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STRATEGIC ELEMENTS

SOR Behemoth Project Update

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, Perth, 7 April, 2020 – **Strategic Elements Ltd** (ASX: SOR) is pleased to provide the following information on the Behemoth Project:

Results from analysis of core samples show that:

- ***Sandstone in BH01 from 314m to 316m is anomalous in silver (1.6ppm) and copper (0.12%). The sample interval contained 0.2% sulphide sulphur although no visible sulphide was observed.***
- ***Sandstone in BH02 sandstone from 419m to 421m is anomalous in silver (1.7ppm) and copper (0.08%) with fine sulphide (chalcopyrite) observed in thin section.***
- ***Direct geophysical measures taken from the physical drill cores have yet to provide sufficient explanation for the gravity and IP chargeability anomalies. Modelling review shows that the geophysical anomalies may be deeper than initially modelled.***
- ***In depth meteorite impact studies found conspicuous concussion fractures and chalcopyrite + pyrite sulphides as accessory minerals. However, studies to date for diagnostic signatures are inconclusive for an impact origin for the Behemoth ring feature. Further analysis will be conducted at a future date.***

Managing Director Mr Charles Murphy said "The meteorite impact analysis conducted by various parties is complex, takes an extended period of time and is still not fully complete. Although no significant discovery was made, in a normal environment the Company would assess follow up work at the Behemoth Project. However, due to the impact of the Corona Virus we are currently reviewing and prioritising activities across our businesses.

"Although exploration may struggle in the near term environment, industries such as robotics could see a significant increase in commercial and investor interest. SOR has a significant opportunity in this sector with 100% owned Stealth Technologies Pty Ltd. Stealth has an agreement with global Fortune 100 software-industrial company 'Honeywell' to build experimental autonomous robotic vehicles for security applications. Honeywell operates total asset and facility management operations globally across a range of market segments including Health, Justice, Commercial, Defence and Utilities. A further update will be made focusing on Stealth Technologies".

"The Behemoth drilling was conducted in the most economic manner feasible and was majority funded through $150,000 from a WA government grant, $150,000 from the sale of a gold project and the 43% research and development rebate. The permit is in good standing and we are not required to make any significant further expenditure until December 2021. We will provide a further update on Behemoth once the impact of the Corona Virus on the ASX and other capital markets is clearer".

Background

The Behemoth project is in an area of extensive sand dunes and cover with minimal outcrop and the area around it is virtually unexplored. Magnetic and gravity surveys over Behemoth projects reveal a 7km wide magnetic ring feature surrounding gravity high. This could be indicative of several mineral deposit models including an intrusive or alteration system at depth or an alkaline ring complex. Additionally, meteorite impact structures are able to exhibit a positive gravity anomaly due to crustal thickening linked to the impact process.

An Induced Polarization (IP) survey completed by SOR indicated a broad sub-horizontal layering at 300 to 400m with chargeabilities increasing with depth. Possible geological explanations of the broad chargeable zones include widespread sub horizontal weakly to moderately sulphidic ± graphitic sediments or large scale intrusive or alteration systems containing widespread sulphides (2-5%).Two diamond holes were drilled into the southern edge of the circular feature (Figure 1) in December 2019 with BH01 and BH02 drilled to 561.6m and 615.2m respectively with results and potential interpretations discussed below.

Meteorite Impact Analysis

Two holes drilled by Maria Resources, BH01 and BH01, targeting a buried approx. 7km diameter circular gravity anomaly in the Officer Basin of Western Australia, were investigated by scientists at Curtin University. The origin of the regional magnetics and local gravity anomaly is unknown. A range of origins can be hypothesized, including meteorite impact crater, an igneous intrusion, or a salt dome. As the feature has been described as having a ring-like geometry, the anomaly has been hypothesized to be a buried impact structure. Analysis was conducted at Curtin University with the purpose of characterising deformation, and more specifically, searching for evidence of meteorite impact-related microstructural deformation in minerals.

Curtin used scanning electron microscopy (SEM), including backscattered electron (BSE) imaging, energy dispersive spectrometry (EDS), and electron backscatter diffraction (EBSD) to a selection of sandstone samples from BH01 and BH02 cores. Evidence of shock-induced microstructures in zircon and/or planar fractures in quartz would be considered diagnostic evidence of a meteorite impact.

EBSD can identify minerals based on diffraction patterns, and also identify microstructural damage that is uniquely produced by impact processes, including twins, high pressure phases, and crystal-plastic deformation. The minerals quartz and zircon are known to be excellent recorders of diagnostic microstructures that result from shock metamorphism caused by hypervelocity impacts.

Curtin University Summary of Observed Deformation Features

Drill holes BH01 and BH02 contain sandstones with variably deformed quartz grains. **Observed deformation features include fractured quartz grains**, where grains have fractures that include sub-planar fractures, a high fracture density with fractures in random orientations, **included shattered grains**, **concussion fractures**, and fractures that off-set grains, indicating some element of shear stress.

The concussion fractures are conspicuous, as they appear to be Hertzian fractures that emanate from grain-to-grain contacts, and can be followed continuously across up to 6 adjacent quartz grains. Concussion fractures in quartz do not provide diagnostic evidence of impact deformation, but have been reported in shock-metamorphosed sandstone samples from several impact craters, including the Wabar crater.

Drill Hole Information

The younger Paterson Formation and the Table Hill Volcanics which were intersected in other drill holes in the Officer Basin were not intersected in either BH01 or BH02. The Kanpa and Hussar Formations, which are usually found deeper (up to 1km deeper) in other parts of the Officer Basin are closer to surface within the Behemoth project area, indicating a potential basement high.

BH01: EOH 561.6m

BHO1 was pre-collared with reverse circulation (RC) to 163m then HQ cored to 561.6m. BH01 encountered gravels and sand to a depth of 3m before intersecting a repeating sequence of grey and cream occasionally cross bedded sandstone, stromatolitic siltstone and greyish brown mudstones. Coarse gypsum crystals (evaporite) were present throughout the units but predominantly within stromatolitic intervals. From 218m occasional layers of brown mudstone/claystone with very fine grained greyish blue volcanic ash were intersected, increasing in frequency from approximately every 40m to every 10m from 400m depth.

A series of evaporite lenses were present from 517m to 531m, comprised almost exclusively of massive gypsum. Immediately below the evaporite lenses was a sequence of distinctive brown siltstone to the end of the hole. The presence of stromatolites from the top of the cored sections most likely indicates that the hole intersected the Kanpa Formation. The distinctive change to evaporite and massive brown siltstone at approximately 527m has been interpreted as the top of the Hussar Formation from similar descriptions in other Office Basin drillholes.

The RC samples and drill core were analysed by portable XRF on site and sections of the hole were analysed for gold, multi-elements (48 elements), REE (12 elements) and sulphide sulphur.

In BH01 the only mineralised interval from the samples analysed was sandstone in the Kanpa FM. The 2m interval from 314m to 316m is anomalous in silver (1.6ppm) and copper (0.12%). The sample interval also contains 0.2% sulphide sulphur although no visible sulphide was observed.

BH02: EOH 615.2m

BHO2 was pre-collared with reverse circulation to 155m then HQ cored to 615.2m. BH02 encountered gravels, sand and ferricrete to a depth of 8m before intersecting a sequence of brown, occasionally cross bedded sandstone, grey stromatolitic siltstone and brown mudstone with volcanic ash. Gypsum crystals are present throughout the entire sequence but more predominant within stromatolitic intervals. This sequence is inferred to be the Kanpa Formation and is similar to units encountered in BH01.

A fine to coarse grained, occasionally cross bedded brown sandstone interval was encountered from 329.3m to 414.06, and is interpreted to be the same formation seen in BH01 at the top of the Hussar Formation. The hole then entered a sequence of stromatolitic dolomite, calcareous siltstone and sandstone from 414.06m to 615.20m, where the hole was terminated. The interpreted top of the Hussar Formation in both drill holes (527m in BH01 and 330m in BH02) indicates that this unit is dipping at around 5^{o} to the east, which is in line with the regional trend.

In BH02 the only mineralised interval from the samples analysed was sandstone/siltstone in the Hussar FM. The 2m interval from 419m to 421m is anomalous in silver (1.7ppm) and copper (0.08%). The sample interval also contains 0.12% sulphide sulphur with fine chalcopyrite observed in thin section.

Curtin University also noted that core samples from the Kanpa FM were dominated by a calcite matrix whereas Hussar FM core samples were dominated by a gypsum matrix.

Geophysical Modelling

BH01 and BH02 were the first mineral exploration drill holes in an adjacent area of over 100,000 square kilometres since the 1980's. Thus, there previously was no direct geological information available to the Company's geophysical advisors to assist in modelling of the geophysical anomalies. Over the past few weeks direct geophysical measurements from the Behemoth physical drill core were able to be taken for the first time. Eighteen core samples were supplied by SOR from the BH01 and BH02 diamond core, representing the representative lithologies logged in these holes.

Southern Geosciences Modelling

Induced Polarisation (IP), Resistivity (RES) measurements were attempted on these samples. The IP – RES measurements were only completed on 16 of the samples; two of the samples were unsuitable for trimming and testing as they were too fragile to be processed. Bulk gravity measurements were successfully completed on all samples; however, some samples did start to fall-apart when exposed to water while saturated measurements were being conducted.

Samples that include significant amounts of chargeable material (e.g. sulphides graphite) tend to have IP values of at least 40 msec. Previous modelling by Southern Geoscience has indicated values of at least 40 msec from IP survey. However, the IP results from the core samples were less than an expected background value of 20 msec.

The observed IP data shows no obvious signs of EM coupling however the increase in chargeability with depth in the original modelling can be a sign of increasing coupling. EM coupling with arrays of this size is possible but it is difficult to quantify the likelihood or level of possible contamination.

Once a decision has been made to proceed again on the Behemoth Project the Company will appoint a consultancy to use core sampling results to update the IP/resistivity model to improve the model and reduce current ambiguity.

Gravity Modelling

Southern Geoscience has used the data from the Behemoth drilling to update the gravity model. The main change was to lower the background density from 2.67 g/cc to 2.4 g/cc. Some lighter (sediment) bodies (2.1 & 2.2 g/cc) were incorporated at the end of the lines. The density of core bodies was increased to 2.8 g/cc.

The high 2.8 g/cc density core complex can be loosely modelled as a single body at about 1800 m below the surface. A smaller, shallower 2.8 g/cc body **(~900 m below surface)** was also modelled. This model required additional flanking 2.8 g/cc bodies along the profiles to produce the anomaly width. There are other variants that could generate a similar fit to the data.

Direct geophysical measures taken from the physical drill cores have yet to provide sufficient explanation for the gravity and IP chargeability anomalies. New modelling suggests that the top of geophysical anomalies may be deeper than initially modelled.

SOR Company Structure as Pooled Development Fund

The Australian Federal Government has registered Strategic Elements as a Pooled Development Fund with a mandate to back Australian innovation. Strategic Elements operates as a 'venture builder' where it generates high risk-high reward ventures and projects from combining teams of leading scientists or innovators in the technology or resources sectors. Most investors in SOR pay no tax on capital gains from selling their SOR shares as the Company operates under a Federal Government program setup to encourage investment into innovation. The Company is listed on the ASX under the code "SOR". More information on the Pooled Development Program should be read on the Company's website.

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This announcement was authorised for release by Strategic Elements' Board of Directors.

Competent Person's Statement

This information in this announcement relates to Exploration Results and geological interpretation based on information compiled by Paul Angus who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Paul Angus is a Consultant to the Company. Paul Angus has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity the he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration, Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Paul Angus consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Figure 1: Drill Holes over Magnetics and Previous CRA Soil Sampling

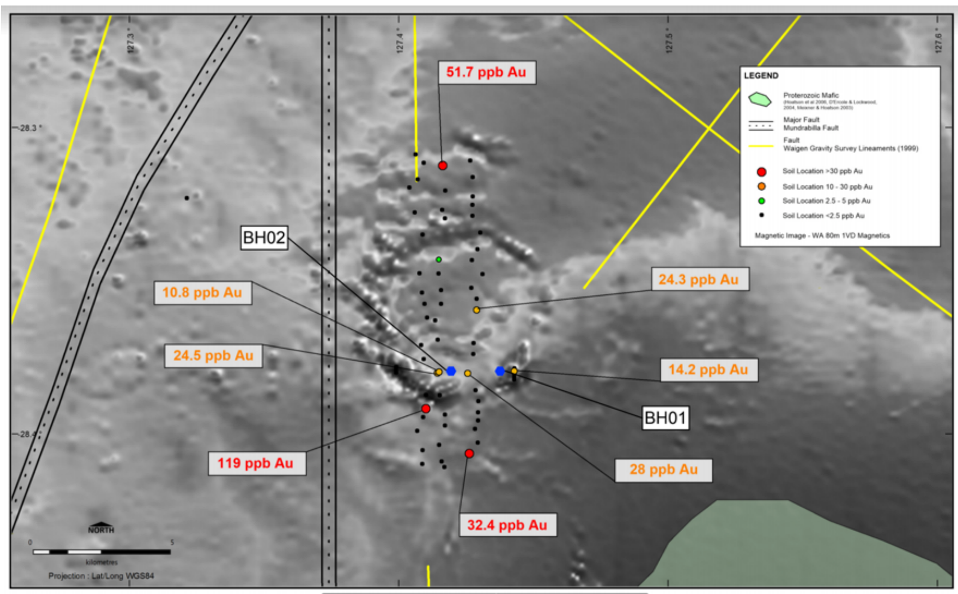

Table 1: Maria Resources Behemoth Project Drill Holes downhole surveys.

Hole	*Easting (MGA94_Z52)*	*Northing (MGA94_Z52)*	*RL (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dip (-90)*	*Azimuth(⁰)*
BH01	*346906*	*6859703*	*335*	0	-90.0	0
				60	-89.0	168.0
				90	-88.3	178.4
				120	-87.2	194.0
				162	-85.7	196.3
				180	-85.7	193.8
				210	-85.8	192.3
				240	-85.9	190.0
				270	-85.8	192.3
				300	-85.8	194.0
				330	-85.8	192.2
				360	-85.8	194.0
				390	-85.1	200.6
				420	-85.1	200.4
				450	-84.9	201.6
				480	-84.7	202.8
				510	-84.4	201.4
				540	-84.3	203.5
				557	-84.1	200.9
BH02	*344998*	*6859605*	*335*	0	-90.0	360.0
				30	-88.4	179.9
				60	-88.6	169.0
				90	-88.1	164.8
				120	-88.5	148.5
				150	-88.5	157.8
				180	-88.6	135.0
				210	-88.8	114.0
				240	-88.7	121.8
				270	-88.8	126.2
				300	-88.7	125.2
				330	-88.7	114.1
				360	-88.7	114.0
				390	-88.7	116.0
				420	-88.8	110.5
				450	-88.8	121.6
				480	-88.1	127.0
				510	-88.9	131.3

Table 2: Intervals selected for analysis by Curtin University for Microstructural evidence of Meteorite Impact Deformation

Hole ID	*Easting*	*Northing*	*Top depth (m)*	*Base depth (m)*	*BSE/EDS*
BH-01	*346906*	*6859703*	*317.35*	*317.42*	*x*
BH-01	*346906*	*6859703*	*317.92*	*318.07*	*x*
BH-01	*346906*	*6859703*	*318.99*	*319.11*	*x*
BH-01	*346906*	*6859703*	*319.37*	*319.45*	*x*
BH-01	*346906*	*6859703*	*360.06*	*361.13*	*x*
BH-02	*344998*	*6859605*	*414.82*	*414.86*	*x*
BH-02	*344998*	*6859605*	*415.90*	*415.99*	*x*
BH-02	*344998*	*6859605*	*417.74*	*417.85*	*x*
BH-02	*344998*	*6859605*	*418.77*	*418.85*	*x*
BH-02	*344998*	*6859605*	*420.10*	*420.18*	*x*

Table 3: Summary Assays anomalous sample intervals

Assay BH01: 314m to 317m

ID	*FROM*	*TO*	*INTERVAL (m)*	*Ag (ppm)*		*Cu (ppm)*	*Mo (ppm)*	*Pb (ppm)*	*Zn (ppm)*		*Sulphur (%)*	*Sulphide (%)*
BH01	*314*	*315*	*1*	*1.285*		*1090*	*17.85*	*18.8*	*59*		*0.32*	*0.17*
BH01	*315*	*316*	*1*	*1.985*		*1210*	*34.6*	*11.55*	*75.3*		*0.19*	*0.14*
BH01	*316*	*317*	*1*	*0.656*		*64.6*	*13.4*	*46.4*	*245*		*0.29*	*0.15*

Assay BH02: 419m to 421m

HOLE ID	*FROM*	*TO*	*INTERVAL (m)*	*Ag (ppm)*	*Cu (ppm)*	*Mo (ppm)*	*Pb (ppm)*	*Zn (ppm)*	*Sulphur (%)*	*Sulphide (%)*
BH02	*419*	*420*	*1*	*0.749*	*717*	*7.76*	*7.19*	*24.7*	*0.74*	*0.11*
BH02	*420*	*421*	*1*	*2.55*	*899*	*284*	*80.4*	*436*	*0.19*	*0.12*

JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	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 significance of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample quality 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 exploration 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.*	• *Reverse circulation drilling (RC): 2 kg – 3kg samples were split from dry 1m bulk samples. The sample was initially collected from the cyclone in an inline collection box with independent upper and lower shutter. Once the metre was completed, the drill bit was lifted off the bottom of the hole, to create a gap between samples, when the gap of air came into the collection box the top shutter was closed off. Once the top shutter was closed, the bottom shutter was opened, and the samples were dropped under gravity through a cone splitter. Once pre collar depth was achieved, RC drilling was switched to a diamond drilling set up. All samples have been retained for follow up analysis and test work. The bulk samples was discharged into UV bags and left on site.* • *Geological logging was completed and intervals were determined by the geologist to be submitted as 1m samples for RC drilling. In RC intervals assessed as unmineralized, 5 m composite samples were collected for laboratory analysis. If these 5m composite samples come back with anomalous grade the corresponding original 1m split samples will then be routinely submitted to the laboratory for analysis. For diamond drilling, cores were logged at 1m intervals and samples were selected for assay analysis after geological logging in sample lengths of 1m.* • *1m core samples were cut in half with half the core sent to the laboratory for analysis.* • *Samples were crushed and split at the laboratory, with up to 2/3kg pulverised, with samples analysed by Industry standard methods.* • *Selected two centimetre samples listed in table 2 and 3 were taken from ¼ or ½ diamond cores from drill holes BH01 and BH02. The drill core sections were sent to Minerex Services Pty Ltd in Esperance, WA, for industry standard preparation of thin sections.* • *Curtin University selected a 3 cm square section from each representative core sample for cutting, a total of 10 intervals (Table 2). The square sections were first cut, and then trimmed with a rock saw to a ~2.5 cm x 1 cm round puck. Each sample was then cleaned, dried, cast in epoxy and ground flat.* • *The sampling techniques used are deemed appropriate for the style of exploration.*
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).*	• *Reverse Circulation (RC)and Diamond Drilling techniques were used. Drilling was completed by DDH1 who used a Sandvik DDE880 (UDR1200HC) multipurpose drill rig with an on-board 1,150cfm /500 psi sullair compressor. The drill rig was capable of switching between RC drilling and diamond drilling.* • *RC pre-collars were drilled with a 125mm face sampling hammer to a depth of around 160m.HQ diamond core drilling was then used to the end of the hole.* • *Both drill holes were drilled vertical (-90°) but some down hole deviation occurred with the bottom of BHO1 (-84°) and BH02 (-89°).Downhole surveys were measured with a north seeking AXIS Champgyro.* • *Diamond core was orientated using a Reflex ACT3.*
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 preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• *RC samples were weighed in the field and compared to theoretical sample weight based on 125mm bit size.* • *Diamond core was measured between run lengths and recovery estimated.* • *No issues relating to core recovery have been noted.* • *No quantitative analysis of samples weights has been undertaken.*
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	• *Geological logging of samples followed industry common procedures.* • *Qualitative logging of samples included (but was not limited to) lithology, mineralogy, alteration and weathering.*

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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.	• RC chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Chips were visually inspected and logged to record lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, vein and structure. • Diamond cores were washed with water before placing in industry standard core boxes. The core was oriented and core loss noted. • Diamond cores were logged at 1m intervals. Diamond cores were visually inspected and logged to record lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, vein and structure. • All RC chip samples and diamond core was photographed. • All RC chip samples and diamond core was analysed by pXRF at 1m intervals.
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 representativity 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.	• Splitting of RC samples occurred via riffle splitter. • 5m composite samples were typically between 1-3kg (approximate) • RC 5 m composite samples were sent to ALS Perth for analysis. Sample preparation included: - Samples weighed and crushed and pulverized as per ALS standards. - A multielement and rare earth 4 Acid digest (ALS Code: ME-MS61L + MS61L-REE) was conducted. - For gold, a 30g fire assay with ICP – AES finish was used (ALS Code: Au-ICP21). • Selected ¼ core samples were collected and submitted to ALS Perth for assay analysis. • Core samples were sent to ALS Perth for analyses. Sample preparation included: - Samples weighed and crushed and pulverized as per ALS standards. - A multielement and rare earth 4 Acid digest (ALS Code: ME-MS61L + MS61L-REE) was conducted. - For gold, a 30g fire assay with ICP – AES finish was used (ALS Code: Au-ICP21). - Selected samples were sent for total Sulphur analysis, which is a 0.1 g sample NaCO3 leach of sulphates, Leco furnace (ALS Code: S-IR07).
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.	• All samples were assayed by industry standard methods through ALS Perth in Western Australia. • OREAS Certified Reference Materials were inserted at a rate of 1:25 samples. • The analytical laboratory (ALS Perth) provided their own routine quality controls within their own practices. No significant issues were noted. • Curtin's prepared epoxy samples were subjected to backscatter electron imaging. A Tescan MIRA3 field emission scanning electron microscope (SEM) was used to determine minerals present.
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.	• Portable XRF date was correlated with laboratory multi-element data where available. • Drilling results are crosschecked by consulting geologists. • Data is recorded digitally at the project within standard industry software, assay results received digitally as well. • All data is stored within a suitable database.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and	• Drill hole location was recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m). An Axis Champ North Seeking Gyro was used to record the deviation of the drill holes (+/- 1 deg).

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• All locations are recorded in Northing and Easting with a MGA94 UTM Zone 52 coordinate system.
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.*	• *The spacing and location of data is currently only being considered for exploration purposes.*
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.*	• *Drill holes were designed and oriented to target the identified chargeable zones delineated from previously conducted induced polarisation survey.* • *The strata were generally shallow dipping and holes drilled vertically. There were no secondary mineralised structures identified with all mineralisation intersected contained within the strata.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *RC samples are contained in UV plastic bags and stored at the drill site for future reference.* • *RC sub-samples were collected in calico bags are sealed into poly-weave bags and cable tied. These are then sealed in bulka bags and transported to Perth by company staff or trusted contractors or established freight companies.* • *Drill cores were placed in industry standard core tray boxes and loaded onto pallets and strapped by consulting geologists (OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd) on site before transporting back to Perth by trusted contractors or established freight companies.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *No external audits or reviews have been completed.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	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.*	• *Maria Resources Pty Ltd holds 100% of the Behemoth Project, tenement E69/3363.* • *Tenement E69/3363 is within Native Title Determined area of the Spinifex People represented by Pila Nguru Aboriginal Corporation.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Maria Resources conducted a ground based gravity survey and an induced polarisation survey and modelling of magnetics through Southern Geoscience in 2018.* • *Maria Resources has conducted preliminary soil sampling in 2017.* • *Previous exploration has been conducted by CRA in 1991 and 1992 in Western Australian Open file reports (WAMEX): A34774, A37194, A37233.*

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *Maria Resources Behemoth Project is located in the Officer Basin in Western Australia approximately 600km East of Laverton. The Behemoth Project is targeting magnetic ring structures and gravity high which is postulated to be either due to a meteorite impact event or an igneous intrusion.* • *Drill hole BH01 encountered gravels and sand to a depth of 3m before intersecting a repeating sequence of grey and cream very fine grained, occasionally cross bedded sandstone, stromatolitic siltstone and greyish brown mudstones. Coarse gypsum crystals (evaporite) were present throughout the units but predominantly within stromatolitic intervals. From 218m occasional layers of brown mudstone/claystone with very fine grained greyish blue volcanic ash were intersected, increasing in frequency from approximately every 40m to every 10m from 400m depth. A series of evaporite lenses were present from 517m to 531m, comprised almost exclusively of massive gypsum. Immediately below the evaporite lenses was a sequence of distinctive brown siltstone to the end of the hole. The presence of stromatolites from the top of the cored sections most likely indicates that the hole was intersected the Kanpa Formation. The distinctive change to evaporate and massive brown siltstone at approximately 527m has been interpreted as the top of the Hussar Formation from similar descriptions in other Office Basin drillholes.* • *Drill hole BH02 encountered gravels, sand and ferricrete to a depth of 8m before intersecting a sequence of brown fine to medium grained, occasionally cross bedded sandstone, grey stromatolitic siltstone and brown mudstone with volcanic ash. Gypsum crystals are present throughout the entire sequence but more predominant within stromatolitic intervals. This sequence inferred to be the Kanpa Formation and similar to units encountered in BH01. A graded fine to coarse bedded, occasionally cross bedded brown sandstone interval was encountered from 329.3m to 414.06, and is interpreted to be the same formation seen in BH01 at the top of the Hussar Formation. The hole then entered a sequence of stromatolitic dolomite, calcareous siltstone and sandstone 414.06m to 615.20m, where the hole was terminated.* • *The top of the Hussar Formation interpreted in in both drillholes (527m in BH01 and 330m in BH02) indicates that the bedding is dipping at around 5^{o} to the east which is in line with the regional trend.* • *Only minor disseminated silver and copper (chalcopyrite) mineralization was intersected in a two meter sandstone interval in both drillholes BH01 (314-316m) and BH02 (419-421m).*

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.*
		• *Drill collar information for Maria Resources Behemoth Project are in Table 1 of this release.*

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.*	• *Weighted averages were used for reporting exploration results. Not cut-offs were applied.*

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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').*	• *Minor copper mineralisation is associated with very fine disseminated chalcopyrite in sandstone. The source of the silver mineralisation is unknown at this stage* • *The strata was generally shallow dipping and drill holes drilled vertically so downhole lengths will be close to true widths.*
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.*	• *No significant discovery was reported*
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.*	• *Reporting of all relevant results have been provided in Table 3 of this announcement.*
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.*	• *Reporting of all relevant results have been provided in this announcement.* • *At this stage there is no other substantive exploration data from recent drilling that is meaningful and material to report.* • *Microstructural evidence analysis conducted by Curtin University did not locate conclusive evidence of meteorite impact related deformation within the rocks from the selected intervals from drill cores BH01 and BH02.*
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.*	• *Further work is discussed in the announcement in relation to the exploration results.*