



INITIAL DRILL PROGRAM HITS ELEVATED RADIOACTIVITY AND ASSOCIATED ALTERATION AT HOOK LAKE URANIUM PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ Eight hole, 1,757m diamond drilling program completed at Hook Lake Project at the S-Zone and V-Grid targets
- ▶ Elevated radioactivity ¹ and alteration zones encountered in several holes at S-Zone target, assays pending
- ▶ Uraninite mineralisation recorded in drill hole DDHL22-002 at S-Zone within a 3.5m ² sub-vertical zone of elevated radioactivity and alteration
- ▶ Airborne gravity survey to commence at Cluff Lake and Hook Lake in May to identify new drill targets
- ▶ Follow-up on-ground exploration program for Hook Lake currently being planned
 - ▶ To include on-ground follow up of targets such as West Way where surface sampling in 2021 returned assays up to 0.64% U₃O₈ and Nob Hill with assays up to 1.01% TREO



Figure 1: Trace uraninite mineralisation in DDHL22-002

¹ Elevated radioactivity considered to be >300cps. Scintillometer readings are measured in counts per second (cps) and are not directly or uniformly related to uranium grades of the rock sample measured and are only a preliminary indication of the presence of radioactive materials.

² Downhole length only – true width yet to be determined

Valor Resources Limited (Valor) or (the Company) (ASX:VAL) is pleased to announce that the Company's maiden drilling program at the Hook Lake Uranium Project has been completed. The drilling program comprised eight drill holes for 1,757m, with six holes at the S-Zone and two at V-Grid.

Three of the drillholes at S-Zone encountered elevated radioactivity and associated alteration of varying widths. DDHL22-002 intersected a zone from 104.3m to 108m downhole depth of elevated radioactivity (up to 900 cps measured with a handheld RS-125 scintillometer and a peak of 1,131 cps in the downhole gamma survey) and alteration, with traces of uraninite mineralisation noted in some of the fractures (see Figure 1). This zone can be correlated between three holes on the drill section and potentially represents a sub-vertical structure. The two holes (DDHL22-001 and 005) drilled closest to the Hook Lake trench, where surface sampling conducted by Valor returned assays of up to 59.2% U_3O_8 , intersected a zone of albitite alteration and elevated radioactivity in hole DDHL-005 (up to 878 cps in the downhole gamma survey).

A total of 305 samples have been collected from the program which will be submitted for assay with results expected in early May. A follow-up on-ground summer field program is currently being planned, which will occur following the completion of the airborne gravity survey, which is expected to commence in May.

Executive Chairman George Bauk commented "We are encouraged by the alteration and elevated radioactivity seen in several of the holes drilled at S-Zone. This is the Company's maiden drilling program at Hook Lake and the data gathered from this program, in conjunction with upcoming gravity survey data, will assist us in defining the next round of drill targets. The area clearly has the potential to host high-grade uranium mineralisation as evidenced by the S-Zone surface sampling from 2021"

"We have an exciting year ahead in Canada as we work through all the historical data across our seven projects. We plan to commence work at the Cluff Lake project shortly and look to undertake field work on our five other properties in 2022. The team has done a great job at Hook Lake and following assay results, final interpretation and the upcoming gravity survey, we plan to be back drilling again at Hook Lake soon. Our team is planning to be on the ground in the next quarter and hope to be following up some of the other uranium targets along with some interesting REE results uncovered in 2021".

"Uranium is now over US\$60/lb and continuing to be part of the energy mix required to head to a zero carbon emission society. Valor has a great portfolio of uranium projects in the highest-grade uranium province in the world and are working towards being part of the solution".

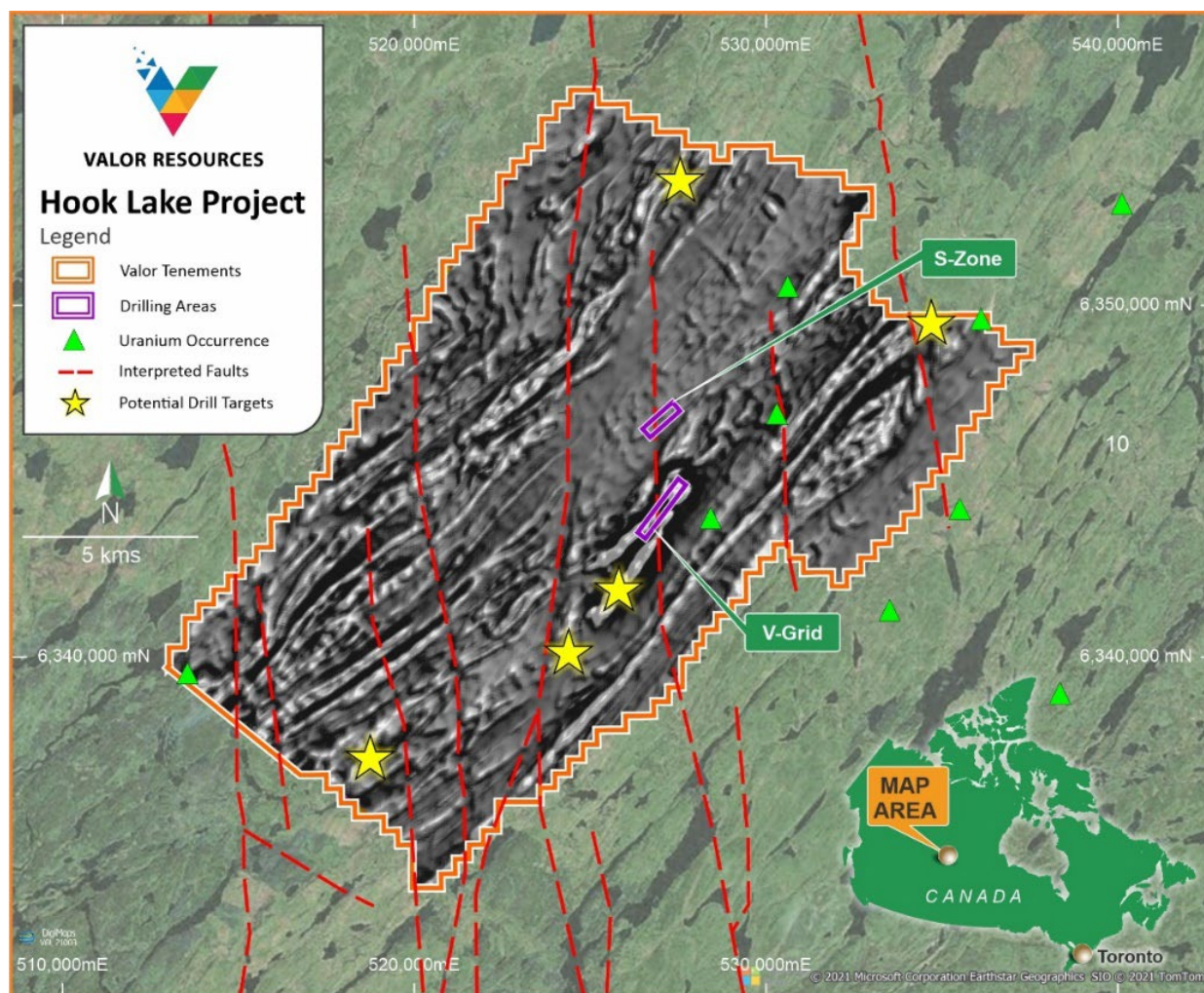


Figure 2: S-Zone and V-Grid drill target areas overlain on aeromagnetic image

Drilling details and results

A summary table of the drill hole locations and details are shown in the table below.

Table 1: Hook Lake Project - Drill hole details (All coordinates in UTM NAD83 Zone 13N)

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Elevation (masl)	Azimuth (degrees)	Inc (degrees)	Depth (m)
DDHL22-001	S-Zone	527332.1	6347009.5	517.56	311.44	-48.54	101
DDHL22-002	S-Zone	527350.3	6346993.9	518.03	311.44	-49.76	200
DDHL22-003	S-Zone	527341.3	6346940.4	518.03	311.72	-49.75	199.91
DDHL22-004	S-Zone	527431.6	6346996.5	516.61	308.1	-50.54	250.94
DDHL22-005	S-Zone	527334.6	6347014.0	508.79	316.49	-43.46	57.33
DDHL22-006	S-Zone	527121.6	6347127.3	527.6	118.25	-65.51	449
DDHL22-007	V-Grid	526496.2	6343533.9	515.57	309.5	-50.24	149
DDHL22-008	V-Grid	527489.3	6344835.3	520.08	312.38	-50.16	350

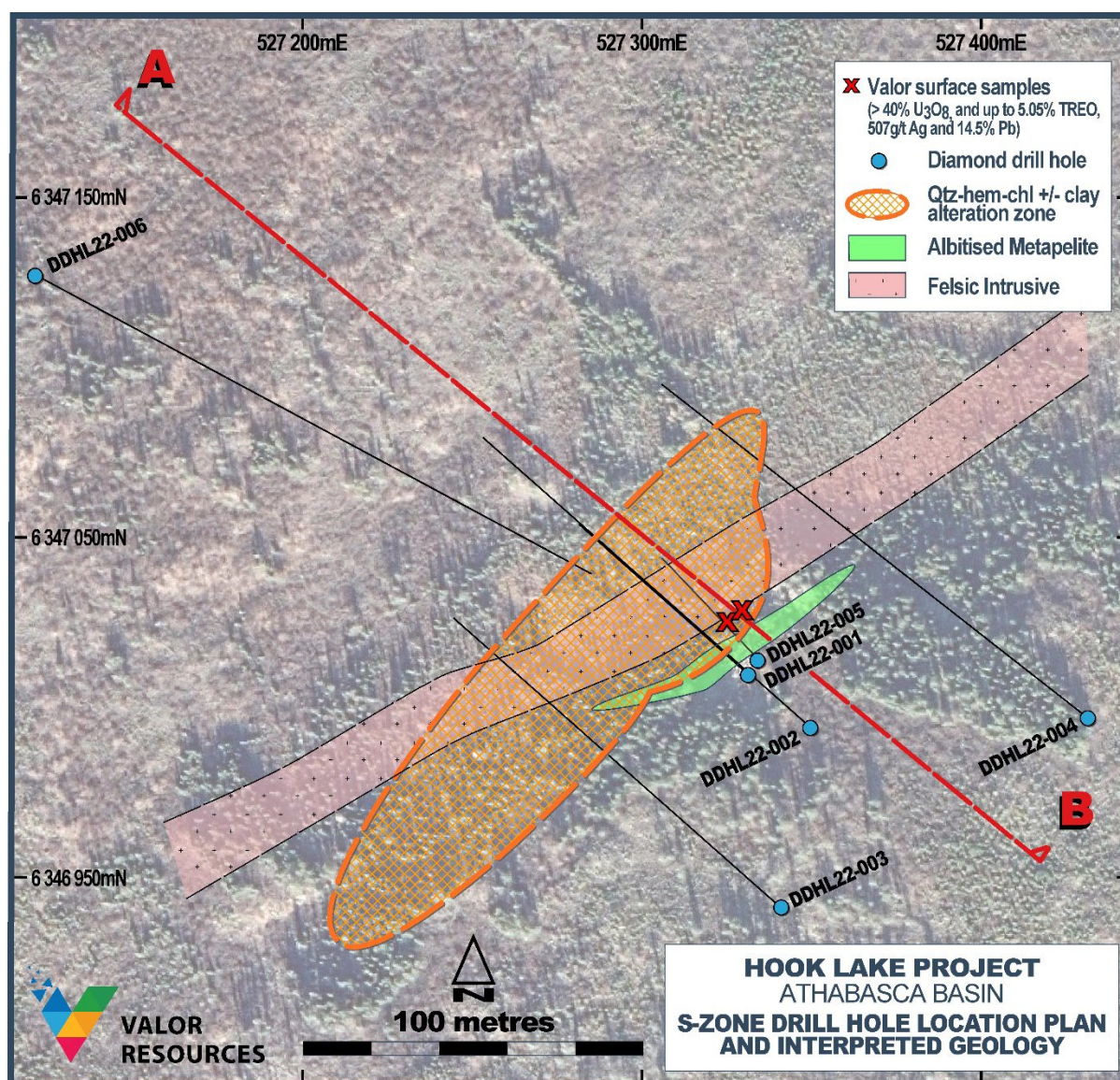


Figure 3: S-Zone drill hole location plan and interpreted geology

S-Zone:

At the S-Zone target a total of 6 holes for 1,258m were completed, which were primarily designed to test the area surrounding the historical trench, where surface sampling by Valor in 2021 returned assay results of up to 59.2% U_3O_8 (see ASX announcement dated 31 August 2021 titled “High-Grade Uranium-Rare Earth-Silver-Lead Results from Hook Lake Field Program”).

Drillhole DDHL22-005 was drilled directly under the historical Hook Lake trench, while DDHL22-001 and 002 were drilled on a section 5m southwest of the trench. DDHL22-005 encountered similar albitite alteration as that observed in the trench between downhole depths of 10.9m and 22.5m, within a schistose metapelite rock. Biotite alteration and tourmaline was also noted, with slightly elevated radioactivity from 15.6m to 19m including a maximum reading of 390 cps with the handheld RS-125 scintillometer and a peak of 878 cps in the downhole gamma survey. The same style of alteration was also intersected in DDHL22-001 from 4-15m downhole, with no elevated radioactivity.

DDHL22-001 and 002 intersected elevated radioactivity and associated alteration in a zone that can be correlated between both holes. DDHL22-001 encountered a silica-hematite-chlorite altered zone from 77-81m with slightly elevated radioactivity around 72m of up to 250 cps. This zone can be correlated downdip with similar alteration intersected in DDHL22-002 at around 105-108m with elevated radioactivity including a maximum scintillometer reading of 900 cps. The zone in DDHL22-002 is also brecciated with traces of visible uraninite (see Figure 1 above). It is interpreted to be sub-vertical and is also evident further down-dip within DDHL22-003 (see Figure 4 below).

DDHL22-003 had no significant radioactivity measurements however did intersect similar alteration as that encountered in DDHL22-001 and 002, at 163-167.5m. This zone displays silicification, hematite and possible clay alteration with a stockwork of narrow quartz veins. This sub-vertical zone of approximately 2-3m width, can be traced between three holes and potentially represents a structural conduit for mineralising fluids.

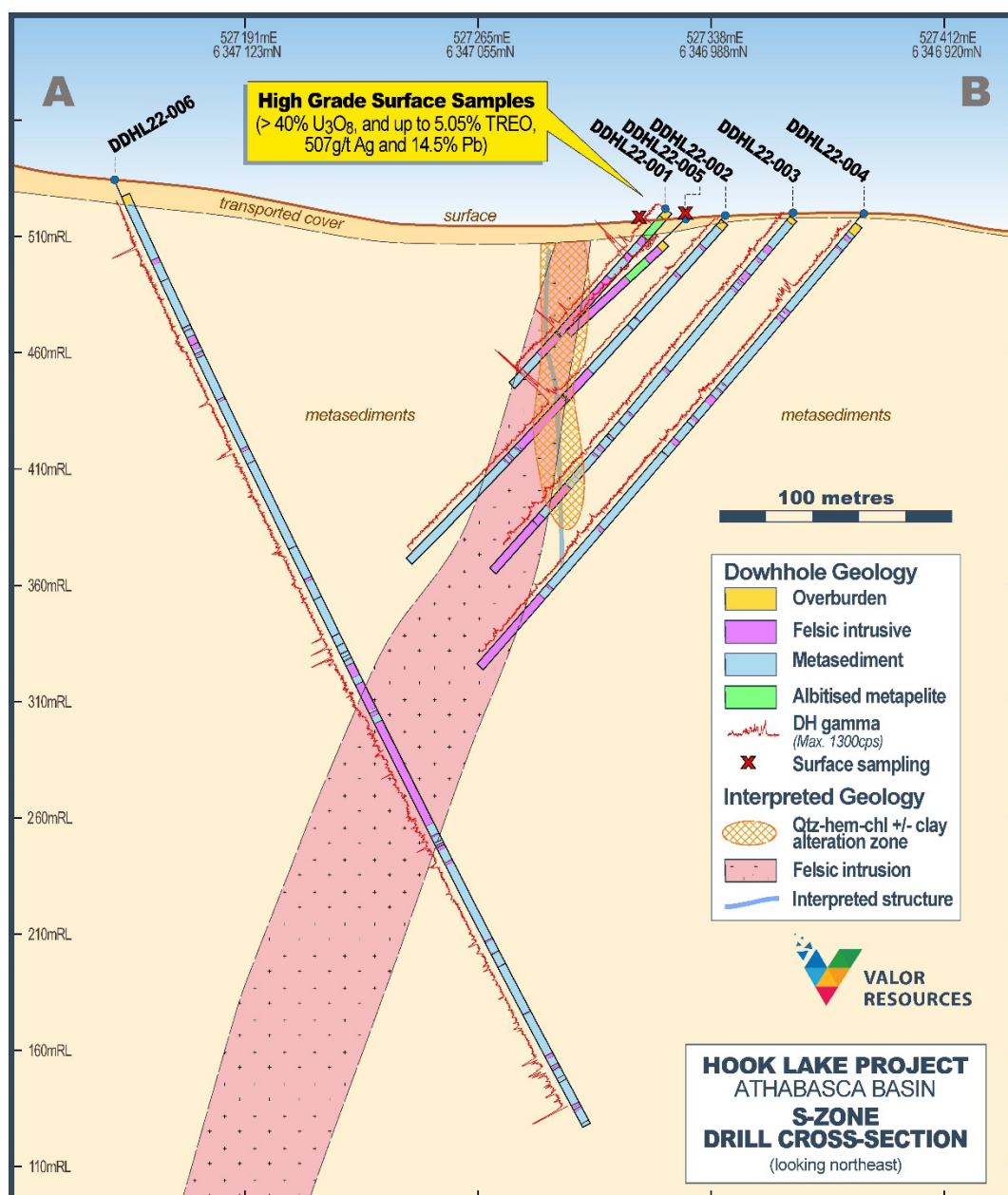


Figure 4: S-Zone prospect drill cross-section (DDHL-001 to 006) – looking northeast.

DDHL22-004 was collared to the east of the trench and drilled to test along strike to the northeast of the trench. No significant scintillometer readings were encountered and the geology of the drillhole was predominantly granite, metapsammite and gneiss to a depth of 250m.

The deepest hole drilled at S-Zone was DDHL22-006 which was drilled to 449m and collared to the northwest of the trench. This was the only hole in the program drilled toward the southeast. The drillhole intersected a quartz-tourmaline vein at around 23m with elevated radioactivity of up to 450 cps (RS-125 handheld scintillometer). A second zone of elevated radioactivity was located at 433m-438.6m, with up to 510 cps recorded from within a schistose metapsammite adjacent to the contact with a felsic intrusive/pegmatite.

Table 2: Hook Lake Project – S-Zone prospect: Significant handheld scintillometer results

Hole Id	From(m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Minimum CPS	Maximum CPS
DDHL22-001				No significant readings	
DDHL22-002	104.36	108	5.64	100	900
DDHL22-003				No significant readings	
DDHL22-004				No significant readings	
DDHL22-005	15.6	19.36	3.76	190	390
DDHL22-006	23.05	24	0.95	170	450
	433.27	438.61	5.34	120	510

Scintillometer used was a Radiation Solutions RS-125 handheld gamma scintillometer

All intervals are downhole depths, true width is currently unknown

V-Grid:

Two holes for a total of 499m were drilled at the V-Grid prospect. The two holes are over 1.6km apart with one hole (DDHL22-007) targeting a magnetic high and historical surface geochemical anomaly and the other hole (DDHL22-008) designed to test a circular magnetic feature (see Figure 5 below). DDHL22-007 was drilled to a depth of 149m and did not intersect any significant radioactivity. A cataclasite (fault breccia) with weakly elevated scintillometer readings was intersected at 42.5-46.5m. Lithologies encountered were predominantly granite, magnetite-bearing diorite and mylonitic metasediments. DDHL22-008 was drilled to a depth of 350m and did not intersect any significant radioactivity. The hole was dominated by massive granite, granodiorite and magnetite-bearing diorite.

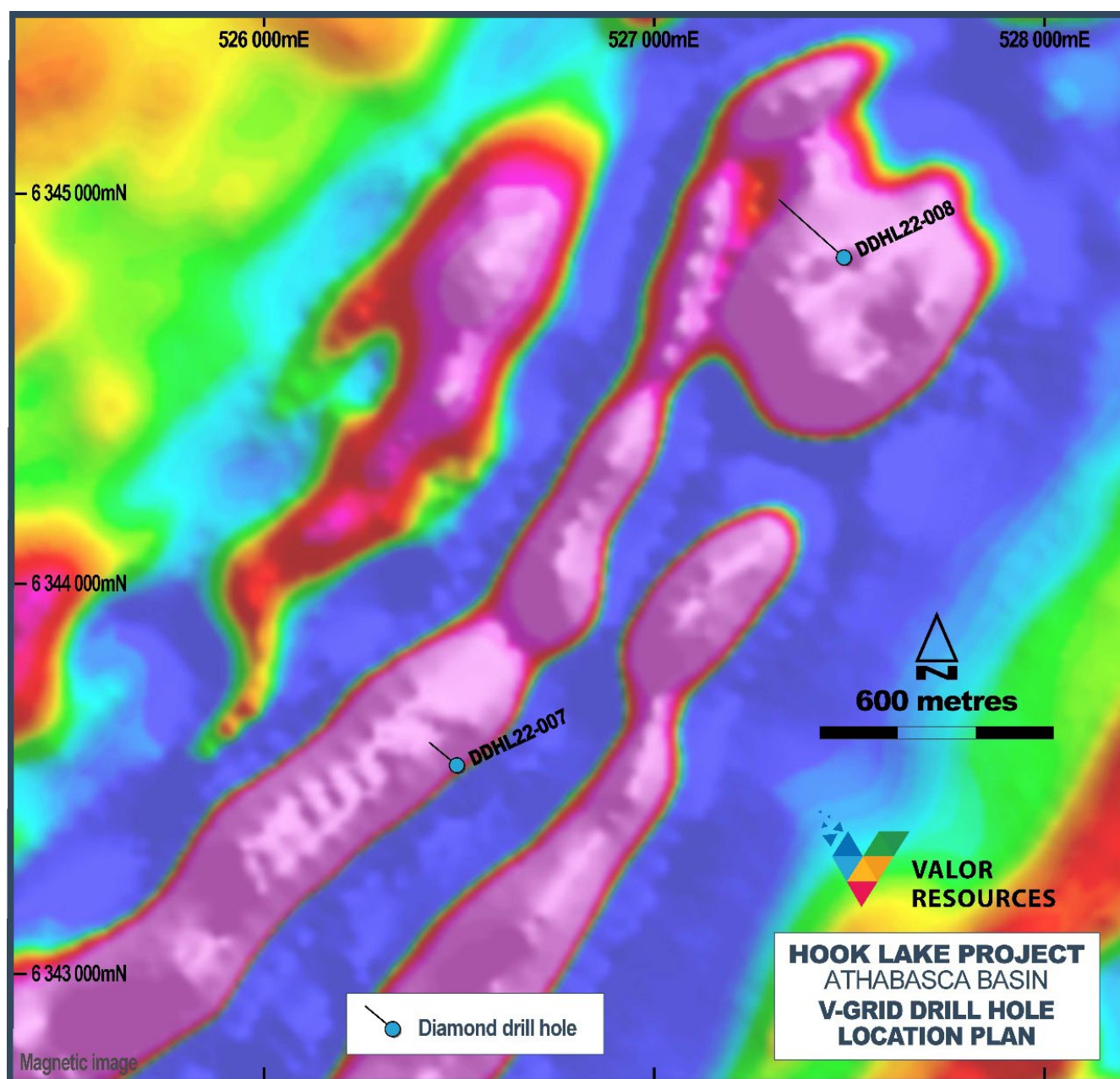


Figure 5: V-Grid drill hole location plan overlain on aeromagnetic image

Next steps

An airborne gravity survey across the entire project area is set to commence in May 2022. This will be followed by an on-ground field program comprising geological mapping, prospecting, surface geochemical sampling, drill target definition and the next phase of diamond drilling. Targets that require further on-ground follow-up include the West Way prospect where surface sampling by Valor in 2021 returned assays up to 0.636% U_3O_8 and 11.1 g/t Ag, and the Nob Hill prospect which returned assays up to 1.01% TREO (see ASX announcement dated 31 August 2021 titled “High-Grade Uranium-Rare Earth-Silver-Lead Results from Hook Lake Field Program”).

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

For further information, please contact:

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ASX : VAL

ABOUT VALOR RESOURCES

Valor Resources Limited (ASX:VAL) ("Valor" or "the Company") is an exploration company focused on creating shareholder value through acquisitions and exploration activities. The Company is focused 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 Corona Projects located in the Moquegua and Puno Departments of Peru, 17km ENE of the Chucapaca (San Gabriel – Buenaventura) gold deposit. They are two copper-silver exploration projects comprising nineteen granted mining concessions for a total of 13,830 hectares (138 km²).

Valor is the 100% owner of 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.
- ▶ Five additional projects within the Athabasca Basin with 100% equity interest 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, that relates to exploration results, 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 and Geoscientists 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. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information reported in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the results in the relevant announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market 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>	Results reported herein relate to radioactivity measurements of NQ core using a RS-125 handheld gamma scintillometer and a downhole 2SNA-1000 Spectral Gamma Probe.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Minimum and maximum radioactivity measurements are recorded for each core box with the RS-125 scintillometer. If the difference between radioactivity measurements of max and min exceed 50 cps, 0.5m intervals were recorded. Gamma probe survey measurements were set to record a reading of radioactivity every 0.1 m downhole.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	Within a radioactive zone (>300 cps) core is removed and measured with the RS-125 in an area of very low background radiation.
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>	Drilling was completed using a Duralite N1000 core drilling rig. All core was NQ diameter and standard tube. Drillholes DDHL22-003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, were oriented using a Reflex ACT III orientation tool. Drillholes DDHL22-001, 002, 004, 005, 006 were also logged using an Acoustic Televiwer (ATV) and Optical Televiwer (OTV). The OTV/ATV tool provides detailed oriented geotechnical and structural information including joints, veins, fractures, faults, bedding and lithological contacts.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Core recovery is determined by measuring the core length between the driller's marker blocks. This information is recorded and entered into the drilling database.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Diamond drilling utilised drilling fluids to assist with maximising recoveries.
	<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>	No known relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
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>	Diamond core was geologically and geotechnically logged using predefined lithological, mineralogical and physical characteristics (such as colour, weathering, fabric) logging codes. The information collected is sufficient to support mineral resource estimation, mining studies, metallurgical studies.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging was generally qualitative in nature except for the determination of core recoveries and geotechnical criteria such as RQD and fracture frequency which was quantitative. Core photos were collected for all diamond drilling
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All diamond drill core metres were logged and entered into the database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No samples have been submitted for assay yet, however half core samples have been collected using a manual core splitter.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Not applicable.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	No samples submitted for assay yet, therefore no sample preparation completed.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	No samples submitted for assay yet.
	<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>	No samples have been submitted for assay yet.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes were considered appropriate for the purpose of detecting mineralisation.
	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and</i>	No assay results reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	
	<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>	A Radiation Solutions RS-125 handheld gamma scintillometer was used to measure radioactivity on the core. The assay function on the RS-125 measures recordings over 120 seconds.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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>	The RS-125 has an internal background calibration check it each time it starts up.
	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Internal verification of significant mineralisation by more than one company geologist.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Not applicable at this stage of exploration – no twinned holes completed.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data was collected in the field into company designed spreadsheets with in-built validation. The Company's geological database is used as the database storage and management software and incorporates numerous data validation and integrity checks. All data was checked by the responsible geologist and digitally transferred to Perth office for loading to the Company's database. Data is regularly backed-up.
Location of data points	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data reported in this announcement
	<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>	Drill hole collars were recorded using a Garmin GPS Map 64st with a nominal accuracy of +/- 3.65 m.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The geodetic system used was NAD83 in UTM Zone 13N (ESPG: 26913)
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Topographic control is considered fit for purpose.
	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drill holes are located to intersect mineralisation and therefore at irregular spacing, which is appropriate for early-stage exploration.
	<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>	Drill hole spacing and sampling intervals are considered appropriate for early-stage exploration.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing applied.
	<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>	Orientation and geometry of potential mineralising structures is currently uncertain due to the early-stage nature of the exploration program.
	<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>	As above, however the one possible structure that has been interpreted is sub-vertical, which if correct, the drilling orientation will not have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	The samples will be delivered to the SRC Laboratory in Saskatoon in compliance with chain of custody documentation provided by SRC.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Not applicable for early-stage exploration.

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	<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.</i>	The Hook Lake Project comprises 16 contiguous mineral dispositions covering 25,846 hectares. The project area is located 60km east of the Key Lake Uranium Mine in northern Saskatchewan. Valor is the 100% owner of Pitchblende Energy Ltd, which has the right to earn an 80% working interest in the project from an arms-length third party.
	<i>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</i>	All mineral claims are currently granted and in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Exploration was previously completed on the Hook Lake Project by several companies since the 1970s but most recently by Skyharbour Resources Ltd.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Hook Lake Project is located just to the southwest of the sandstone contact forming the eastern part of the Proterozoic Athabasca Basin. Historically, the Athabasca Basin region produces over 20% of the world's primary uranium supply. The project area lies within the eastern Wollaston Domain of the Hearne Craton with rocks dominantly Paleoproterozoic metasediments overlying Archean orthogneisses. The exploration target is basement-hosted unconformity-style uranium deposits. There are several known uranium occurrences on the property from historical exploration and the results of recent sampling work is disclosed and reported in previous Company ASX announcements
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> • 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.	This information is contained in Tables 1 and 2 in the body of the report above.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable – all drill hole details reported.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable-these techniques don't apply to the type of results reported herein.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable – sample aggregation was not used.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Not applicable – no metal equivalents reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	All intervals reported herein are downhole lengths. True widths are currently unknown.
	<i>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').</i>	Down hole lengths only reported above.
Diagrams	<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 Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5 above in body of text.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting</i>	All relevant Exploration results reported above (see Table 2).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	
<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>	No other relevant exploration data to report at this time.
<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: • Further geological interpretation of all drilling data • Airborne gravity survey over the entire project area • Further geochemical and geophysical ground surveys to define areas of potential mineralisation • Define drill targets based on the above work and implement a follow-up 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 Figures 2, 3, 4, 5 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.