

AIRBORNE SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS TARGETS AT HOOK LAKE - ATHABASCA BASIN, CANADA

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ Airborne geophysical survey **reinforces size potential** of historic uranium occurrences and highlights additional targets across the Hook Lake Project, Athabasca Basin, Canada:
 - ▶ Both the VLF-EM and Magnetic data confirm **extensive NE-SW** trending structural features as well as N-S trending structures
 - ▶ **Data confirms known uranium showings** are situated where these structural trends intersect and in close association with shallow VLF-EM conductors
 - ▶ The N-S structural features may represent the influence of the Tabbernor Fault System, a major structural feature associated with known uranium deposits in the eastern Athabasca Basin
 - ▶ “Heat maps” illustrating structural complexity highlighted additional areas for follow-up
- ▶ **Field work set to commence on 23 July** at Hook Lake to follow up new targets and historic uranium occurrences
- ▶ **Work approvals** for Hook Lake **received** including approval for drilling.
- ▶ **Radiometric survey** has been flown on the northeastern third of the Company’s Hook Lake project with results expected by the end of July 2021

Valor Resources Limited (“Valor” or the “Company”) announces that it received the results and interpretation from the airborne magnetic and very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) geophysical survey completed over its Hook Lake Project in April 2021. The purpose of the survey was to gather data that would help identify areas of shallow structural complexity, known to be favorable for the deposition of uranium in basement lithologies, and determine the geophysical signature of known occurrences.

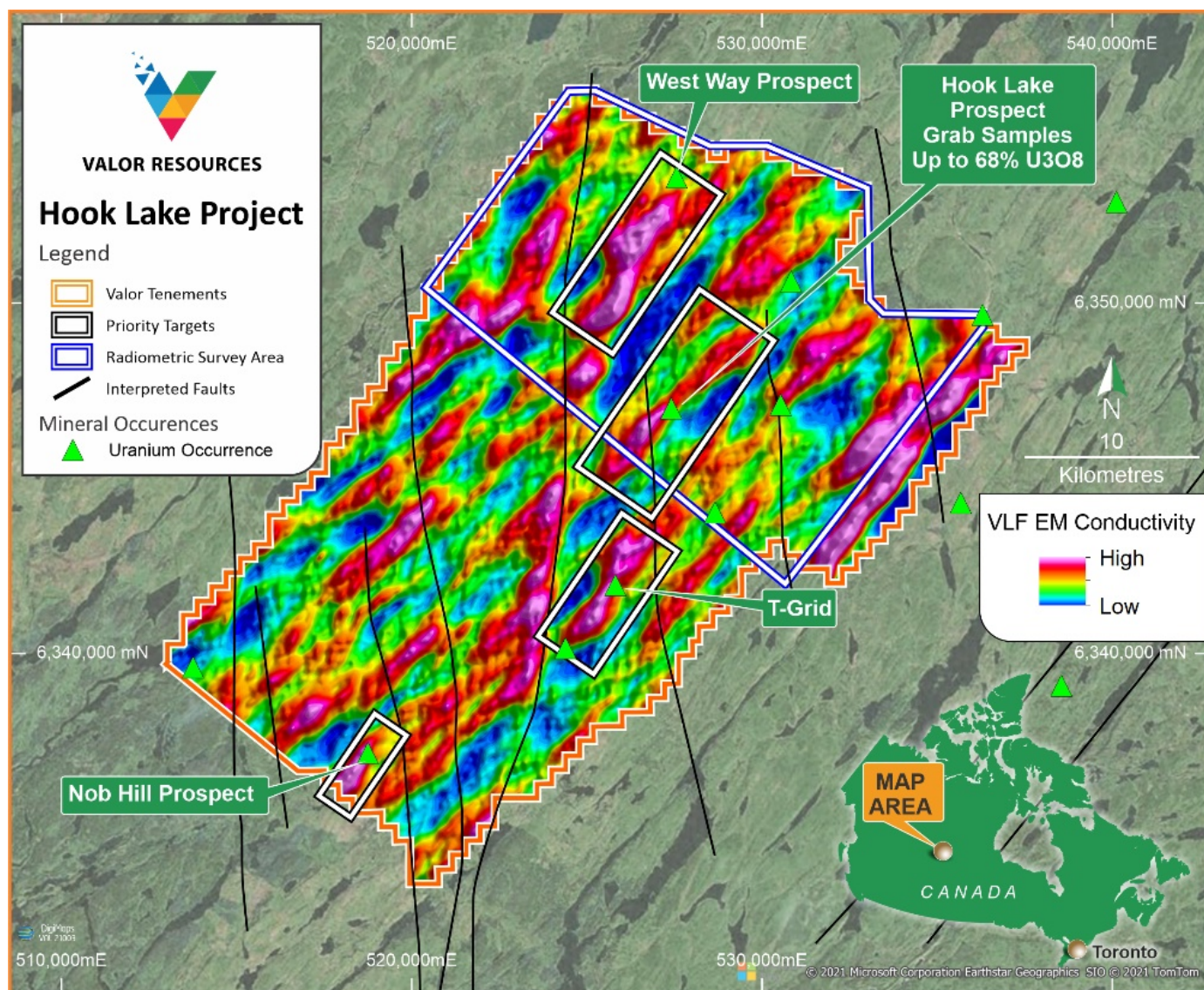


Figure 1 – Hook Lake Project – VLF-EM image showing priority target areas

Valor Executive Chairman, Mr George Bauk commented “The survey has confirmed the key targets for immediate follow up and has provided data to verify additional targets for drilling”.

“Significant new geological information has come out of the survey including the N-S structural features, possibly representing the Tabernor Fault System.”

“These results have exceeded our expectations with the number of target areas to follow up”.

“We have secured all permits that allow us to follow up on the ground, including drilling, which we are targeting for the December Quarter. The field crew will be mobilising to site July 23, 2021.

“The Company is excited to be commencing field work in Saskatchewan and look forward to the results of the exploration effort at Hook Lake”.

Airborne Magnetic and VLF-EM Survey

A project-wide, hi-resolution, magnetic and VLF-EM survey was completed in April 2021. The 5,172 line km survey was completed by Precision Geosurveys of Langley, British Columbia using a fixed wing aircraft at a line spacing of 75m. The purpose of the survey was to gather data that would help identify areas of shallow structural complexity, known to be favorable for the deposition of uranium in basement lithologies, and determine the geophysical signature of known occurrences.

Geophysical data interpretation

The geophysical data confirms extensive and complex structural trends across the property that could indicate structural and/or lithological traps for uranium mineralisation. Both the magnetic and VLF-EM data show a strong NE-SW structural trend similar to that present in other basement-hosted uranium deposits in the eastern Athabasca Basin area. A significant N-S structural trend is also present that has features similar to those associated with the Tabbernor Fault System.

Several of the known in-situ uranium occurrences on the property (Hook Lake, Nob Hill and West Way - see Valor ASX announcement titled *“Acquisition of Uranium projects in Canada & change of Directors”* dated 22 October 2020) are coincident with the intersection of these structural trends. The most significant uranium occurrences within the property also appear to have a close association with shallow VLF-EM conductors (see Figure 1 above). Several other conductors, that have previously seen little exploration and have no known nearby occurrences, also represent excellent prospects for follow-up exploration.

The magnetic data shows the Hook Lake mineralisation (historic values of 68% U_3O_8 - see Valor ASX announcement dated 22 October 2020) may be part of a larger and broader anomalous zone than originally thought. 3D Inversion of the magnetic data indicates a potential feeder system coming up through the stratigraphy.

Tabbernor Fault System

The presence of a N-S structural influence similar to that recognised in the Tabbernor Fault System could be an important feature on the Hook Lake property. The Tabbernor Fault System is a wide structural feature that runs N-S for over 1500 km along Saskatchewan’s eastern provincial border. While there is no direct link between the Tabbernor system and current known uranium deposits, several deposits are associated with a N-S structural component within the sphere of influence of the Tabbernor system. It has been proposed that reactivation of the Tabbernor Fault System coincided with the formation of large uranium deposits in the Athabasca Basin and the Tabbernor system may have controlled deposit location. Deposits exhibiting N-S structural control, with features consistent with the Tabbernor system include Rabbit Lake (Collins Bay B Zone and Eagle Point), Dawn Lake, Midwest and the Sue deposit. (reference Davies, J.R. (1998): ***The origin, structural style, and reactivation history of the Tabbernor fault zone, Saskatchewan, Canada***; Masters thesis, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, 105p.)

Airborne Radiometric survey

A high-resolution airborne radiometric survey is being flown over the northeastern third of the Hook Lake Project, which will include the Hook Lake historical high-grade uranium occurrence. The survey is being flown by Special Projects Inc. ("SPI") from Calgary, Alberta. SPI is considered an industry-leading provider of high-resolution airborne radiometric surveying. SPI flew the radiometric survey that delineated Fission Uranium's PLS boulder field which eventually led to the discovery of the high-grade uranium Triple R deposit.

Any significant new radiometric anomalies generated from this survey will be followed up on ground during the upcoming field program.

On-ground field work program

The Company has received the required work permits to carry out its follow-up ground exploration program on the Hook Lake project. The permits, issued by Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment include Crown Land Work Authorization and Forest Product Permit, Aquatic Habitat Protection Permit, and Temporary Work Camp Permit. They allow Valor to conduct ground exploration, including drilling, until 31 December 2022.

Field work is set to commence in the next few days at the Hook Lake Project to follow-up on the historic uranium occurrences and new targets generated from the recently completed magnetic/VLF-EM survey. A field crew supported by a helicopter is being mobilised to the area to carry out a field program of 2-3 weeks.

The initial field work program will be conducted by Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd.

Dahrouge Geological is a North American mineral exploration, consulting, and project management group with offices in Canada and the United States. They provide professional geological, logistical, and project management services to the world's mining and mineral resource industry including project generation, program design, geophysics, project evaluation, geology & resources, as well as mine engineering and geotechnics. Dahrouge Geological has extensive exploration experience in Saskatchewan's Athabasca Basin, with a consistent presence in the area since the early 2000's; this experience and network of contacts makes Dahrouge Geological an ideal team to lead the exploration program on Valor's Hook Lake Project.

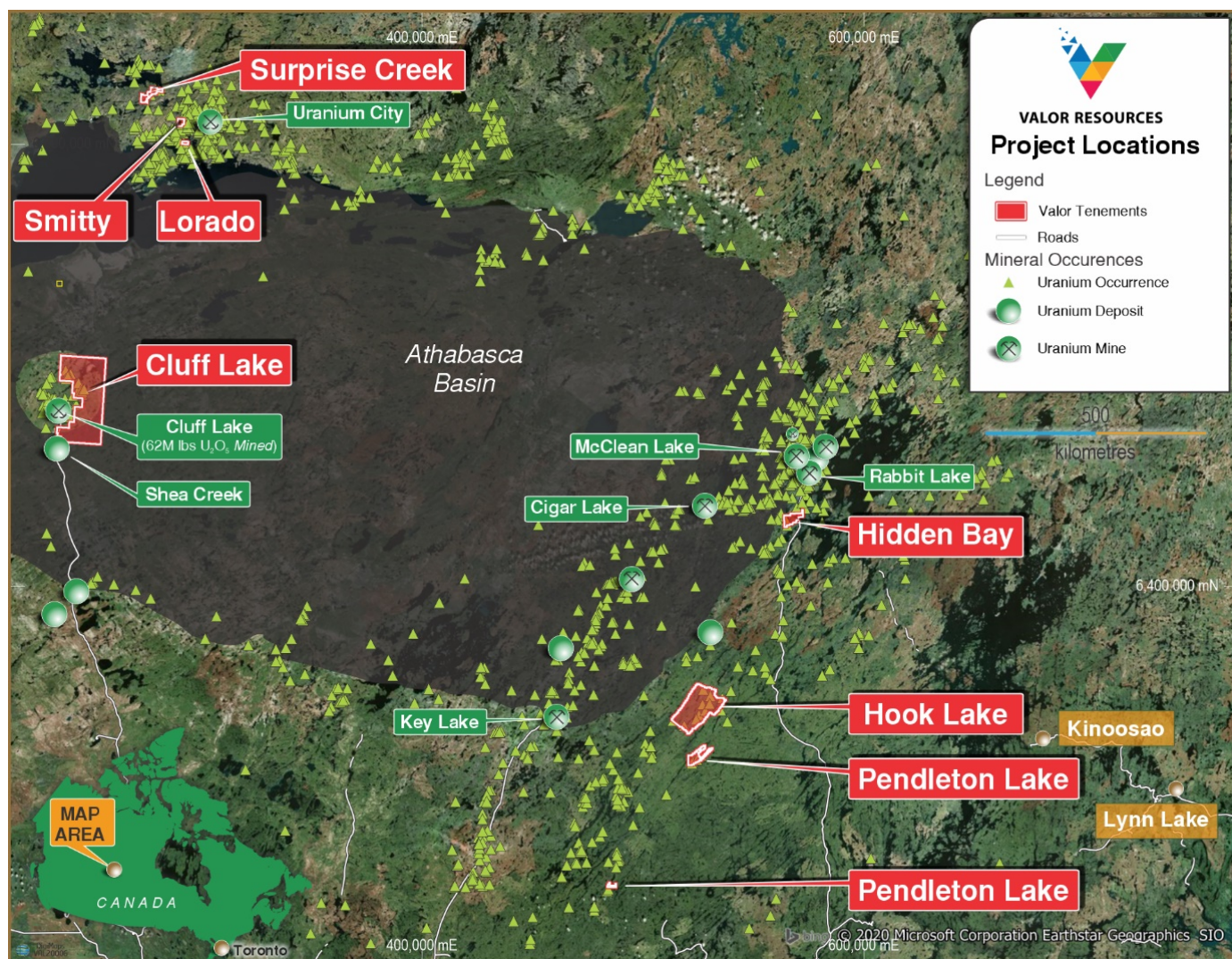


Figure 2: Athabasca Basin Project locations

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

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ASX: VAL/VALOB

ABOUT VALOR RESOURCES

Valor Resources Limited (ASX:VAL) (“Valor” or “the Company”) is an exploration company focussed on creating shareholder value through acquisitions and exploration activities. The Company is focussed on two key projects as outlined below in Peru and Canada.

Valor’s 100% owned Peruvian subsidiary, Kiwanda SAC holds the rights to the Picha and Berenguela South Projects located in the Moquegua Department of Peru, 17km ENE of the Chucapaca (San Gabriel – Buenaventura) gold deposit. They are two copper-silver exploration projects comprising ten granted mining concessions for a total of 6,031 hectares.

Valor is the 100% owner of Pitchblende, which holds the following interests:

- ▶ right to earn an 80% working interest in the Hook Lake Uranium Project located 60km east of the Key Lake Uranium Mine in northern Saskatchewan. Covering 25,846 hectares, the 16 contiguous mineral claims host several prospective areas of uranium mineralisation; and
- ▶ 100% equity interest in 19 contiguous mineral claims covering 62,233 hectares in northern Saskatchewan. The property is located 7km east of the former-producing Cluff Lake Uranium Mine and much of the project area is located within the Carswell geological complex that hosts the Cluff Lake Mine.
- ▶ Four additional projects within the Athabasca Basin with 100% equity interest and one subject to due diligence in 12 mineral claims covering 10,512 hectares at the Surprise Creek Project, Pendleton Lake Project, Smitty Uranium Mine, Lorado Uranium Mine and the Hidden Bay Project.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

Information in this announcement is based on data compiled and reviewed by Mr. Gary Billingsley, a Non-Executive Director of Valor, who is a member of The Association of Professional Engineers of Saskatchewan in Canada. Mr. Billingsley has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons under the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Billingsley consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears. Mr. Billingsley has reviewed calculation of measured, indicated and inferred resources referenced according to the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information reported in this announcement.

Ends -----

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	High resolution fixed wing aeromagnetic and VLF-EM survey completed by Precision Geosurveys of Langley, British Columbia. A total of 5172 line km was flown over an area of 352.6 km ² . The survey was flown with a Scintrex CS-3 split-beam cesium vapor magnetometer mounted on the back of the fixed wing aircraft in an approved non-magnetic and non-conductive “stinger” configuration to measure total magnetic intensity. Electromagnetic fields radiated from VLF transmitter stations ranging from 15 to 25 kHz frequencies are received with a Herz Totem-2A system
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Two magnetic base stations were used to record temporal variations of the Earth’s magnetic field. Airborne equipment tests and calibrations were conducted for the laser altimeter and magnetometer.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	Not applicable – geophysical survey only.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	Not applicable – no drilling completed.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Not applicable – no drilling completed.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Not applicable – no drilling completed.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable – no drilling completed.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable – no drilling completed.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Not applicable – no drilling completed.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	Not applicable – no drilling completed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not applicable – no drilling completed
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Not applicable – no drilling completed.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Not applicable – no sampling completed.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Not applicable – no sampling completed.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable – no sampling completed.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Not applicable – no sampling completed.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Not applicable – no assaying completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests continued	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable – no assaying completed
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable – no assaying completed
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Not applicable – no sampling or assaying completed
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Not applicable – no drilling completed.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	After all data were collected, several procedures were undertaken to ensure that all data met a high standard of quality. Magnetic and VVLF-EM data recorded by the AGIS were converted into Geosoft and ASCII file formats. Further processing was carried out using Geosoft Oasis Montaj 9.9.1 geophysical processing software along with proprietary processing Algorithms. The Hook Lake geophysical data are presented as digital databases, maps, and a logistics report.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Not applicable – no assaying completed
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	A Hemisphere R320 GPS receiver and a Novatel GPS antenna on the aircraft integrated with the AGIS navigation system and pilot display (PGU) provide accurate navigational information and position control. The R320 GPS receiver supports fast updates at a rate of up to 20 Hz (20 times per second); delivering sub-meter positioning accuracy in three dimensions.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The geodetic system used for the geophysical survey was WGS 84 in UTM Zone 13N.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	See comment above regarding GPS receiver.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The Hook Lake survey block was flown at 75 m line spacing and a nominal flight height of 80m above ground level.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable – no Mineral Resource estimation.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Not applicable – no sampling completed
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The Hook Lake survey block was flown at a heading of 125°/305°; tie lines were flown at 750 m line spacing at a heading of 035°/215°. The survey lines are flown perpendicular to the regional geological trend which is generally NE-SW.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable – no drilling.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Not applicable – no sampling completed
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Results of survey being assessed internally and by third-party contractors.

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 Hook Lake Uranium Project is located 60km east of the Key Lake Uranium Mine in northern Saskatchewan. Covering 25,846 hectares, the 16 contiguous mineral claims host several prospective areas of uranium mineralisation. Valor is the 100% owner of Pitchblende Energy Ltd, which holds the right to earn an 80% interest in the Hook Lake Project.
	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	All mining claims are currently granted and in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Exploration was previously completed on the Hook Lake Project by several companies during the 1970s and 1980s but most recently by Skyharbour Resources Ltd (referred to as the Falcon Point Uranium Project).
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Hook Lake project is located southeast of the Proterozoic Athabasca Basin. Historically, the Athabasca Basin region produces over 20% of the world's primary uranium supply. The project area is considered prospective for basement-hosted unconformity-related uranium deposits. The Hook Lake Project comprises numerous outcrop showings along with the northern extent of a folded EM conductor. Nearly 70 individual mineralised outcrops have been identified over a 500m wide by 1.5km long area within an antiformal fold nose that is cut by an east-west dextral ductile-brittle cross-structure and younger NNW trending and NNE trending brittle faults.
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.	Not applicable – no drilling completed.
	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.	Not applicable – no drilling completed.
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.	Not applicable – no sampling or assaying completed
	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.	Not applicable – no sampling or assaying completed
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable – no sampling or assaying completed
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Not applicable – no drilling completed.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Not applicable – no drilling.
	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').	Not applicable – no drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>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.</i>	Refer to Figure 1 above in body of text.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>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.</i>	Full results of survey reported herein.
<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>	Compilation and re-interpretation of previous exploration data from the area has been partially completed by Valor. The geophysical survey is the first exploration completed by Valor Resources at the Hook Lake project.
<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>	Further work on the project will include the following: • Geological mapping of target areas. • Further geochemical surface sampling to define the extent of mineralisation • Geological modelling to aid in drill target definition • Define drill targets based on the above work and implement a diamond drill program.
	<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>	Refer to Figure 1 above in body of text.

SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Not applicable.

SECTION 4 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF ORE RESERVES

Not applicable.