KRAKATOA
RESOURCES LTD.

www.ktaresources.com

Lv 11, London House
216 St. Georges Terrace,
Perth WA, Australia 6000

T. +61 (08) 9481 0389
E. locke@ktaresources.com

20th January 2022

Infill and Extensional Soils Completed at Rand & NSW Projects Update

- **KTA awarded ~$100k for diamond drilling from NSW State Government Drilling Co-operative funding initiative**

RAND PROJECT

- **Significant infill and extensional geochemical soil survey completed over Bulgandry Goldfield amounting to over 1,630 soil samples completed in the last 12 months**
- **Clay hosted REE-bearing air-core samples from Magnetic Bullseye Anomalies submitted for metallurgical testing**
- **Additional land under application to test for ionic REE's**

BELGRAVIA PROJECT

- **Dipole-dipole IP survey defines new, significant buried, porphyry-style chargeable anomaly at Bella-Larras Lee Target**

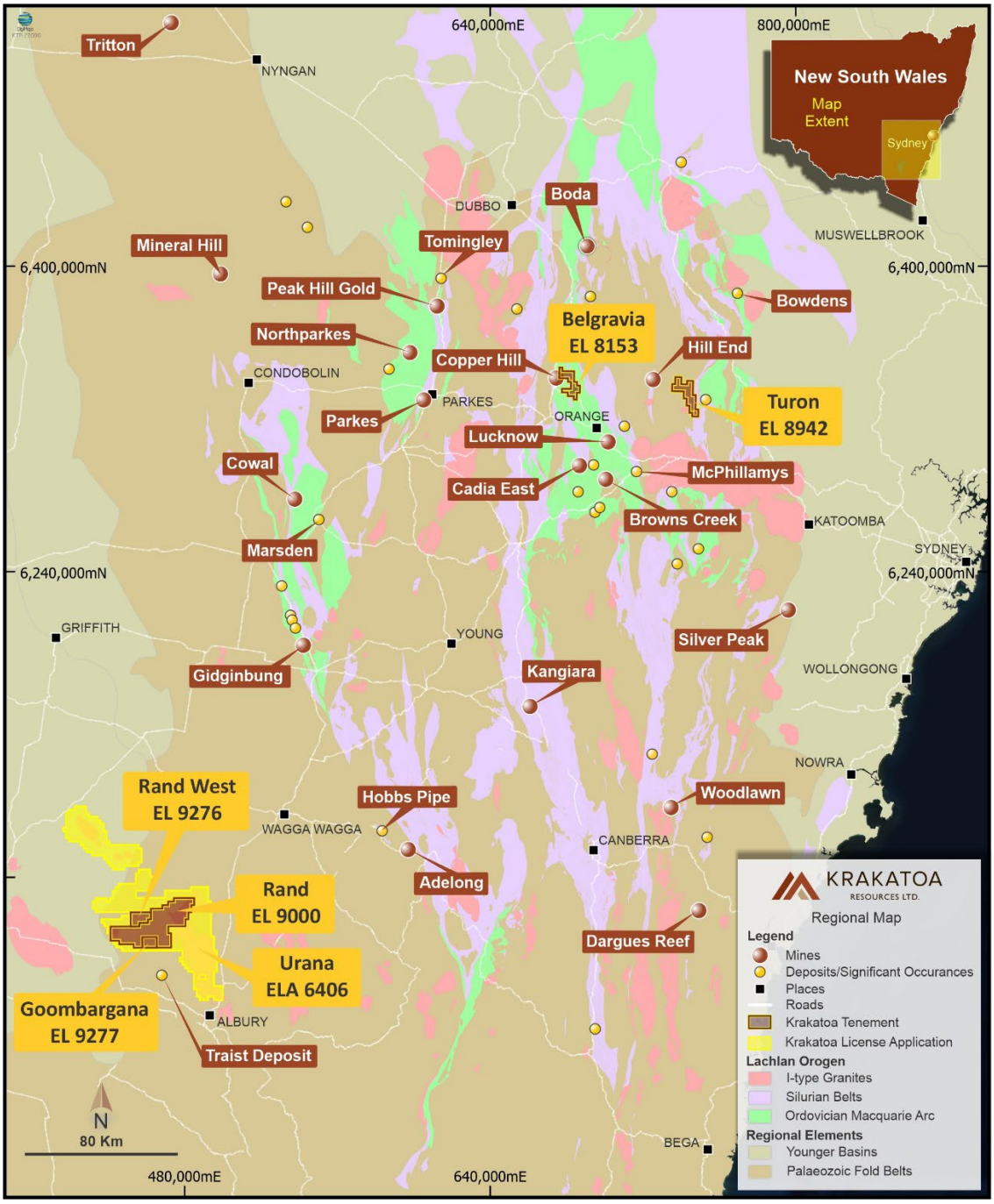
Krakatoa Resources Limited (ASX: KTA) ("Krakatoa" or the "Company") is pleased to update the market on its recently completed exploration programs on its priority NSW Projects (Figure 1).

Krakatoa's CEO, Mark Major commented:

"It was a big end to 2021 for the Company with a strong exploration push in both NSW and WA well into December. I'm proud of our NSW crew who toiled through floods, fires and hailstorms to complete the infill soil program at Rand. Likewise, kudos goes to our in-house team and consultants who managed to persevere with the Molong COVID outbreak and floods to complete the IP surveys and drilling on EL8153.

It was a challenging year with COVID, weather and access to consultants and exploration resources however we were able to complete the exploration programs on budget and with only minor delays.

We are looking forward to the results of the Rand soil survey which will assist us with refining drill targets for 2022; and the IP survey at Bella-Larras Lee which has revealed a potentially significant anomaly at depth which the Company will pursue aggressively in 2022."



RAND PROJECT (EL9000, EL9276, EL9277 & ELA6406)

Bulgandry Goldfield Phase 2 Auger Soil Geochemical Survey

In December 2021, KTA completed a significant infill and extensional auger soil geochemical survey ("Phase 2") over the Bulgandry Goldfield. The Phase 2 survey followed-up the earlier ("Phase 1") work completed in February 2021 (refer to ASX release dated 8 June 2021) resulting in 1,630 samples taken within the last 12 months.

Phase 2 comprised 833 samples taken across an area of over 35 km^2 spanning 7.8 kms E-W by 4.5 kms N-S. It was designed to better resolve the numerous gold and multi-element anomalies defined by the Phase 1

survey (Figure 2). North-south oriented infill lines were spaced at 100 metres with 50 metre sample centres. Extension lines were either at a 100 or 200 metre spacing, with 50 metre samples centres. Raw (unsieved), bulk 300-500 gram samples were taken nominally within the B horizon from in situ soils. The sample batch has been freighted to Labwest in Perth where they will undergo ultrafine analysis ("UFF-PE") for Au and a full multi-element suite. Assay results are expected in February-March 2022.

Other Work

Clay hosted REE Metallurgical Testing

In December 2021, selected air-core percussion chip samples from 4 of the 2021 Bullseye Magnetic Targets drilling holes were freighted to ALS Global's Hydrometallurgical Centre of Excellence in Perth to undergo initial metallurgical testing. These samples are undergoing a series of leach testing using ammonium sulphate and weak acids to determine the levels and which REE's within the clay hosted basket display ionic characteristics under these conditions. (Refer to ASX announcement 8 December 2021 for further information).

Expert Geological Project Review

An independent expert geologist from CTEX Consulting was engaged to review the project in late 2022. A detailed data review and analysis was completed following a site visit in December 2021. The review addressed the IRG (gold), tin-tungsten and REE potential of the project. KTA is evaluating the report's findings and recommendations and is incorporating these in the 2022 field surveys.

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Given the NSW REE discovery, the Company successfully lodged an application for 2,008 km^2 land package surrounding the current Rand Els (Figure 3). The new ground will be explored for clay hosted ionic REE mineralisation within the regolith profile developed over numerous intrusives, like that known over the mineralised area of Rand. The application is expected to be granted by mid-2022.

BELGRAVIA PROJECT (EL8153)

Sugarloaf Diamond Drilling Assays

Assay results were received for the diamond drillholes drilled at Sugarloaf from late September to early November 2021. Two core holes (SDD001 and SDD002) totalling 1039.3 metres tested a coincident annular soil geochemical anomaly and magnetic feature (ASX release 18 November 2021 Figure 4 and Table 1). The holes intersected predominantly massive volcaniclastic sandstones, conglomerates and fine breccias and basalts with minor jaspers and laminated and pyritic siltstones and mudstones.

A total of 236 core samples were submitted to ALS Global for Au and multi-element analysis. Assay results were subdued with no significant intersections returned. Maximum individual grades were 0.022 g/t Au (over 1.0m in SDD002 from 102 metres) and 720 ppm Cu over 1 metre (from 48 metres in SDD001).

The Company is still waiting for the report from 23 petrography samples and completion of the interpretation of hyperspectral and whole rock analysis results. On completion of the outstanding work full interpretation of the system and further targeting will be undertaken.


Phase 2 Auger Soils
Phase 1 Auger Soils
Phase 1 Soil Anomalies
0
1
kilometers

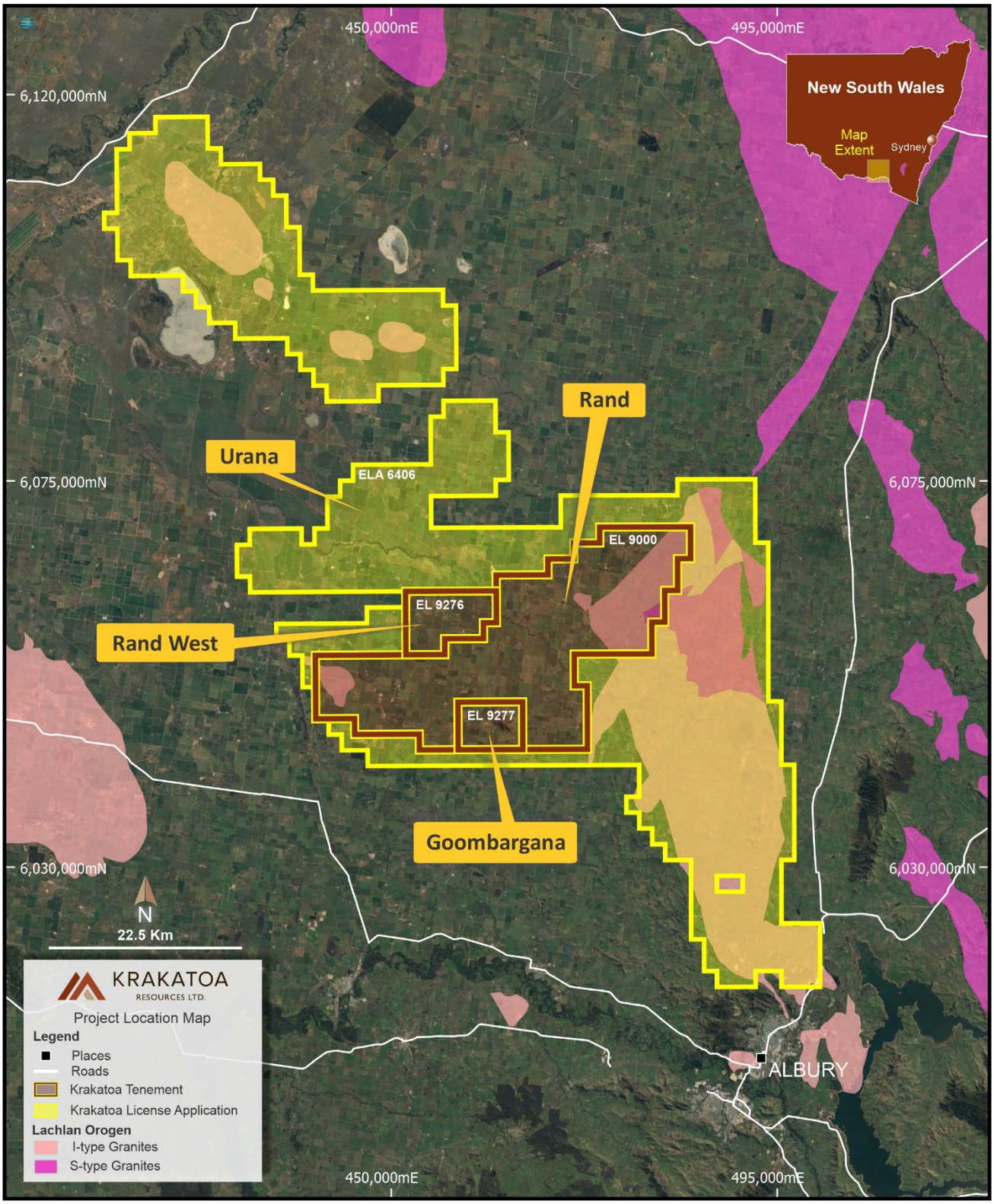

Figure 3 Krakatoa Resources central southern NSW exploration licenses and applications Rand project District. Showing mapped granites (geological survey of NSW).

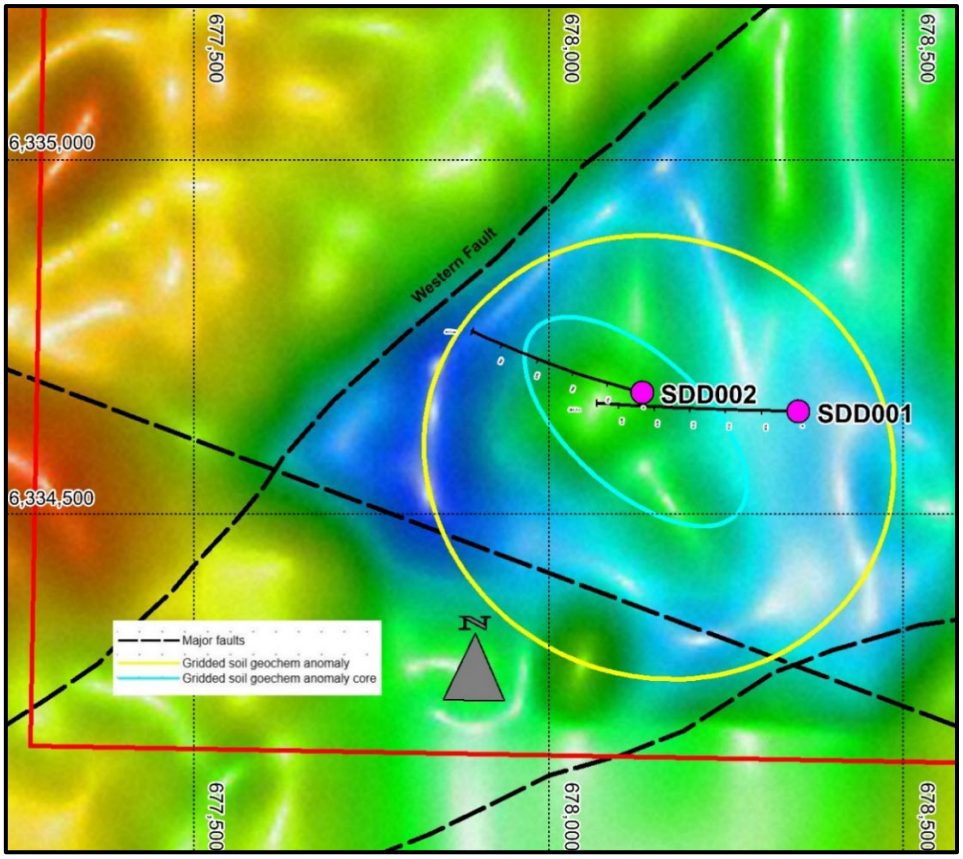

Figure 4 Plan map of Sugarloaf drillholes, gridded soil anomaly (approximate) outlines and bounding faults over RTP TMI magnetics. MGA94 zone 55 grid.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (AHD)	Total Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)
SDD001	678352	6334645	592	561.7	-60	270
SDD002	678132	6334672	587	477.6	-60	285

Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation (DDIP) Survey

A DDIP survey was completed over the Sugarloaf and Bella-Larras Lee target areas in November-December 2021 (Table 2 & Figure 5) for a total of 25.2 line kms. The survey was completed by Fender Geophysics and data modelled by Montana GIS. All lines were oriented East-West at with a nominal spacing of 400 metres with 100 metre (Tx and Rx) dipole spacing and maximum depth penetration of N = 16. The survey was designed to look for large, potentially buried porphyry mineralisation. Three lines were read at Sugarloaf and 9 at Bella-Larras Lee (Table 2). A major power transmission line runs through all survey areas (Figure 5) which affected data quality along this line.

Table 2: EL8153 DDIP survey summary

Target Area	No. of lines	Total line kms
Sugarloaf	3	6.4
Bella – Larras Lee	9	18.8

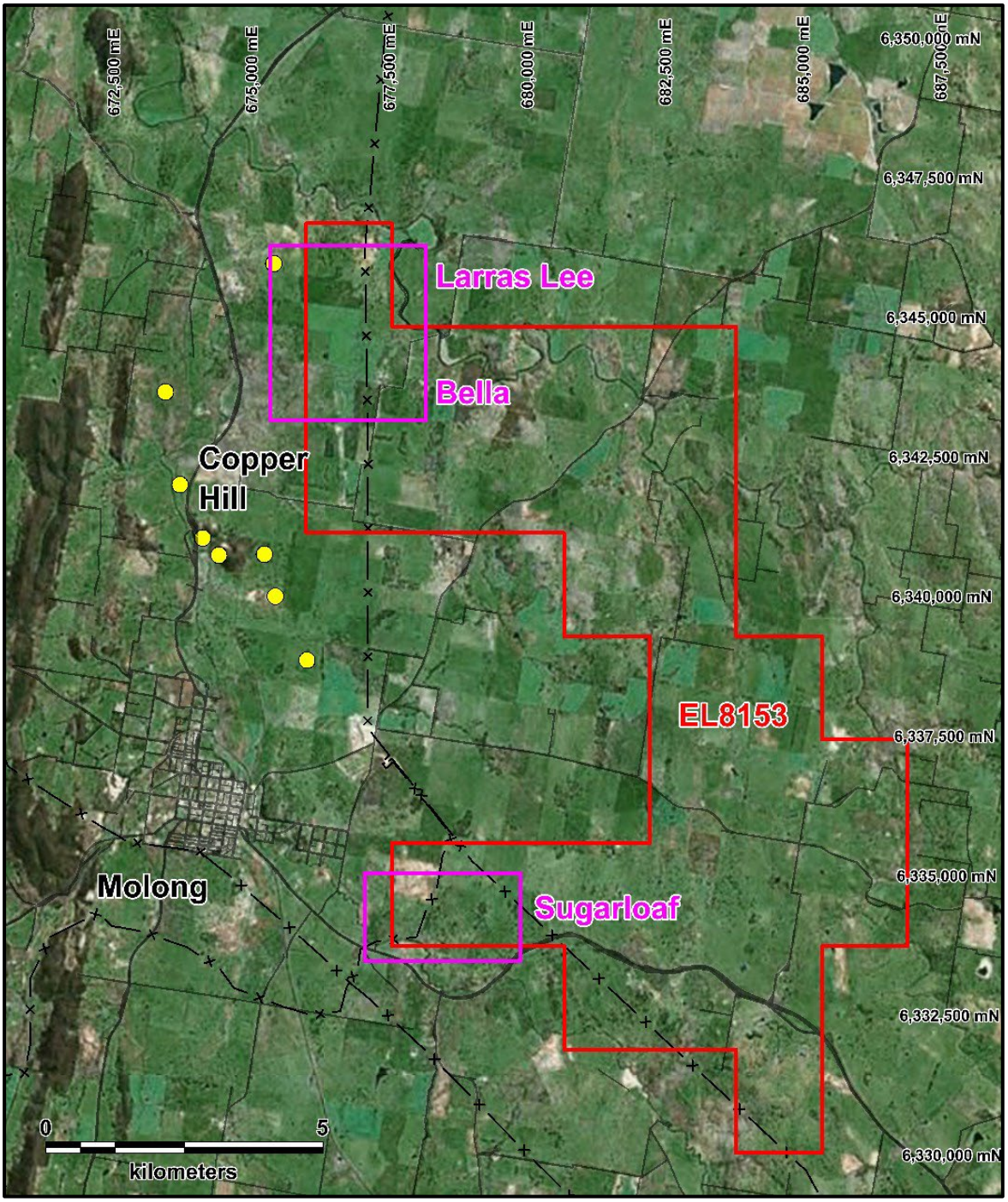

Figure 5 Map showing EL8153 tenement, recent IP survey areas (polygons) and power transmission lines (heavy black hatched lines). MGA94 zone 55 grid.

Sugarloaf Survey Results

Three lines were completed at Sugarloaf (6334500N, 6334700N and 6335100N; Figures 6 & 7). The IP traverses encountered several fence lines and a major power transmission line. The effects of the power line appeared negligible; however, the fences may have introduced some high intensity shallow chargeable features.

Three main anomalies were defined. The first occurs at the far west on all 3 lines ("west" anomaly Figures 6 & 7) and is moderately to strongly chargeable and moderately conductive. It occurs close to fences on the two northernmost lines and insomuch is likely cultural. However, on the southernmost line it occurs atop of a rocky knoll with anomalous soil geochemical values, so warrants field checking. The second feature

("central" anomaly Figure 6 & 7) is a strongly chargeable and highly conductive feature that occurs immediately west of the line centres at shallow depths on all 3 lines. On the northern 2 lines it occurs close to a fence and powerline, so is likely cultural. Diamond hole SDD002 drilled under it on 6334700N testing it at this northing. The third anomaly ("east" Figures 6 & 7) occurs in the central eastern part on the southern two lines centred at approximately 678500E, 170 metres below surface. It is a flat lying, moderately chargeable and moderately conductive feature. It appears to be possibly sourced from gently folded sedimentary rocks (siltstones/mudstones mapped at surface) but requires ground-checking.

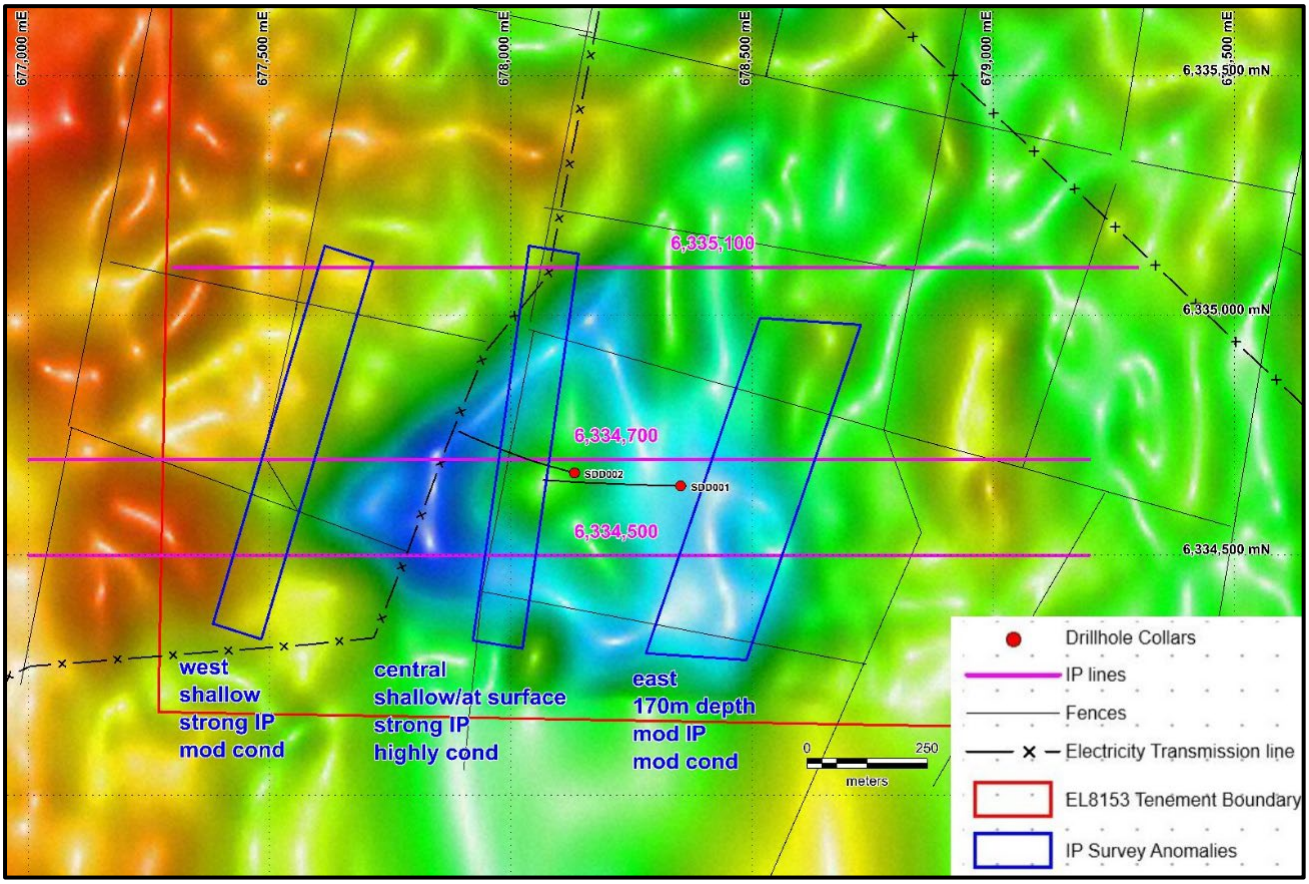

Figure 6 Sugarloaf IP Survey summary map showing survey lines, cultural features and anomalies projected to surface, over RTP TMI magnetics. (MGA94 zone 55 grid)

Bella – Larras Lee Survey Results

Nine lines (6343800N to 6356550N; Figure 8) totalling 18.8 line kms of IP were completed at Bella and Larras Lee. Data was collected using a 100m Dipole-Dipole configuration to a maximum n level of 16. The survey was designed with a nominal 400 metre line spacing, one (6345150N) of which was an "infill" line at 200 metre spacing. The target sought here is a diorite-hosted porphyry, possibly buried at depth. The lines traverse several significant culture features (power lines, roads, fences, buildings and dams). Responses from these are apparent in the data.

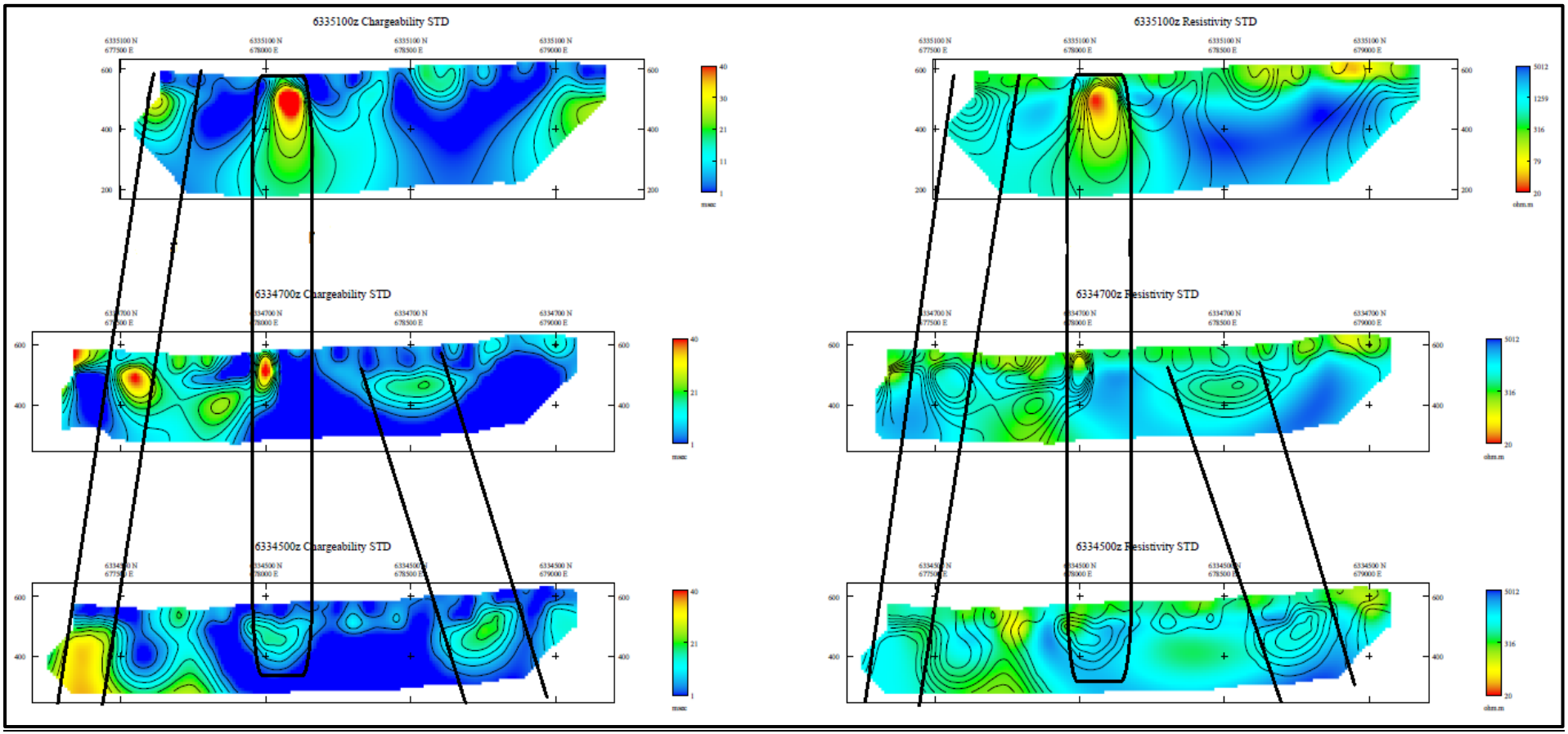

Figure 7 Sugarloaf IP Model Stack -IP chargeability (left) & resistivity (right). Anomalies referred to in text are outlined by black lines and are, from left to right are “west”, “central” and “east “(compare to Figure 5)

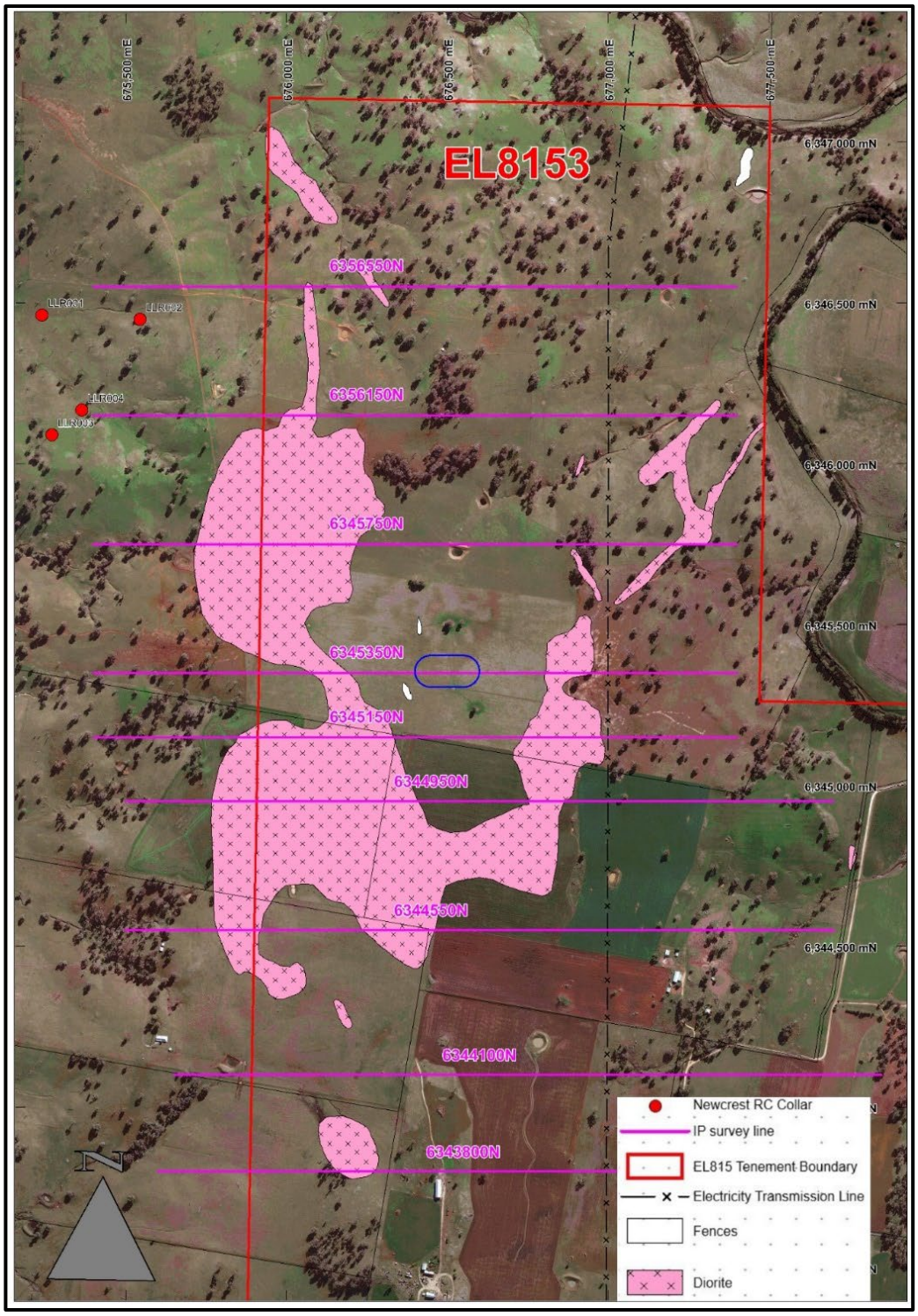

Figure 8 Map of completed IP survey lines, mapped diorites, powerline and fences. Location of anomaly of interest indicated by blue polygon. Newcrest RC holes also shown (MGA94 zone 55 grid)

The Bella to Larras Lee corridor features several mapped diorites (Figure 8) intruding Ordovician volcaniclastics and lesser basalts assigned to the Fairbridge Volcanics within a regionally significant NW striking structural corridor. (These corridors are known to be important controlling features of the locations of the major porphyry systems in the LFB). These are partially obscured by Tertiary basalts and deeply weathered saprolite which hindered prior exploration.

Preliminary results show that the most significant feature is a moderately chargeable-strongly resistive feature on line 6345350N, 200 metres wide centred at 676500E and 250 RL (approx. 300 m below surface; Figures 8 & 9) proximal to a significant mapped diorite. This could represent an intrusive (such as a diorite) with disseminated sulfide. Further work to better define this feature would be to complete a second infill 200 metres further south and then if warranted, a 450-500 metre drillhole.

It is noteworthy that in 1997 Newcrest drilled 4, 200 metre deep RC holes (LLR001 to LLR004 inclusive; Figure 8) a few hundred metres immediately west of this area (outside EL8153) into their "Larras Lake" prospect. The holes returned strongly anomalous Au and Cu associated with quartz-carbonate-chalcopyrite veins and hematite alteration in diorites and volcaniclastics. Broad anomalous Au intervals were reported with maximum individual assays of 2.28g/t Au and 2780ppm Cu (over 1 metre; open file report GS1998/365). Some interpret these results to be possibly porphyry associated mineralisation which has never been followed-up.

NEXT STEPS

At Rand, for the IRGS targets the auger soil survey results will be received then incorporated with the Phase 1 results. Gradient array IP (GAIP) is being considered for early 2022. Soil results and GAIP will integrated with the geology to define shallow drill targets. Additionally, RC and or DD drilling is planned for the Bullseye magnetic anomalies and the Goodwood Reef utilising $50k of financial government grant for a diamond hole at each target. Once granted, regional reconnaissance air-core drilling will be done across the weathering profiles developed above the numerous intrusives on ELA6406 and we await metallurgical test work on the anomalous REE zones around the bullseye magnetic anomalies.

On EL8153, at Sugarloaf, the Company is awaiting the petrography analysis for Sugarloaf diamond drilling and interpretation of hyperspectral and whole rock results. Upon final receipt of all results an interpretation, a review will be conducted. At Bella-Larras Lee, final IP data is outstanding including 3D models and a final geophysicist's report. Potential work here includes completing a second infill IP line 200 m south of 6345350N to further define the current anomaly of interest, after which drilling may eventuate.

OHS and COVID

With the recent significant spike in COVID cases, The Company continues to monitor the situation in NSW and continues to operate under its COVID work safe system.

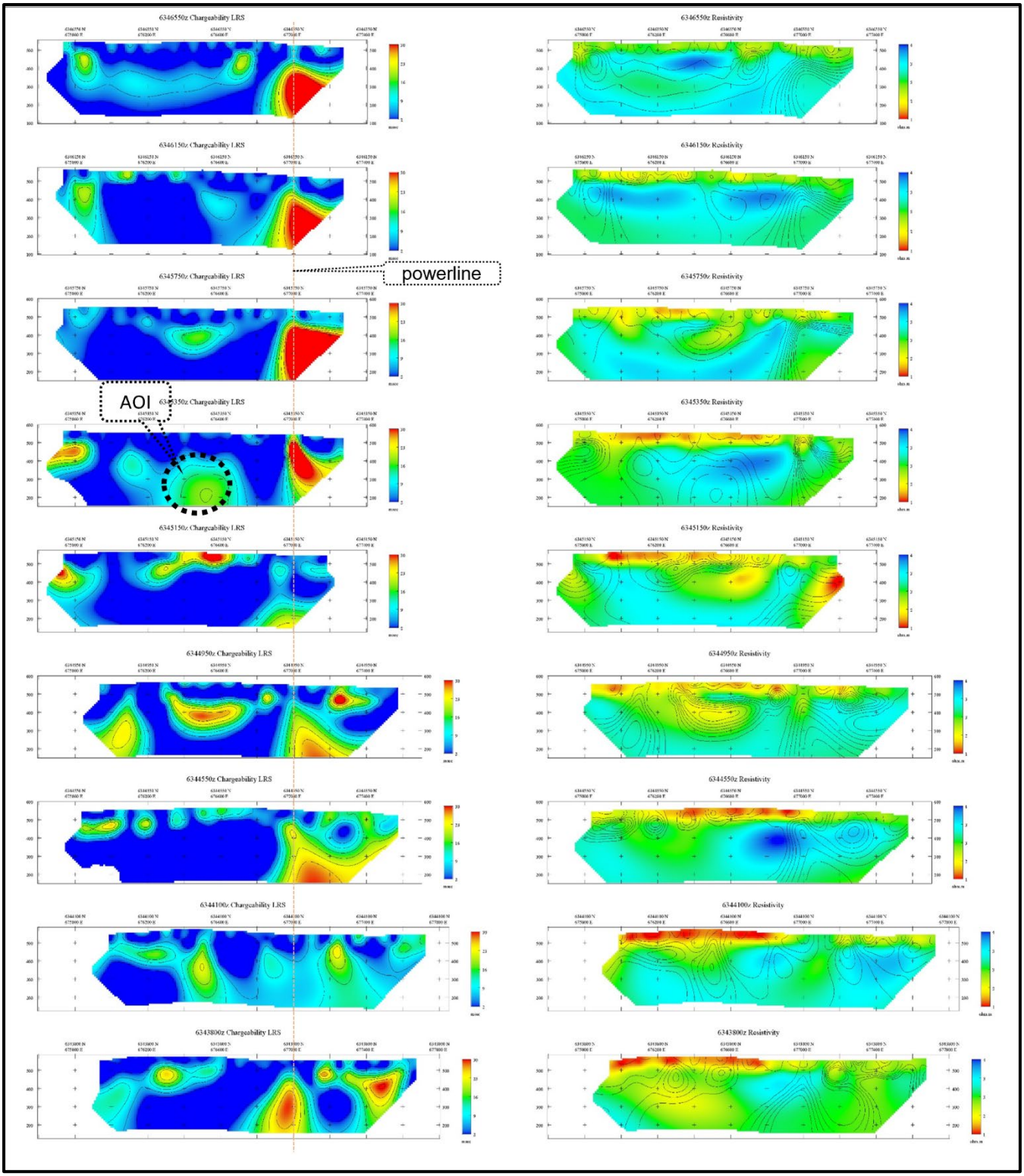

Figure 9 Preliminary Bella-Larras Lee stack model with chargeability (IP) on left and resistivity on right. IP anomaly of interest in black circle and power line influence noted along 677,00mE (eastern end) of lines.

Authorised for release by the Board.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Colin Locke
Executive Chairman
+61 457 289 582
locke@ktaresources.com

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Erik Conaghan, Exploration Manager, who is a full-time employee of Krakatoa Resources. Mr Conaghan is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he has 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. Mr Conaghan consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Geophysical Information in this report is based on exploration data modelled by David McInnes, who is engaged as a geophysical consultant through Montana GIS. Mr McInnes is a member of the Australian society of Exploration Geophysicists and has sufficient experience of relevance in the types of survey's completed and the types of mineralisation under consideration.

Forward Looking Statements

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expect(s)", "feel(s)", "believe(s)", "will", "may", "anticipate(s)" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

Disclaimer

In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcement and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcement.

ABOUT KRAKATOA

Krakatoa is an emerging as a diversified high value critical metals and technology element company catering to the exponential demand spawned by electrification and decarbonisation.
It is an ASX listed public Company with assets associated with copper-gold exploration in the world class Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW and multielement metals including the increasingly valued rare earths, nickel and heavy mineral sands in the highly prospective Narryer Terrane, Yilgarn Craton, WA and critical metals at Dalgaranga,WA

The company is focused on systematic exploration and development of their key project.

Mt Clere REEs, HMS & Ni-Cu-Co, PGEs Project (100%); Gascoyne WA
The Mt Clere REE Project located at the north western margins of the Yilgarn Graton. The Company holds 2,310km^2 of highly prospective exploration licenses prospective for rare earth elements, heavy mineral sands hosted zircon-ilmenite-rutile-leucoxene; and gold and intrusion hosted Ni-Cu-Co-PGEs. Historical exploration has identified the potential presence of three REE deposit types, namely, Ion adsorption clays in extensive laterite areas; monazite sands in vast alluvial terraces; and carbonatite dyke swarms.

Dalgaranga Critical Metals Project, Nb, Li, Rb, Ta, Sn, (100%); Mt Magnet WA.
The Dalgaranga project has an extensive rubidium exploration target defined next to the old Dalgaranga tantalum mine, with extensive pegmatite swarms with little exploration completed throughout the area. The project is clearly under-explored, the historical drilling was very shallow as it mainly focused on defining shallow open pitable resources in the mine area.

Rand Gold, REEs Project (100%); Lachlan Fold NSW
The Rand Project covers an area of 580km^2, centred approximately 60km NNW of Albury in southern NSW. The Project has a SW-trending shear zone that transects the entire tenement package forming a distinct structural corridor some 40 km in length. The historical Bulgandry Goldfield, which is captured by the Project, demonstrates the project area is prospective for shear-hosted and intrusion-related gold. Historical production records show substantial gold grades, including up to 265g/t Au from the exposed quartz veins in the Show Day Reef. REE's have recently been identified over several intrusive basement areas which lead to extensive exploration application (2,008km^2) being placed over recognised prospective areas which will undergo clay hosted REE exploration once granted.

Belgravia Cu-Au Porphyry Project (100%); Lachlan Fold NSW
The Belgravia Project covers an area of 80km^2 and is located in the central part of the Molong Volcanic Belt (MVB), between Newcrest Mining's Cadia Operations and Alkane Resources Boda Discovery. The Project target areas are considered highly prospective for porphyry Cu-Au and associated skarn Cu-Au, with Bell Valley and Sugarloaf the most advanced target areas. Bell Valley contains a considerable portion of the Copper Hill Intrusive Complex, the porphyry complex which hosts the Copper Hill deposit (890koz Au & 310kt Cu) and Sugarloaf is co-incident with anomalous rock chips including 5.19g/t Au and 1.73% Cu.

Turon Gold Project (100%); Lachlan fold NSW
The Turon Project covers 120km^2 and is located within the Lachlan Fold Belt's Hill End Trough, a north-trending elongated pull-apart basin containing sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Silurian and Devonian age. The Project contains two separate north-trending reef systems, the Quartz Ridge and Box Ridge, comprising shafts, adits and drifts that strike over 1.6km and 2.4km respectively. Both reef systems have demonstrated high grade gold anomalism (up to 1,535g/t Au in rock chips) and shallow gold targets (10m @ 1.64g/t Au from surface to EOH).

The information in this section that relates to exploration results was first released by the Company on 19 June 2019, 25 November 2019, 3 December 2019, 14 April 2020, 20 May 2020, 26 June 2020, 6 July 2020, 9 August 2021, 8 November 2021. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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 (e.g.' reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized 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 may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• <u>Sugarloaf 2021 Diamond Drill Core</u>: • half core samples of HQ and NQ core were taken over selective intervals deemed to be of geological interest, or of igneous lithologies for petrography and or whole rock analysis. Sample widths ranged from 0.45 to 1.5 metres (downhole length). Sample weights ranged from 2 to 4.5kgs. • Alteration and mineralisation were visually estimated and recorded by the geologist who logged the hole. Where noticeable sulfides or veining were observed sample selection and widths were modified accordingly. • Mineralisation of note included trace to minor amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite and epithermal textured quartz veins. • Magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken on one metre intervals of the drill core throughout the hole. • All DD half core samples were submitted to ALS Global in Orange, NSW for sample preparation. • Sample preparation included jaw crushing and pulverising to -75 microns (85% passing) to produce sufficient sample for fire assay (Au) and multi-element analyses. All samples were weighed upon receipt. • No relationship has been observed between sample recovery and grade. Sample bias is unlikely due to the excellent (generally 100%) recovery of the drill core • <u>Newcrest Mining 1997 RC Drill Samples:</u> All relevant information relating to assays and sampling is taken from open file DIGS report GS1998/365. • The entirety of all four RC holes LLR001 – LLR004 were sampled for assay on 1.0m intervals and were analysed by ALS, Orange NSW. No information on sample techniques or laboratory preparation is given. • Summary & detailed geological logs with x-sections displaying downhole Au & Cu assays is contained in this report. The logs show lithology, alteration, sulfide and veining types and amounts. <u>Dipole-Dipole IP Survey EL8153:</u> • Contractor: Fender Geophysics • Consultant: Montana GIS (David McInnes) • Survey Type Induced Polarisation • Array Type: Dipole-dipole roll along • Receiver Dipole Length: 100m • Transmitter Dipole Length: 100m • Penetration depth / N spacing: 16 • Line lengths: 2000 to 2200m • No of lines: 12 • Total line kms: 25.2 • Line orientation: east-west • Domain and Cycle: 2 seconds / 0.125 Hz
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, RC, open-hole hammer, RAB, auger etc.) and details (e.g., 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.).*	<u>Sugarloaf 2021 Diamond Drilling:</u> • Schonknecht Drilling were contracted to complete the drilling work with a Sandvik DE740 diamond rig and all drilling completed was diamond core drilling. • Diamond drilling commenced at surface as HQ diameter core (63.5mm) then reduced to NQ core diameter (47.6mm) in competent, unweathered bedrock. • A standard core tube was used. Chrome barrels were used for all of SDD001 and for the HQ portion of SDD002. • All core was oriented whenever possible (i.e., in highly fractured rock) and the bottom of hole marked with red chinograph pencil. A *REFLEX ACT III* core orientation tool was used to locate bottom of hole.

		• Downhole surveys were conducted using a *REFLEX EZ* (north seeking) *GYRO* survey tool. Newcrest Mining 1997 RC Drilling: RC drilling, no further information given in GS1998/365.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Sugarloaf 2021 Diamond Drilling: • Diamond core sample recovery is measured and recorded routinely on an individual run by run basis. • Diamond core runs were a nominal 3.0 or 3.1 metres but were shorter in broken ground to maximise core recovery. Overall >95% drill core/sample recovery is estimated from the fresh rock. Newcrest Mining 1997 RC Drilling: • no information is supplied in GS1998/365
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) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Sugarloaf 2021 Diamond Drilling: • Logging included detailed lithological, alteration, vein and structural logging in addition to basic geotech logging. No Mineral Resource Estimation, mining studies nor metallurgy is being considered. • Downhole orientation measurements were taken on core and magnetic susceptibility was measured for all holes a KT10 instrument • All holes were qualitatively logged and for particular observations such as vein and mineral content, quantitative recording was taken. Wet and dry photos of diamond core were taken before cutting. • All drill core was logged fully. Newcrest Mining 1997 RC Drilling: • Summary (typed) and detailed handwritten scanned logs included in GS1998/365 show that lithology, alteration, veining and mineralisation were all recorded. All holes appear to be logged fully. No Mineral Resource Estimation, mining studies nor metallurgy was considered for these holes.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn, whether 1/4, 1/2 or whole core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, 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 maximize 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.*	Sugarloaf 2021 Diamond Drilling: • All core was cut with a diamond brick saw at Molong and half core submitted for analysis. • No field duplicates or second half core samples were taken. • Certified OREAS standards were inserted into the sample batch at the rate of 1 standard for every 50 normal samples. • The size of the sample is considered to have been appropriate to the grain size for all holes. Newcrest Mining 1997 RC Drilling: • No information given on sub-sampling techniques nor sample preparation.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Sugarloaf 2021 Diamond Drilling: • Samples were prepped then analysed for gold and multi-element geochemistry. Au (30g charge) by FA-AA (method Au-AA21), ME by four acid digestion and ICP_MS finish, ME-MS61 for 48 elements: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, and Zr. • Both methods are considered to be near total digestion. • A certified OREAS standard or blank was inserted into the sample batch at the rate of 1 in every 50 samples • The nature and quality of the QAQC and analytical methods are considered appropriate to style of targeted mineralisation. Newcrest Mining 1997 RC Drilling: • Samples were analysed by ALS for Au by fire assay method PM217, for Cu, Pb, Zn, As by method AAS G001, Mo by AAS G011 and Hg by AAS G008. No further information about quality control nor digestion techniques is provided.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data*	Sugarloaf 2021 Diamond Drilling: • There were no significant intersections to report, so no verification is necessary due to the nature of the results. • Likewise twinned holes are irrelevant.

	storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All data was validated by the Exploration Manager, then Database Manager before import into the Company's Datashed database. Newcrest Mining 1997 RC Drilling: • No information on verification of sampling and assaying is provided in GS1998/365.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar & downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Sugarloaf 2021 Diamond Drilling: • Drillhole collars locations were surveyed by a handheld GPS (Garmin Map 64sx) with 3-5m precision. • Grid system used is MGA94 Zone 55. • Collar RLs are in AHD and were taken from a DEM produced from the SRTM. • Downhole surveys were completed at the base of HWT casing (3 to 6 metres), then nominally every 30 metres downhole. An end of hole survey was also taken on each hole. 2021 DDIP Survey: The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 55 and RL in AHD. Newcrest Mining 1997 RC Drilling: • Drilled on a local grid. RL in AHD. Collar precision is unknown and not stated in report. All holes had dips of -50°. Holes LLR001 and 002 appear to be drilled towards local grid west and holes LLR003 and 004 towards local grid east. Collar locations in Figure 7 are taken from open file NSWGS digital data available on MinView, of which the precision is questionable.
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.*	Sugarloaf 2021 Diamond Drilling: • Analytical data points downhole are sufficient to characterise the nature of the lithology, alteration and potential mineralisation. The drill holes were designed to test a modelled magnetic anomaly coincident with soil geochemical anomaly and a developed conceptual geological model. • All are appropriate for exploration results reporting. Data spacing is suitable for this early exploration stage. No Mineral Resource is being calculated in this report. • No sample compositing has been applied. Newcrest Mining 1997 RC Drilling: • Analytical data points downhole are sufficient to characterise the nature of the lithology, alteration and potential mineralisation. The drill holes were designed to test under anomalous RAB holes. • All are appropriate for exploration results reporting. Data spacing is suitable for this early exploration stage. No Mineral Resource was calculated. • Drillhole geochemistry is provided in GS1998/365 Appendix 2 with all individual assays listed for all samples from all holes.
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.*	Sugarloaf 2021 Diamond Drilling: • Drillhole orientation was based on interpreted geology from surface mapping, air-core drilling and modelled aeromagnetic data. • The orientation of key structures is currently being interpreted. Overall the drilling has indicated that the geology is more structurally complex (folded and faulted) than originally understood. • No mineralisation was intersected so there can be no bias between this and drillhole orientation. Newcrest Mining 1997 RC Drilling: • The azimuth of the drillholes is unclear so no comment can be made about sampling bias with respect to mineralisation orientation/s. All holes were assayed on 1m intervals which minimizes bias. There is no detailed interpretation nor information provided in GS1998/365.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sugarloaf 2021 Diamond Drilling: • Selected drillcore was cut into half core sample which were deposited in calico bags that were placed into polyweave sacks, sealed with plastic cable ties. All sample batches were submitted to ALS Global (Orange, NSW) personally by the exploration team. No third part transport company was used for sample transportation to the laboratory. Newcrest Mining 1997 RC Drilling: • No information provided
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sugarloaf 2021 Diamond Drilling: • No audits have been completed. Newcrest Mining 1997 RC Drilling: • No information provided

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement andland tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreementsor 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 knownimpediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Belgravia Project (EL8153) is wholly owned by Krakatoa Australia Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Krakatoa Resources Ltd. The Company holds 100% interest and all rights in the Project. EL8153 lies within rural free-hold land requiring KTA Resources Pty Ltd to enter into formal land access agreements with individual landowners, prior to any field activity, as prescribed by New South Wales State Law including the Mining Act 1992. The Company has rural land access agreements in place. • EL8153 is in good standing and environmental bonds have been paid.
Exploration by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Various exploration parties ranging from juniors to majors have held different parts of the Belgravia Project in different periods and explored for different commodities over several decades. • No company has ever completed systematic exploration across the Belgravia area and drilling is shallow, sparse and extremely limited. • Homestake Mining and Cypress Minerals investigated the Sugarloaf Creek area through BCL stream sediments and rock-chip sampling in the late 1980s - early 1990s. Both companies conducted conventional reconnaissance exploration phases. • Stream sediment samples targeted second or third-order drainages identifying Sugarloaf as copper-rich stream sediment anomaly. Anomalous Cu and Au rock-chip samples were identified over the western margin of the Sugarloaf target, along the western-bounding NE-striking fault zone. • Minor shallow air-core drilling was conducted about 5kms NE from Sugarloaf by Newcrest Mining in 1998 • Significant RC drilling intersections made by Newcrest in 1997 are summarised in the body of the report.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Volcanism within the Molong Volcanic Belt (MVB), is part of the Ordovician aged Macquarie Arc within the Lachlan Orogen, relates to distinct groups and ages of porphyritic intrusion that vary from monzodiorite-diorite through monzonite-granodiorite compositions and correspond with porphyry copper-gold and associated epithermal gold-silver mineralisation. Skarn mineralisation also occurs locally, outside of the tenement.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length*	• Sugarloaf 2021 Diamond Drilling: drillhole information including all relevant collar details, hole depths and locations are tabulated in the body of the report. • Newcrest Mining 1997 RC drilling: collar locations are taken from NSW GS Minview digital data and dips and RL information is contained within. All holes had dips of -50° and were drilled to 200m total depth. LLR001 and 002 were drilled grid west, LLR003 and LLR004 were drilled grid east. Collar co-ords in local grids are available on x-sections in GS1998/365 and RLs on these sections appear to be in AHD.

	• *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 (e.g., 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*	• Sugarloaf 2021 Diamond Drilling: No significant results and no intersection lengths have been reported. • Newcrest Mining 1997 RC drilling maximum individual assay results were given in the body of the report. All individual and aggregated results are given in GS1998/365. • No metal equivalent reporting has been used or applied.
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 shouldbe a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Sugarloaf 2021 Diamond Drilling: No significant results and no intersection lengths have been reported. • Newcrest Mining 1997 RC drilling: no information is provided on the widths nor orientation of mineralisation, only alteration and vein styles and intensities are reported. Only limited information can be interpreted from RC drill chips and widely spaced drilling. No detailed information is given in the report.
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 sectional views.*	• Sugarloaf 2021 Diamond Drilling: drillhole locations with hole traces in plan are included in this report. • Newcrest Mining 1997 RC drilling: collar locations are shown in Figure 7 for reference.
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.*	• At the time or reporting only preliminary data had been supplied for the Bell-Larras Lee IP surveys. Final data and reporting had been received for the Sugarloaf IP lines. • Likewise petrography analysis of Sugarloaf core samples is outstanding and interpretation of whole rock and hyper-spectral data is not yet finalised.

Other substantive explorationdata	• *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, geotechnicaland rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Other pertinent geological, surface geochemical and geophysical survey results for the Sugarloaf Target were previously reported by the company.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensionsor depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the* • *main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work at Sugarloaf will be decided upon return of all drilling results and completion of interpretation. • Further work for Bella-Larras Lee may include an infill IP line (as mentioned in the report), possible further soil sampling or shallow air-core drilling then RC and /or DD based on these results.