-Wyldgee 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><u>Bundie Bore and Meekatharra South</u> 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</p> |

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| | | <p>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 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"> Historical drill data sourced from WAMEX company reports is provided in this document. Some meta-data is missing or generic reporting failed to provide dates drilled, and at times azimuths Drill collar locations have been updated from validated field checks; with some being clearly wrongly reported due to grid conversions or utilising planned rather than actual drill collar positions. |
| 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"> Drill intercepts have for the most still reported as 1m intervals, without data aggregation.. Where an intercept has been aggregated, the sum gold for the entire interval, has been divided by the length of the interval, and weighted averaged. A cut-off of >0.1 has been used for significant exploration historical drill intercepts. |
| 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"> There is insufficient historical drill intercepts into interpreted mineralised domains, or dispersion haloes to comment on meaningful geometry of target mineralisation at this stage. |
| 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to figures in this announcement. |

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| | <i>include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> | |
| 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 pertaining to historical drilling associated with significant intercepts >0.1 g/t Au 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 exploration drilling, lithological and structural mapping, rockchip sampling, pXRF and soil sampling, acquisition of high-resolution geophysical data to assist geological interpretation, and further targeted drilling. |