

ASX Release

4 November 2026

Assay Returns at El Dinero Field Work confirms significant Gold and Copper Mineralisation

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Initial field work at the El Dinero prospect identified a malachite rich outcrop of greater than 100m extension within a zone identified initially for gold potential**
- **Assay work was conducted at a certified laboratory for Gold, with samples showing copper mineralisation indications further tested via Mixed Acid Digest for Cu**
- **Results build on previous laboratory rock-chip assays from El Dinero which confirmed copper-gold mineralisation, including up to 2.57% Cu and 2.25 g/t Au[1]**
- **40 rock samples collected, with 36 targeting gold mineralisation and four copper-mineralised samples submitted for further laboratory analysis**
- **The company is progressing its Native Title negotiations to further open up the project for in-depth field work and maiden drilling program**

Voltaic Strategic Resources Limited (ASX:VSR) ('Voltaic' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce further confirmation of the Copper and Gold mineralisation at the developing El Dinero Prospect located in the company's Meekatharra Project. Field work conducted in September produced 40 separate samples for analysis, with a further 4 samples also being analysed for Copper Mineralisation. Initial pXRF results released to market showed extensive copper potential within the four samples collected with assay grades further confirming the extensive mineralisation potential. These results are highly encouraging results from Voltic's strictly low impact rock grab sample program. They further promote the company's desire to undertake a maiden drilling program at the El Dinero prospect with extensive efforts underway to remove current limitations.

Assay Highlights Include:

- 1.45% Cu and 1.05g/t Au from sample GS000549
- 3.80% Cu and 0.11g/t Au from sample GS000546

The Copper and Gold grade distributions suggest a direct association between the mineralisation types, which aides in further exploration and targeting campaigns.

Voltaic Chairman, Daniel Raihani, commented: *"These results further confirm the initial observations made regarding the mineralisation potential at El Dinero. The prospect has now produced both gold and copper mineralisation grades from surface rock grab samples which indicate the potential for an extensive mineralisation deposit within the project area.*

The results re-enforce the company's current priorities which includes the completion of the native title agreements and works permits to conduct a maiden drill program across the project area."

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

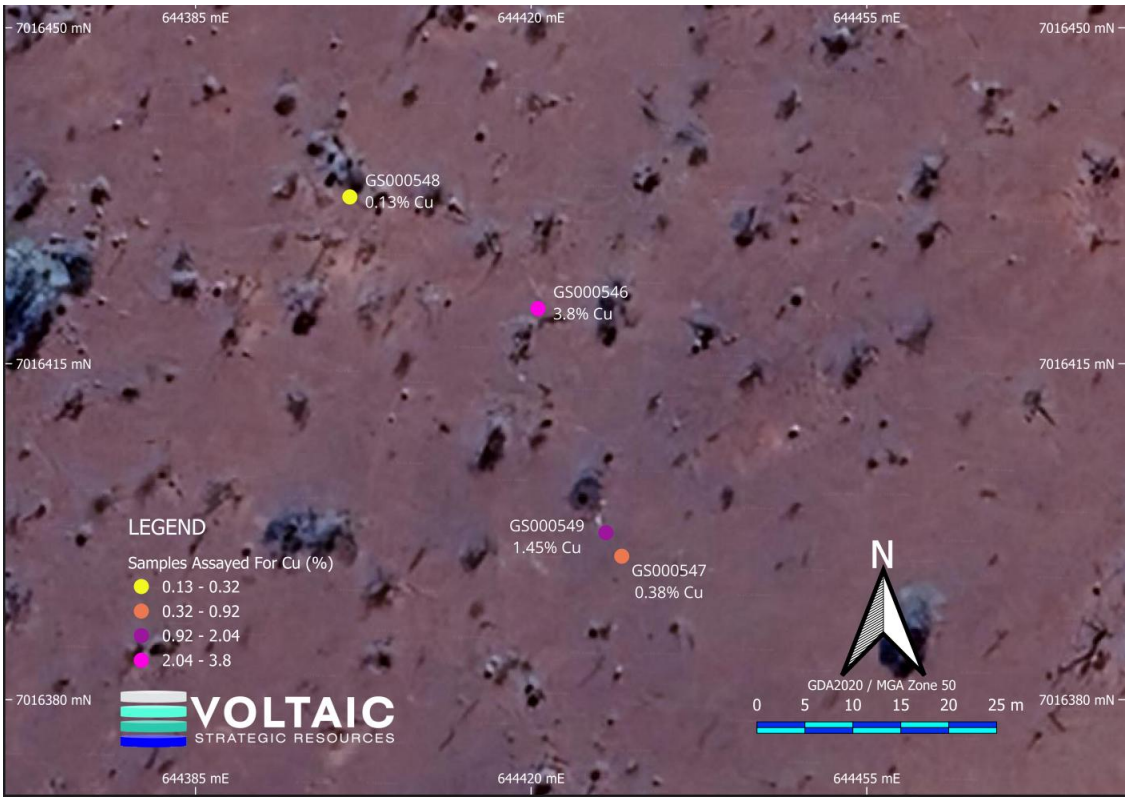


Figure 1. Location of Copper Assays collected at El Dinero

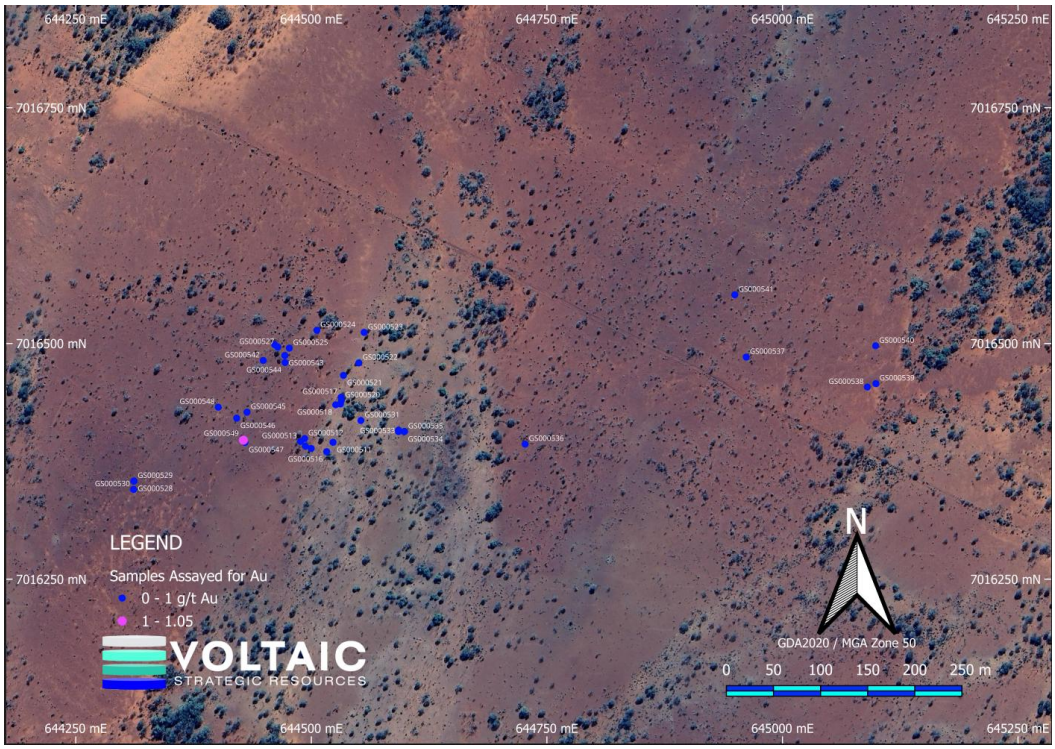


Figure 2. Location of Gold Assays collected at El Dinero

Assay Results

During field work a total of 40 samples were collected from rock grab methods. All samples underwent a Lead Fire Assay analysis at a certified Kalgoorlie based laboratory, with a further 4 samples sent for further acid digest analysis for Copper. These four samples were chosen due to the visual presence of Malachite and XRF Cu grades requiring further analysis.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)
GS000546	644420.71	7016420.75	38000	3.8
GS000547	644429.45	7016394.94	3810	0.381
GS000548	644401.09	7016432.38	1340	0.134
GS000549	644427.79	7016397.39	14500	1.45

Table 1. Location , Sample ID and Copper grades of analysed samples

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au (ppm)
GS000511	644522.97	7016395.08	<0.01
GS000512	644492.84	7016399.08	<0.01
GS000513	644488.43	7016396.03	<0.01
GS000514	644499.76	7016388.59	<0.01
GS000515	644493.73	7016390.87	<0.01
GS000516	644516.20	7016385.18	<0.01
GS000517	644531.46	7016442.84	0.01
GS000518	644525.81	7016434.93	0.03
GS000519	644530.78	7016435.76	0.02
GS000520	644531.72	7016439.41	<0.01
GS000521	644534.01	7016466.08	0.02
GS000522	644550.35	7016479.30	0.02
GS000523	644555.98	7016511.70	0.02
GS000524	644505.77	7016513.94	0.03
GS000525	644476.57	7016495.00	0.02
GS000526	644461.12	7016498.61	0.02
GS000527	644464.37	7016496.13	<0.01
GS000528	644311.63	7016353.97	0.02
GS000529	644311.63	7016353.97	<0.01
GS000530	644311.23	7016345.11	0.06
GS000531	644552.52	7016418.23	0.02
GS000532	644592.49	7016406.46	0.03
GS000533	644592.51	7016408.01	0.01
GS000534	644598.45	7016406.40	<0.01
GS000535	644598.85	7016406.61	<0.01
GS000536	644726.86	7016393.17	<0.01
GS000537	644961.53	7016485.52	<0.01
GS000538	645090.12	7016453.79	<0.01
GS000539	645099.20	7016457.34	<0.01
GS000540	645098.87	7016497.45	<0.01

GS000541	644949.38	7016551.58	<0.01
GS000542	644448.92	7016481.91	<0.01
GS000543	644471.81	7016487.18	0.02
GS000544	644472.02	7016479.76	0.02
GS000545	644431.61	7016427.04	<0.01
GS000546	644420.71	7016420.75	0.11
GS000547	644429.45	7016394.94	0.05
GS000548	644401.09	7016432.38	<0.01
GS000549	644427.79	7016397.39	1.05
GS000550	637319.27	7009378.51	<0.01

Table 2. Location , Sample ID and Gold grades of analysed samples

Project location

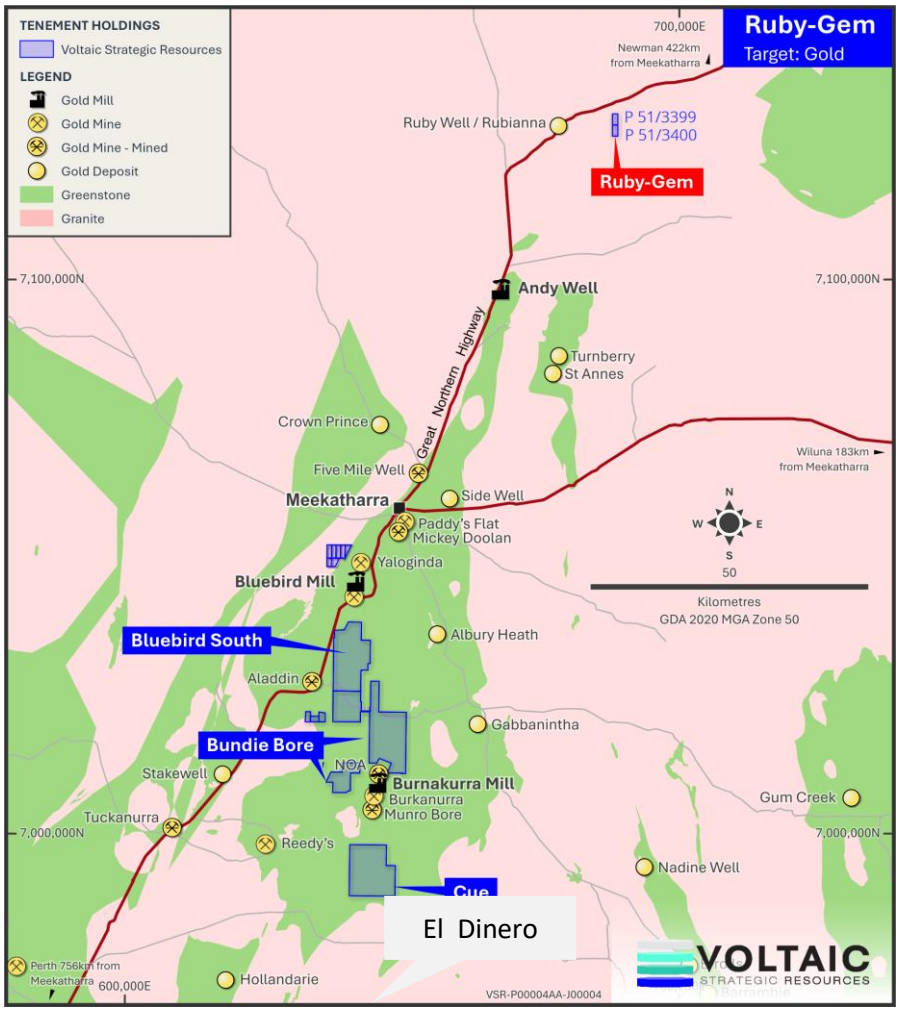


Figure 3. Location of the El Dinero Prospect within Voltaic's Meekatharra Project



Figure 4: *Close up of sample from GS000549 showing Malachite and Chalcopyrite*

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

Next Steps

- Complete Native Title negotiations on the Meekatharra project to facilitate the application for a maiden drilling program
- Finalise the designs for initial drilling activities at El Dinero
- Submission of a program of work application for a drilling program (for the project

Meekatharra Project

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

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

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

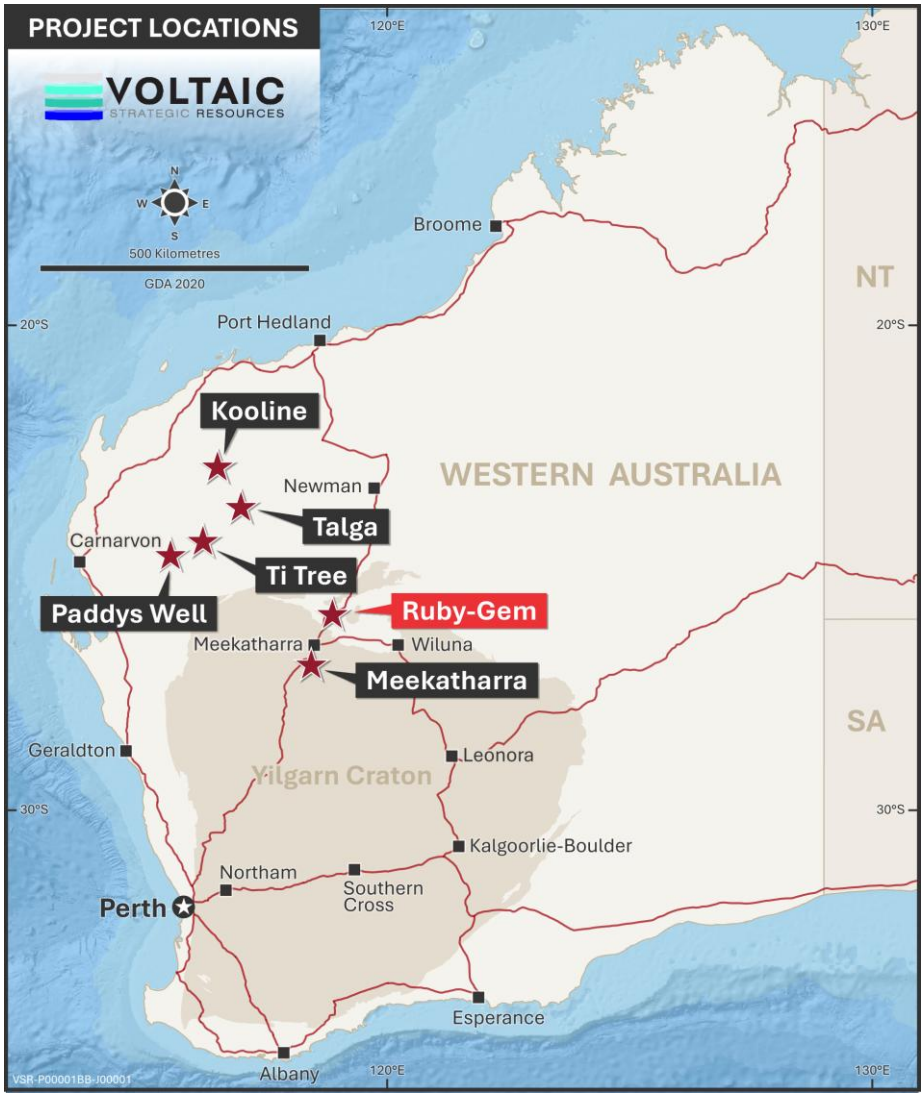


Figure 5. Voltaic Strategic Resources current projects

Release authorised by the Board of Voltaic Strategic Resources Ltd.

For more information, please contact:

DANIEL RAIHANI
Chairman
Phone: +61 8 6245 9821
daniel.raihani@voltaicresources.com

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement related to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Lachlan Kenna. Mr Kenna is employed as a Consulting Geologist for Voltaic Strategic Resources Ltd and is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. He consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements involving several risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update statements if these beliefs, opinions, and estimates should change or to reflect other future development. Furthermore, this announcement contains forward-looking statements which may be identified by words such as "prospective", "potential", "believes", "estimates", "expects', "intends", "may", "will", "would", "could", or "should" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on several assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this announcement, are expected to take place. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, the Directors and management of the Company. These and other factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. The Company cannot and does not give assurances that the results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

About Voltaic Strategic Resources

Voltaic Strategic Resources Limited explore for the next generation of mines that will produce the metals required for a cleaner, more sustainable future where transport is fully electrified, and renewable energy represents a greater share of the global energy mix.

The company has a gold & critical metals exploration project portfolio located in highly prospective terrane in Western Australia.

References

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

Appendix 1

TABLE 1. JORC Code, 2012 Edition
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Grab samples were collected by suitably qualified professionals, and places once collected in a labelled calico bag for assay submission • Samples were collected either via hand or handtools, no mechanical means were utilised to achieve the sample • Sample locations were collected using a handheld GPS and verified with a second device • Sample analysis was conducted by a certified assay laboratory based in Kalgoorlie using Lead Fire assay method. For Copper grades a residue was sent to a Perth Laboratory by the same company maintaining custody with Acid Digest methods used to create a Copper analysis • All samples averaged over 1.5kg of mass, which was more than sufficient for fire assay analysis and to produce adequate laboratory splits
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No Drilling was reported
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to*	• No Drilling was reported

	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Each sample was logged within a sample ledger for submission. • Logging was categorical only, providing a brief description of the sample material and geological nature of the submission • Logging was qualitative in nature • Total sample weights were utilised only.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Grab sampling methods only were used • No duplicated or sample division methods were utilised. Samples were analysed via Lead Fire Assay for gold, and Acid Digest for Copper • All samples were taken dry, and as hand specimens. Samples were dried for a minimum of 12hrs before sample preparation and analysis • Sampling is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation and stage of exploration. • Weight measurements from the lab were analysed to ensure that samples did not contain a mass bias • Sampling of this nature is indicative only
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• A Certified laboratory was utilised for assay work, with best practices upheld for Lead Fire Assay and Acid Digests. • Lab certified standards were placed in the job by the laboratory, of which all passed to suitable QAQC standards. Lead Fire Assay was conducted utilising a 40g Shot. • An inherited bias was placed from sampling due to the nature of grab sampling targeting mineralisation, and the selection of Cu assays based on prior pXRF work. Sampling work of this nature is suitable for targeting only and does not provide a basis of a potential resource or any scope of potential economics. • Standards and Blanks are present within the job placed by the assay lab. The company has been provided a QAQC report on the jobs which demonstrate all reference material was within set ranges.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data,*	• All sample locations were validated between multiple geological personnel, and then referenced spatially to ensure accuracy • Primary data was saved on a company ledger, and is recorded both physically and electronically • Assay results were checked by multiple geological

	data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	personnel and placed on a ledger, saving both the original excel and pdf copies for later reference • where appropriate the laboratory has conducted multiple reading on the same material. In these cases duplicate readings have been within 10% and the first reading has been utilised in the database • No adjustment has been made to any results, with all grades present being the same as provided from the laboratory.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Sample locations were recorded using a handheld gps device, and further referenced via the use of personal handheld tools available. • Results were from surface material only, with no topography or elevation data recorded. • Sample locations were recorded in MGA94 zone 50
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Samples were collected where relevant, with no minimum or maximum spacing conducted • Samples will not form part of a JORC compliant resource • No compositing was required.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Samples were already weathered/ relocated in nature being from the surface. No meaningful orientation data was able to be achieved • Indicative orientation data was recorded on outcropping material within the region, to further confirm the orientation of the geological units
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were immediately inserted into pre-numbered calico bags. These numbers were recorded with the sample information • Calico bags were delivered by the geologists to testing facility and tested by the geologists present during field work
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The Company carries out its own internal data audits. No issues have been detected. • All original results were saved in excel format and pdf format along with email chain custody

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The sample work conducted falls within E 51/1909 which is wholly owned by Voltaic Strategic Resources
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• To the company's knowledge only limited field work in line with current results have been conducted previously. • A prior grab sampling campaign by prior ownership showed strong results for gold, zinc and copper which were followed up
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The tenure is located within the Murchison District, south of Meekatharra. • The tenements bedrock geology is dominated by basalt especially near old workings is associated with quartz veins in structurally controlled environments. • Gold mineralisation in the Meekatharra-Wydgee Greenstone Belt occurs in most of the Archaean rock types, often close to inferred major shear zones. Mineralisation appears to be largely localised in generally steeply dipping contact zones between felsic porphyry intrusive rocks and ultramafic and mafic volcanic / intrusive rocks. • Commonly, gold mineralisation is considered to be of an orogenic lode gold affinity, and is epi-to mesozonal in nature, rarely hypozonal (see Groves et al., 2020 and Goldfarb et al., 2001). Gold is commonly associated with quartz-pyrite veins, vein sets and stock working and variable carbonate-fuchsite-sericite-biotite alteration assemblages. Supergene gold mineralisation also occurs, notably in Bluebird East and adjacent deposit areas in the Bluebird Gold Camp to the south of Meekatharra
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *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*	• No drilling was reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No topcutting or data manipulation was required • All grades recorded as reported, • No widths are stated
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No intervals were recorded in this sample • Grab sampling provides only indicative grades only, and cannot be utilised to estimate the potential economic resource present
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Location maps of samples recorded have been supplied within the report
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All Assay grades for both Gold and Copper conducted have been reported, with a total of 40 gold assays and 4 copper assays present. • Inherited visual bias is present, as the campaigns aim was to identify possible mineralisation and as such the geologists conducting the sampling were prioritising samples with visual indications of gold or copper mineralisation • The laboratory results span over three separate jobs, due to the nature of lead fire assay and acid digest

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		work within the selected laboratory.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• No further data is currently present, with VSR planning to conduct further field work to advance the project and is progressing access agreements for maiden drilling.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Follow-up exploration is planned to include systematic geological mapping and surface sampling to assess the extent, orientation and continuity of copper-gold mineralisation. Results from laboratory analysis and follow-up field work will be used to refine and prioritise targets for potential drilling.