FIELD WORK IDENTIFIES MALACHITE-RICH COPPER TARGET AT EL DINERO

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Initial field work at the El Dinero prospect has identified malachite-rich gossanous material across multiple locations within an approximately 100m area**
- **Portable XRF (pXRF) analysis of four selected copper-mineralised rock samples returned average indicative copper readings ranging from 1.88% to 8.31% Cu**
- **Results build on previous laboratory rock-chip assays from El Dinero which confirmed copper-gold mineralisation, including up to 2.57% Cu and 2.25 g/t Au[1]**
- **40 rock samples collected, with 36 targeting gold mineralisation and four copper-mineralised samples submitted for further laboratory analysis**
- **Follow-up systematic mapping and sampling planned to assess the extent and continuity of copper-gold mineralisation and advance targets for potential drilling**

Voltaic Strategic Resources Limited (ASX:VSR) ('Voltaic' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce encouraging initial results from first-stage field work at the El Dinero prospect within its Meekatharra Project, Western Australia. Field reconnaissance identified malachite-rich, highly weathered gossanous material at multiple locations within an approximately 100m area. Preliminary pXRF analysis of selected visibly copper-mineralised portions of four rock samples returned indicative copper readings warranting further investigation, with laboratory analysis now underway.

The latest observations build on previous exploration at El Dinero, where laboratory rock-chip assays announced in June 2024 confirmed copper-gold mineralisation, including up to 2.57% Cu and 2.25 g/t Au from sample BRK0006[1]. The current field observations therefore represent follow-up evidence of copper mineralisation within an established copper-gold exploration target.

Table 1: **Indicative pXRF copper readings for the four selected copper-mineralised samples.**

Sample	Average indicative pXRF Cu reading*
GS000546	1.88%
GS000547	4.91%
GS000548	5.30%
GS000549	8.31%

*Portable XRF results are semi-quantitative only and are used as a preliminary exploration tool. Readings were taken from selected visibly copper-mineralised portions of the samples and should not be considered representative of the average copper grade of the whole rock sample or broader mineralised zone. Laboratory analysis is required to determine representative copper grades.

Voltaic Chairman, Daniel Raihani, commented: *"These are encouraging early observations from our return to field exploration at Meekatharra. Importantly, El Dinero is not a new copper occurrence, with previous laboratory rock-chip assays having confirmed copper-gold mineralisation at the prospect, including up to 2.57% copper and 2.25 g/t gold. The identification of further malachite-rich material across multiple locations provides a clear basis for systematic follow-up work. Our immediate priority is to complete laboratory analysis of the samples collected and return to the field to better define the extent of the mineralised system and develop targets for potential drilling".*

[1] See ASX:VSR announcement dated 06 June 2024, *'Copper and gold rock chip assays confirm polymetallic prospectivity at Meekatharra Project'.*

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Project location

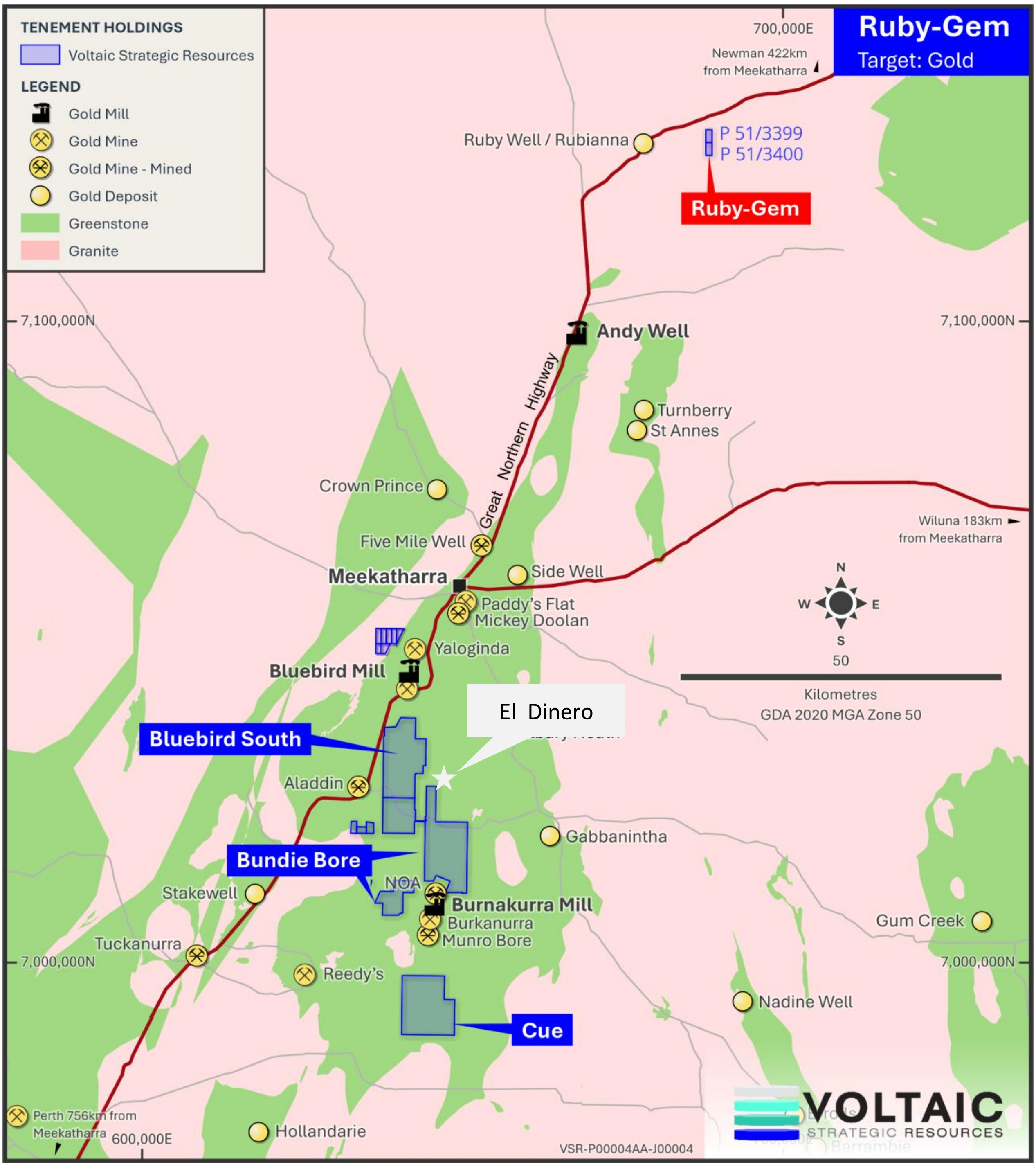

Figure 1. Location of the El Dinero Prospect within Voltaic's Meekatharra Project

Preliminary pXRF Analysis

During field-work initially targeting gold mineralisation, geologists identified malachite-rich material associated with highly weathered gossanous rocks at multiple locations within an approximately 100m area. The lateral and depth extent of the observed copper mineralisation is currently unknown and requires systematic follow-up mapping and sampling.

Four selected rock samples displaying visible copper mineralisation were subsequently screened using two portable XRF instruments. Three readings were taken from each sample using each instrument, targeting visibly mineralised areas containing malachite and/or interpreted chalcopyrite.

The pXRF readings are semi-quantitative and preliminary in nature. As readings specifically targeted visibly mineralised portions of the samples, they are not representative of the average copper grade of the entire rock sample or of any broader mineralised zone. Laboratory analysis is required to determine representative copper grades.

Table 2: **Individual pXRF copper readings from selected visibly mineralised portions of samples GS000546 to GS000549. Three locations on each sample were analysed using two separate pXRF instruments. Results are semi-quantitative only**

Sample_Id	XRF_Vanta	XRF_Nitton	XRF_Variance (Absolute difference)
GS000546_01	1.94%	0.12%	1.82%
GS000546_02	1.32%	3.05%	1.73%
GS000546_03	4.17%	3.86%	0.31%
GS000547_01	4.04%	1.08%	2.95%
GS000547_02	2.71%	1.03%	1.68%
GS000547_03	3.08%	18.09%	15.01%
GS000548_01	5.62%	7.59%	1.97%
GS000548_02	4.02%	8.67%	4.65%
GS000548_03	8.74%	15.53%	6.79%
GS000549_01	1.40%	0.78%	0.62%
GS000549_02	14.59%	24.97%	10.38%
GS000549_03	20.34%	22.89%	2.55%

Table 3: **Sample locations (MGA Zone 50 GDA94) from the current field program. Samples selected for pXRF copper analysis are identified in the Notes column**

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Notes
GS000511	644523	7016395	
GS000512	644492.8	7016399	
GS000513	644488.4	7016396	
GS000514	644499.8	7016389	
GS000515	644493.7	7016391	
GS000516	644516.2	7016385	
GS000517	644531.5	7016443	
GS000518	644525.8	7016435	
GS000519	644530.8	7016436	
GS000520	644531.7	7016439	
GS000521	644534	7016466	
GS000522	644550.3	7016479	
GS000523	644556	7016512	
GS000524	644505.8	7016514	

GS000525	644476.6	7016495	
GS000526	644461.1	7016499	
GS000527	644464.4	7016496	
GS000528	644311.6	7016354	
GS000529	644311.6	7016354	
GS000530	644311.2	7016345	
GS000531	644552.5	7016418	
GS000532	644592.5	7016406	
GS000533	644592.5	7016408	
GS000534	644598.5	7016406	
GS000535	644598.9	7016407	
GS000536	644726.9	7016393	
GS000537	644961.5	7016486	
GS000538	645090.1	7016454	
GS000539	645099.2	7016457	
GS000540	645098.9	7016497	
GS000541	644949.4	7016552	
GS000542	644448.9	7016482	
GS000543	644471.8	7016487	
GS000544	644472	7016480	
GS000545	644431.6	7016427	
GS000546	644420.7	7016421	Copper Prospective
GS000547	644429.4	7016395	Copper Prospective
GS000548	644401.1	7016432	Copper Prospective
GS000549	644427.8	7016397	Copper Prospective
GS000550	637319.3	7009379	

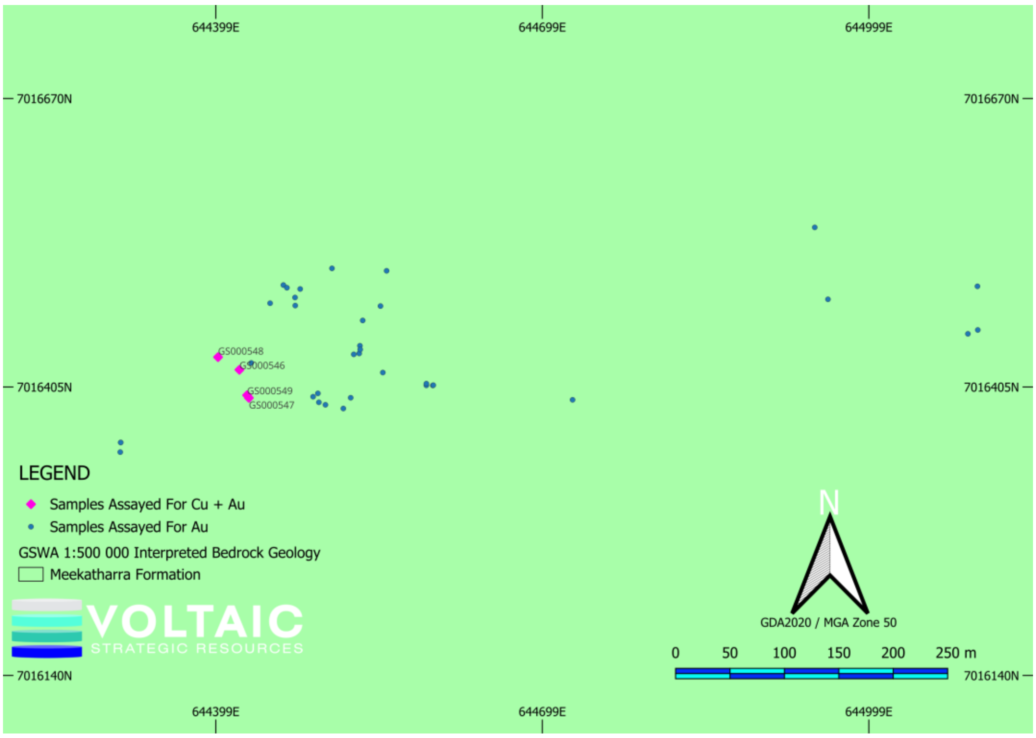

*Figure 2: **Location of all samples on tenement E 51/1909***

Figure 3: Close up of sample from GS000549 showing Malachite and Chalcopyrite

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Next Steps

- Laboratory analysis of samples collected during the current field program is underway, including samples targeting both gold and copper mineralisation.
- Voltaic plans to return to El Dinero to undertake systematic geological mapping and surface sampling aimed at defining the extent, orientation and continuity of the observed copper and gold mineralisation.
- The Company will also progress relevant heritage, access and permitting requirements to facilitate potential future drilling. Results from the current laboratory program and follow-up field work will be used to refine and prioritise targets for potential maiden drilling at El Dinero.

Meekatharra Project

Voltaic's Meekatharra Gold project is located within the Murchison Goldfields of Western Australia, an established gold-producing region containing numerous historical and operating mines and processing facilities.

The portfolio includes several priority exploration areas, including the NOA Corridor, El Dinero and Ruby Gem. The NOA Corridor represents a prospective geological trend extending north from the Burnakura gold mining area. El Dinero is an established copper-gold exploration prospect where previous laboratory rock-chip sampling returned up to 2.57% Cu and 2.25 g/t Au, with the current field program designed to further assess the extent of the mineralised system. Ruby Gem contains historical workings that provide an immediate focus for geological assessment and surface sampling.

Voltaic's broader landholding also covers areas that have received comparatively limited modern exploration, providing the Company with an opportunity to systematically assess new targets within an established gold district.

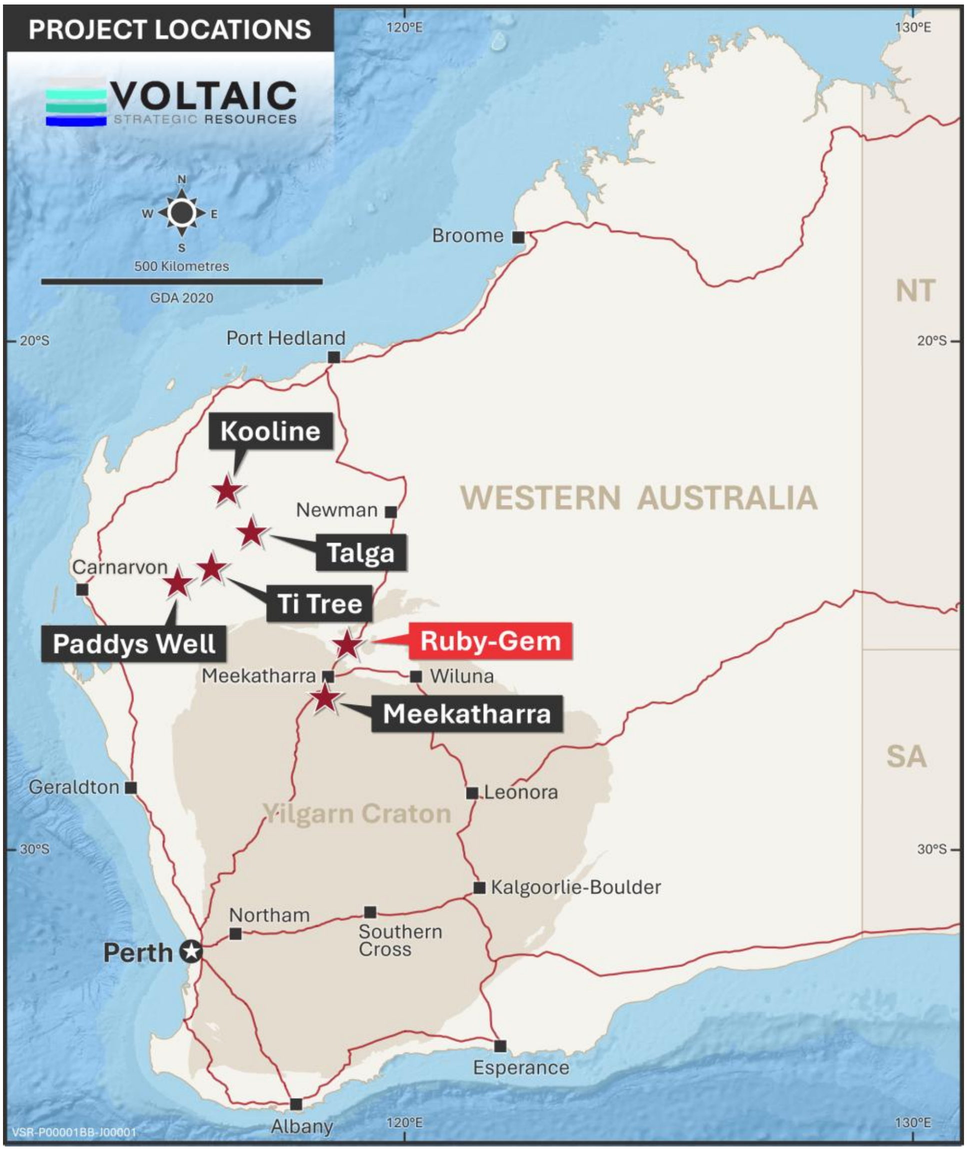

Figure 4. Voltaic Strategic Resources current projects

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 Lachlan Kenna. Mr Kenna is employed as a Consulting Geologist 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.

References

Voltaic ASX Announcements, *https://www.voltaicresources.com/site/investor-centre/asx-announcement*

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Appendix 1

TABLE 1. JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Grab samples were collected by suitably qualified professionals, and places once collected in a labelled calico bag for assay submission • Samples were collected either via hand or handtools, no mechanical means were utilised to achieve the sample • Sample locations were collected using a handheld GPS and verified with a second device • XRF analysis was conducted in a controlled environment utilising a handheld Niton and a Handheld Vanta XRF machine. With each sample being analysed by both devices. • All samples averaged over 1.5kg of mass, which was more than sufficient for forthcoming fire assay means being employed, the total size of the samples allowed three separate reference points to be used per sample for XRF analysis. • pXRF analysis was undertaken as a preliminary exploration screening technique. • pXRF readings were taken from selected visibly mineralised portions of the rock samples displaying malachite and/or interpreted chalcopyrite and therefore do not represent an unbiased whole-sample analysis. • Three separate locations on each sample were analysed using each of two portable XRF instruments. • pXRF results are semi-quantitative only and laboratory analysis is required to determine representative elemental grades.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No Drilling was reported
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to*	• No Drilling was reported

	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Each sample was logged within a sample ledger for submission. • Logging was categorical only, providing a brief description of the sample material and geological nature of the submission • Logging was qualitative in nature • Total sample weights were utilised only.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Grab sampling methods only were used • No duplicated or sample division methods were utilised. Samples were analysed via XRF by two different devices on three different locations for each submitted sample • All samples were taken dry, and as hand specimens • Sampling is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation and stage of exploration. • Weight measurements from the lab were analysed to ensure that samples did not contain a mass bias • Sampling of this nature is indicative only
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Preliminary pXRF screening was undertaken using two separate portable XRF instruments, a Niton and Vanta. • Both instruments had passed applicable QA/QC testing and were within their recommended calibration periods. • Reference materials were used to validate instrument response. • **Portable XRF results are semi-quantitative only and have been used as a preliminary exploration screening technique.** • The heterogeneous nature of the rock samples and selective targeting of visibly copper-mineralised portions can result in significant variation between individual readings. • Laboratory analysis is required to determine representative copper grades.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data,*	• All sample locations were validated between multiple geological personel, and then referenced spatially to ensure accuracy • Primary data was saved on a company ledger, and is recorded both physically and electronically • XRF results were recorded and checked by suitable

	data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	personel • XRF results were averaged for each sample and machine with variance shown. • No adjustment has been made to individual pXRF readings. The arithmetic averages presented are provided only to summarise the preliminary screening data and should not be interpreted as representative whole-sample grades.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Sample locations were recorded using a handheld gps device, and further referenced via the use of personal handheld tools available. • Results were from surface material only, with no topography or elevation data recorded. • Sample locations were recorded in MGA94 zone 50
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Samples were collected where relevant, with no minimum or maximum spacing conducted • Samples will not form part of a JORC compliant resource • No compositing was required.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Samples were already weathered/ Relocated in nature being from the surface. No meaningful orientation data was able to be achieved • Indicative orientation data was recorded on outcropping material within the region, to further confirm the orientation of the geological units
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were immediately inserted into pre-numbered calico bags. These numbers were recorded with the sample information • Calico bags were delivered by the geologists to testing facility and tested by the geologists present during field work
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The Company carries out its own internal data audits. No issues have been detected. • All original results were saved in excel format

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	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The sample work conducted falls within E 51/1909 which is wholly owned by Voltaic Strategic Resources • Both tenements lie within Pastoral land, and do not contain any 3rd party agreements or royalties
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• To the company's knowledge only gold focused work has been conducted in the past • A prior grab sampling campaign by prior ownership showed strong results for gold
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The tenure is located within the Murchison District, south of Meekatharra. • The tenements bedrock geology is dominated by especially near old workings is associated with quartz veins in structurally controlled environments. • Gold mineralisation in the Meekatharra-Wydgee 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
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	• No drilling was reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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	• *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.*	• No topcutting or data manipulation was required • All grades recorded as reported, and also averaged out to produce a representative value. • Average sample grade is an arithmetic average of all six readings per sample across both instruments. Raw data used for this calculation is also present in Table 2 of the report • No widths are stated
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No intervals were recorded in this sample • Grab sampling provides only indicative grades only, and cannot be utilised to estimate the potential economic resource present
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Location maps of samples recorded have been supplied within the report
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All pXRF readings undertaken on the four copper-mineralised samples are reported in this announcement. • pXRF analysis targeted selected visibly copper-mineralised portions of the samples and is therefore not representative of whole-sample grade. • Both the range and variability of individual pXRF readings have been disclosed. • Laboratory analytical results for the current sampling program are pending.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should*	• No further data is currently present, with VSR planning to conduct further field work to advance the project

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*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.*	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Follow-up exploration is planned to include systematic geological mapping and surface sampling to assess the extent, orientation and continuity of copper-gold mineralisation. Results from laboratory analysis and follow-up field work will be used to refine and prioritise targets for potential drilling.