

ASX Release

31 May 2024

Encouraging Copper-Gold rockchips from Meekatharra Project

Reconnaissance Rock Chips Visually Confirm Structural Quartz Vein-Hosted Copper-Gold Mineralisation at Eldinero Prospect, Meekatharra Project, Western Australia.

- Several reconnaissance rock chips from quartz veins have visually confirmed historical gold and copper mineralisation along multiple structural trends, extending the surface strike length to 200m.
- The mineralisation appears linked to Burnakura Shear Zone (BSZ) within a wide package of dolerites over 10 km of strike. The BSZ is a regionally significant shear zone hosting several gold deposits.
- Multiple mineralised north-west structural orientations noted, which are perpendicular to the BSZ.
- Abundant malachite and trace chrysocolla, both secondary copper minerals commonly found in the oxidation zones of copper-gold deposits, visually detected in outcrop samples, along with sulphides.
- Several historic & active quartz-vein hosted shear-related gold deposits along strike and in the region, including Westgold's Paddy's Flat & Great Fingal.
- Recent rock chips at laboratory awaiting copper, gold, and path-finder elemental analysis (see *Table 1*). Historical samples have confirmed copper-gold mineralisation at prospect¹ (see *Table 2*).
- The Meekatharra tenement package is largely underexplored, despite its proximity to numerous historical and active open pits and underground mines, and geologically prospective structures.

Voltaic Strategic Resources Ltd ('Voltaic' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce that recent reconnaissance rock chip sampling at the Eldinero prospect, part of our Meekatharra project, has visually confirmed the presence of copper-gold mineralisation within structural quartz veins (see *Fig.2*). This positive development marks a significant step forward in our exploration efforts, reinforcing the potential of the project and laying the groundwork for additional discoveries.

Quartz veins, often associated with structural features such as faults and shear zones, can act as conduits for mineralising fluids. This suggests that the area has experienced significant hydrothermal activity, capable of depositing valuable minerals. These findings provide a strong foundation for more detailed and extensive exploration efforts. Furthermore, the presence of several historical and active quartz-vein hosted shear-related gold deposits along the strike of our tenement package, such as Westgold's Paddy's Flat & Great Fingal, enhances the prospectivity of the Company's project.

The Meekatharra project comprises seven granted exploration licences within a prolific gold precinct which has produced several million ounces historically and is home to Westgold Resources, soon to be Australia's newest mid-tier gold producer through a merger with Karora Resources Ltd². Westgold's Murchison Operations include four underground mines, two processing plants, and three development projects, all of which are located within trucking distance of Voltaic's tenements.

¹ ASX:VSR release dated 22/04/2024 'Promising Gold Potential Confirmed at Meekatharra Project'.

² ASX:WGX release dated 08/04/2024 'A New 400kozpa Australian Gold Producer'.

Voltaic Chief Executive Officer Michael Walshe commented: “Samples collected from recent reconnaissance at the Eldinero prospect, combined with the presence of historical and active quartz-vein hosted shear-related gold deposits along the strike of our tenement package, lays a solid foundation for more detailed exploration. We eagerly await the results of the elemental analyses of the samples currently at the laboratory and the follow-up surface exploration program to extend and delineate the mineralised footprint”.



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



Figure 2. Selection of rockchip photos from the Eldinero (E51/1909) prospect showing visible copper and sulphide mineralisation. Assays pending.

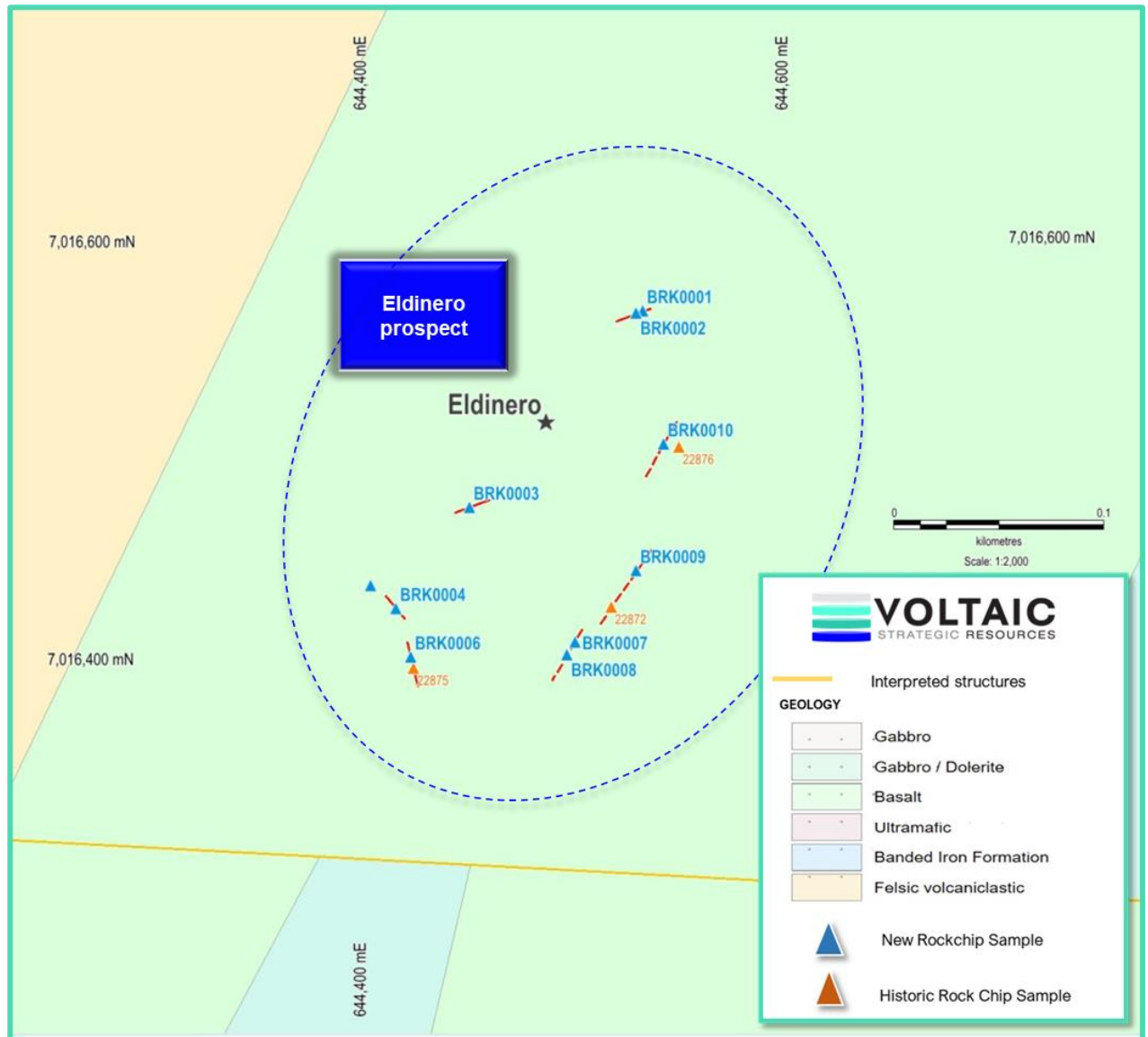


Figure 3. Eldinero Prospect area map with regional geology

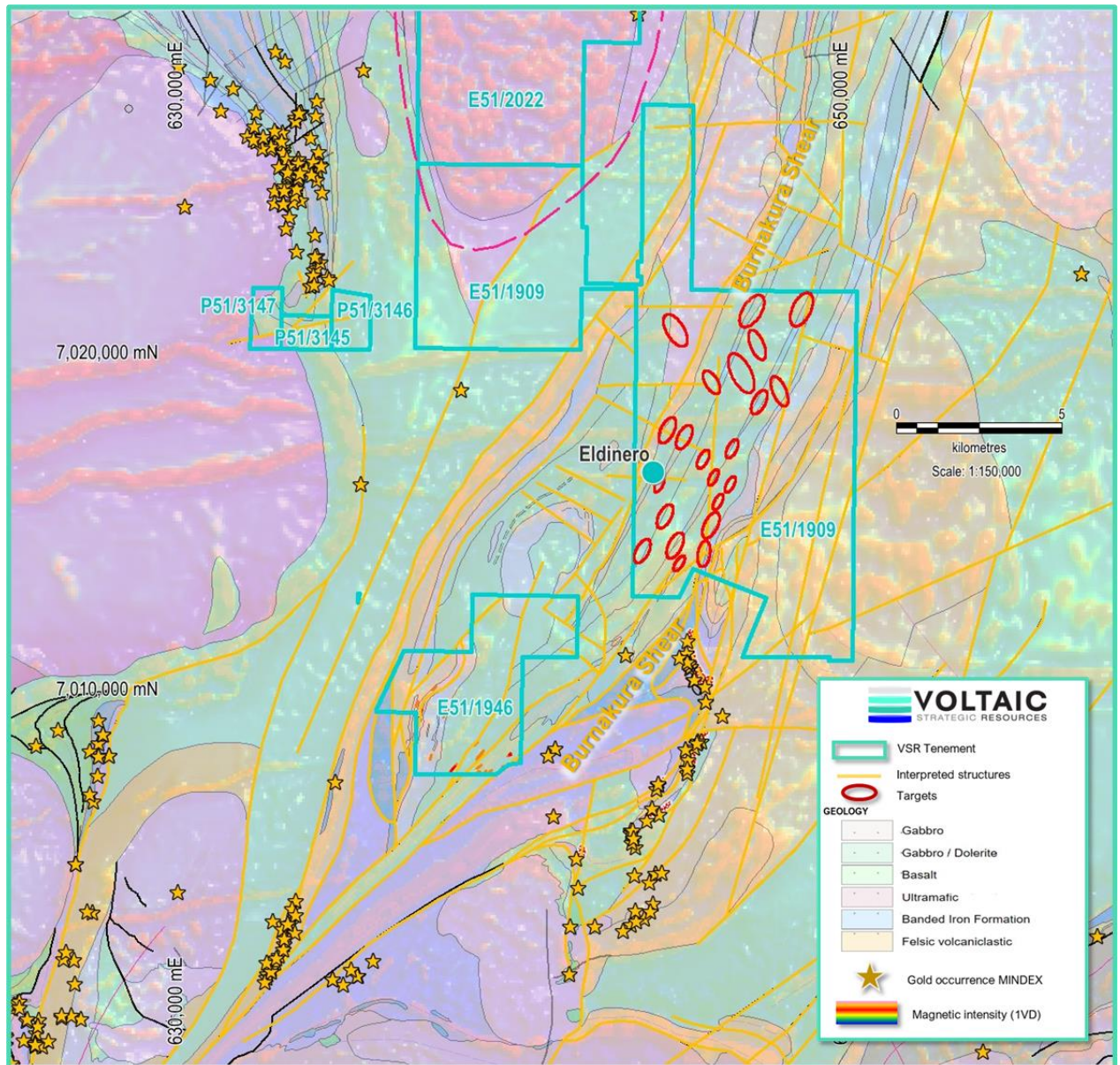


Figure 4. Regional geology

Table 1. Recently collected Rockchip Samples from Eldinero

Sample	Sample Type	Easting GDA94, z50	Northing GDA94, z50	Mineralogy (visual estimate*)	Lithology
BRK0001	Rock (outcrop)	644535	7016564	Trace malachite (Cu)	Brecciated quartz vein
BRK0002	Rock (outcrop)	644532	7016563	Trace malachite (Cu)	Recrystallised quartz vein
BRK0003	Rock (outcrop)	644453	7016471	Trace pyrite sulphides	Quartz vein
BRK0004	Rock (outcrop)	644418	7016423	Malachite 2% (Cu)	Sheared and recrystallised quartz vein
BRK0005	Rock (outcrop)	644406	7016434	Malachite 3% (Cu)	Sugary to sheared quartz vein
BRK0006	Rock (outcrop)	644425	7016400	Malachite 3% (Cu); trace chrysocolla (Cu)	Gossanous quartz vein
BRK0007	Rock (outcrop)	644503	7016407	Trace pyrite sulphides; trace malachite (Cu)	Gossanous quartz vein
BRK0008	Rock (outcrop)	644499	7016401	Trace pyrite sulphides	Brecciated quartz vein
BRK0009	Rock (outcrop)	644532	7016441	Trace sulphides, possible visible gold (Au)	Gossanous to recrystallised quartz vein
BRK0010	Rock (outcrop)	644545	7016501	Trace malachite (Cu)	Recrystallised quartz vein

- *In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the grade of the mineralisation in preliminary geological logging.
- The Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance are from visual estimates by qualified geologists and should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Copper mineralisation is inferred from the observations of abundant malachite and trace chrysocolla in the rock chip samples.
- Gold is likely present at low levels, being fine grained and associated with numerous gossanous black veining along fractures and within the quartz sheared and brecciated observed textures. Trace sulphides noted are also associated with quartz vein hosted gold mineralisation. Trace visual gold was also observed in BRK0009 sample (with a 10x hand lens). Three historical rock chip samples confirm >1 g/t Au in close proximity to recent outcrop rock chip samples at Eldinero.
- Laboratory assays are required for representative estimates of quantifiable elemental values. 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.

Table 2. Historical rockchip samples referenced herein

Sample	Sample Type	Easting (GDA94, z50)	Northing (GDA94, z50)	Lithology	Gold assay (g/t)
22872	Rock (outcrop)	644520	7016424	Fractured quartz vein	1.53
22875	Rock (outcrop)	644426	7016395	Quartz vein	1.34
22876	Rock (outcrop)	644552	7016500	Quartz vein	1.20

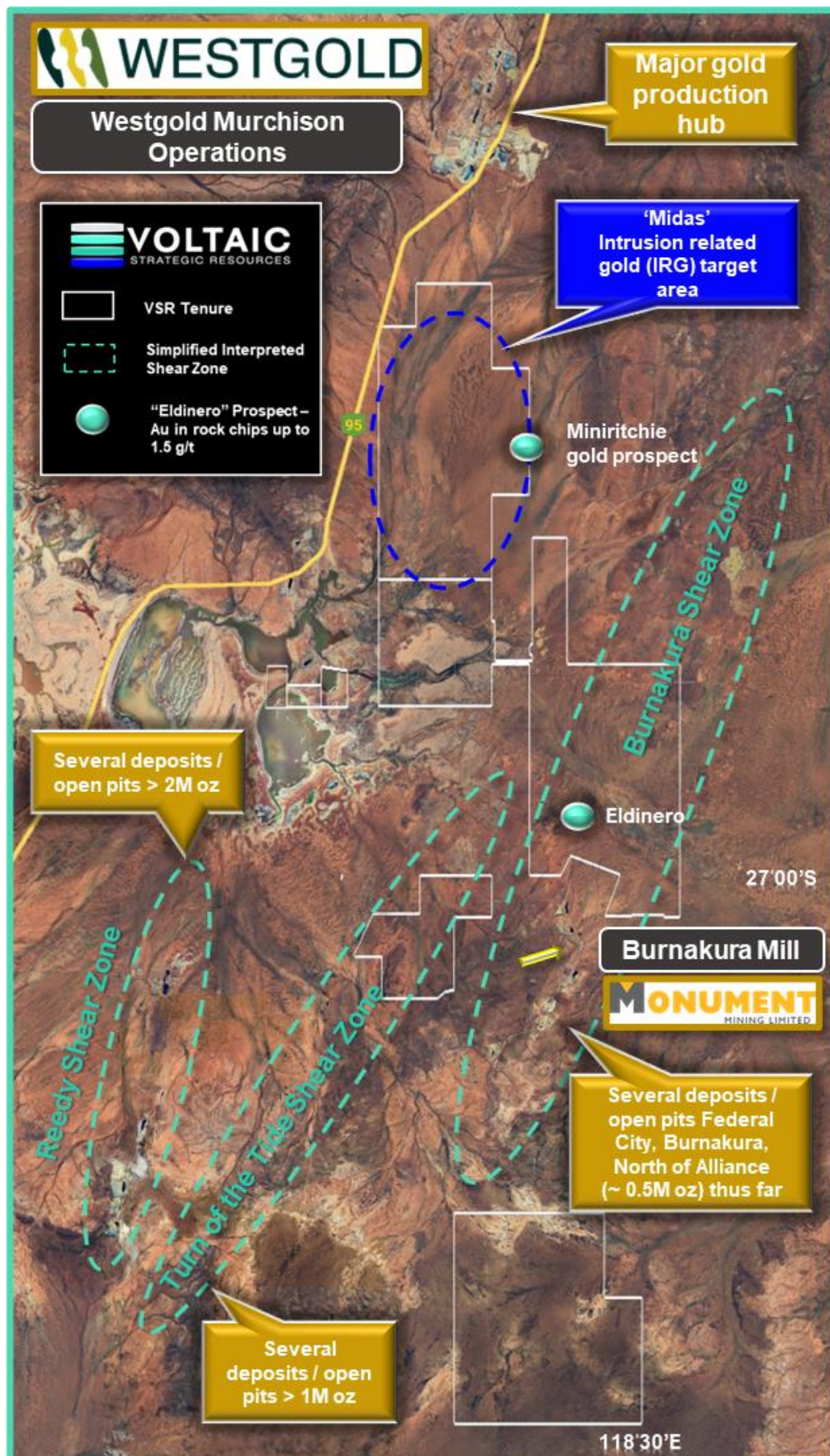


Figure 5. Burnakura Shear Zone (BSZ), Eldinero prospect area & other major regional faults and gold camps.

The next steps at Meekatharra

- Structural / geological mapping
- Regional and prospect scale pXRF surveys and surface soil programs
- Ground truthing of prospective package of rocks and structural corridors
- Target generation pipeline
- Priority ranking of targets for drill testing
- Q2 & Q3 2024: Extended regional geochemical surveys and detailed mapping across tenure targeting interpreted structures amongst mafic / dolerite and felsic contacts and conceptual targets; detailed high-resolution gravity in delineated prospective structural corridors.
- Q4 2024: Initiation of a maiden drilling program aimed at testing the prioritized targets derived from the geochemical and mapping phases.

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.

Cautionary statement on visual estimates of mineralisation

Any references in this announcement to visual results are from visual estimates by qualified geologists. Laboratory assays are required for representative estimates of quantifiable elemental values. 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.

Appendix 1 Supplementary Information

Table 3. Meekatharra gold project tenements

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

Appendix 2 JORC Tables

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- 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.	- The geochemical data used for the target generation discussed herein comprises of historical and recent rock chip sampling, drilling and surface soil sampling data that the Company has compiled over the last 12 months. - The first batch of 10 new rock chip sample data is provided in this document. - With respect to the historically referenced rock chip samples (Table 1), Monument Mining collected selective surface rock chips during 2016 on ground under a historical agreement with MetalsX at the time. - The purpose of recent rock chip sampling was to confirm Cu-Au mineralisation along strike from historical sample points, and not to 'twin' historical sample points.
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 new drilling data is provided in this document.
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 & grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No new drilling data is provided in this document.
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.	- No new drilling data is provided in this document. - With respect to the historically referenced rock chip (Table 2), no information is available pertaining to the historical identification of mineral species which is interpreted to be qualitative in nature. - Recent rock chip samples mineral species and abundances, have been logged and included (Table 1). - In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation (if applicable herein), the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the grade of the mineralisation (if reported) in preliminary geological logging.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- 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.	- No new drilling data is provided in this document. - With respect to the historically referenced rock chip (Table 1), rock chips were collected to industry standard with 2-3kg of representative material sampled and submitted for multi element AR & FA analysis; inclusive of acceptable QAQC standards and repeat assays. - Recent rock chips have been submitted for Au and multi element determination (WAR25g & MAR04 analysis); also collected to industry standard with 2-3kg of representative material sampled to represent as close to true-width of available surface rock outcrop exposure, inclusive of laboratory QAQC standards and repeat assays.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
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.	No new sample assay data is provided in this document.
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 storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No new sample assay data is provided in this document.
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.	- Recent rock chip sample points were located utilising a Garmin hand-held GPS, with an accuracy of +/- 3m. - Location data for the historical rock chip reported was obtained from the Geological Survey of Western Australia (WAMEX data compilation). The location accuracy is +/- 5m. - Map coordinates: all recorded in MGA Zone 50 GDA.
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.	Not applicable to recent rock chip sample data.
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.	Recent outcrop rock chips have been sampled to represent as close to true-width of available surface rock outcrop exposure, by sampling perpendicular across the strike orientation of outcrops (where ascertained and structurally measured).
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- Samples were collected into individual calico bags, with care taken to avoid cross-contamination between samples. - Batch of samples were delivered to laboratory (in Perth) within sealed green mining bags.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No new sample assay data is provided in this document.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	- 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 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. - 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.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Numerous exploration campaigns have been completed in the general area since the early 1970's focusing predominantly on gold. <u>Bundie Bore & Bluebird South</u> - The Bundie Bore Project area has seen extensive exploration since the early 1970's for both precious and base metals. Prior to 1980, exploration was predominantly for base metals, including work by ACM Minerals Limited and Metals Exploration Pty Ltd. Exploration for nickel-copper mineralisation within komatiitic units and copper-zinc mineralisation within units containing BIF and andesitic volcanics, was also undertaken (WAMEX Report A 118751). - From 1987-1999, St Barbara Mines undertook drilling targeting numerous areas within the Voltaic tenement and immediately to the west. Faulted contacts between lithological units were the target, in particular contacts between the metasedimentary units to the west and mafic volcanic rocks to the east. In 1994, St Barbara Mines completed 122 RAB holes for 4,526m on a 200 x 200m grid to test basement geology, with individual transects of 20m spaced drill holes completed also over magnetic anomalies (WAMEX Report A 118751). Best results from the RAB drilling were obtained from a hole drilled to the northwest of Voltaic's ground, returning 5m at 0.82g/t Au from hole NRSR34 (WAMEX Report A 118751). - Work by Jindalee Resources from 1999-2007 included Surface sampling (231 Lag, 231 soils), acquisition of multi-client (200m) and detailed (50m) aeromagnetics. And twenty-nine (29) Rotary Air Blast (RAB) holes (1076m) (WAMEX Report A 118751, Figure 8). The RAB drilling was carried out on 1.6km spaced lines with the holes drilled 100m apart to provide stratigraphic information under an area of cover. Low-level gold anomalism was intersected with the best results of 1m at 136 ppb Au from 54m (EOH) in hole PRO17 and 1m at 138 ppb Au (EOH) (WAMEX Report A 118751). - From 2009-2011 exploration work by Alchemy Resources mainly focussed on historic data compilation, remote sensing analysis and soil sampling in the western part of the eastern side of the tenement. In early 2010 a wide spaced soil sampling program on a 1500 x 500m grid was conducted to gain an understanding of the broad geochemical signature of this portion of the tenement (WAMEX Report A 98439). Soil samples were located using a hand-held GPS, sieved (180µ) to separate surface float, scree and organic debris, and the remaining sample was taken from a hole dug to 20cm depth. Samples were analysed by aqua regia digest with ICPAES and ICPMS for a suite of 51 elements. The results showed areas of trace gold anomalism over interpreted structural features but were never drilled (Figure 8, WAMEX Report A 98439).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- 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). Cue - 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	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	- Historically, the Meekatharra-Wydege Greenstone Belt has been one of the more productive gold-bearing greenstone belts in WA, hosting numerous +1M Oz gold mining centres including Meekatharra, Cue, Yaloginda-Bluebird, Big Bell, and Mt Magnet. In addition, Cenozoic paleochannels up to 4km wide are variably distributed throughout the region and are highly prospective for gold and uranium mineralisation (Cassidy et al., 2006). - Gold mineralisation in the Meekatharra-Wydege Greenstone Belt occurs in most of the Archaean rock types, often close to inferred major shear zones. Mineralisation appears to be largely localised in generally steeply dipping contact zones between felsic porphyry intrusive rocks and ultramafic and mafic volcanic / intrusive rocks. - Commonly, gold mineralisation is considered to be of an orogenic lode gold affinity, and is epi-to mesozonal in nature, rarely hypozonal (see Groves et al., 2020 and Goldfarb et al., 2001). Gold is commonly associated with quartz-pyrite veins, vein sets and stock working and variable carbonate-fuchsite-sericite-biotite alteration assemblages. Supergene gold mineralisation also occurs, notably in Bluebird East and adjacent deposit areas in the Bluebird Gold Camp to the south of Meekatharra.. Local Geology Bundie Bore and Meekatharra South 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). The western part of the Bundie Bore tenement is located partially over and to the immediate south and west of the Norie Pluton, a syn-tectonic granitic intrusion that is classified as part of the Tuckanarra Suite. Much of the tenement in this area directly overlies intermediate volcanics of the lower Yaloginda Formation and rocks of the Norie Pluton. The basement rock units are largely obscured by calcrete, gypsiferous soils and Aeolian and alluvial deposits up to 60m thick (WAMEX Report A 118751). The geology of the Bluebird South Project tenement is dominated by the Racecourse Tonalite which is a part of the Cullculi 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. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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). <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).
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. - 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.	No new drilling data is provided in this document.
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 new drilling data is provided in this document.
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 new drilling data is provided in this document.
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.	Refer to figures in this announcement.
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.	- No inference to economic mineralisation has been stated. - No new drilling data is provided in this document.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	All of the relevant data has been included in this report.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	- On-going field reconnaissance exploration in the project area continues and is a high priority for the Company. - Exploration is likely to include further lithological and structural mapping, rockchip sampling, pXRF and soil sampling, acquisition of high-resolution geophysical data to assist geological interpretation, and drilling.

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