

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY CONFIRMS ACHILLES 1 AS A COMPELLING DRILL TARGET

HIGHLIGHTS

- Ultrafine+™ geochemistry survey identifies a significant coincident Au-Cu and multi-element anomaly at the Achilles 1 Prospect
- The Au-Cu anomaly extends approximately 800m along the Achilles shear and is untested by previous drilling at the Prospect
- Site reconnaissance trip to scout drill locations now complete
- NSW Government grant awarded to support drilling at Achilles 1 Prospect
- Recent airborne geophysical survey defines additional targets across EL9012

Strategic Energy Resources Limited (“SER” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce the results of a recent Ultrafine+™ soil geochemistry survey covering the Achilles 1 Prospect at our 100% owned South Cobar project (EL9012) in NSW.

EL9012 lies along the eastern margin of the Siluro-Devonian Rast Trough at the southern end of the Cobar Basin. The tenement captures the northern and southern extensions of the Woorara fault along strike from Eastern Metals’ (ASX:EMS) Brown’s Reef polymetallic deposit¹. The Achilles 1 Prospect lies along the Achilles shear zone, which hosts Australian Gold and Copper’s (ASX:AGC) Achilles 2 & 3 Prospects² (Figure 1).

Commenting on the results from the Achilles soil geochemistry results, SER Managing Director, Dr David DeTata said:

“The geochemistry results generated across the Achilles 1 Prospect demonstrate clear potential for a Cobar-style copper/gold system. Elevated levels of copper, gold and pathfinder elements which are coincident with clear crosscutting magnetic lineaments further support our view of the potential for Achilles 1. With substantial financial support already secured from the NSW Government, preparations are underway to drill test the Prospect later this year.”

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY RESULTS CONFIRM ACHILLES 1 PROSPECTIVITY

In preparation for the upcoming drill program to test the Achilles 1 Prospect, a 250-sample soil geochemical survey was conducted over a 4km by 4km area surrounding the Achilles 1 Prospect on a 400m (N-S) by 200m (E-W) grid (Figure 2).

The survey was designed to provide a more regional context for the previous closed-spaced soil sampling undertaken by Santa Fe Mining in 1996 and 1997. This past program returned strongly anomalous copper, lead and zinc, and elevated gold, molybdenum and arsenic results coincident with mapped ~N-S striking zones of strong silicification but was limited to the Achilles 1 Prospect only³.

¹ See EMS 26 April 2022 Announcement

² See AGC 15 September 2021 Announcement

³ See SER 16 June 2021 Announcement

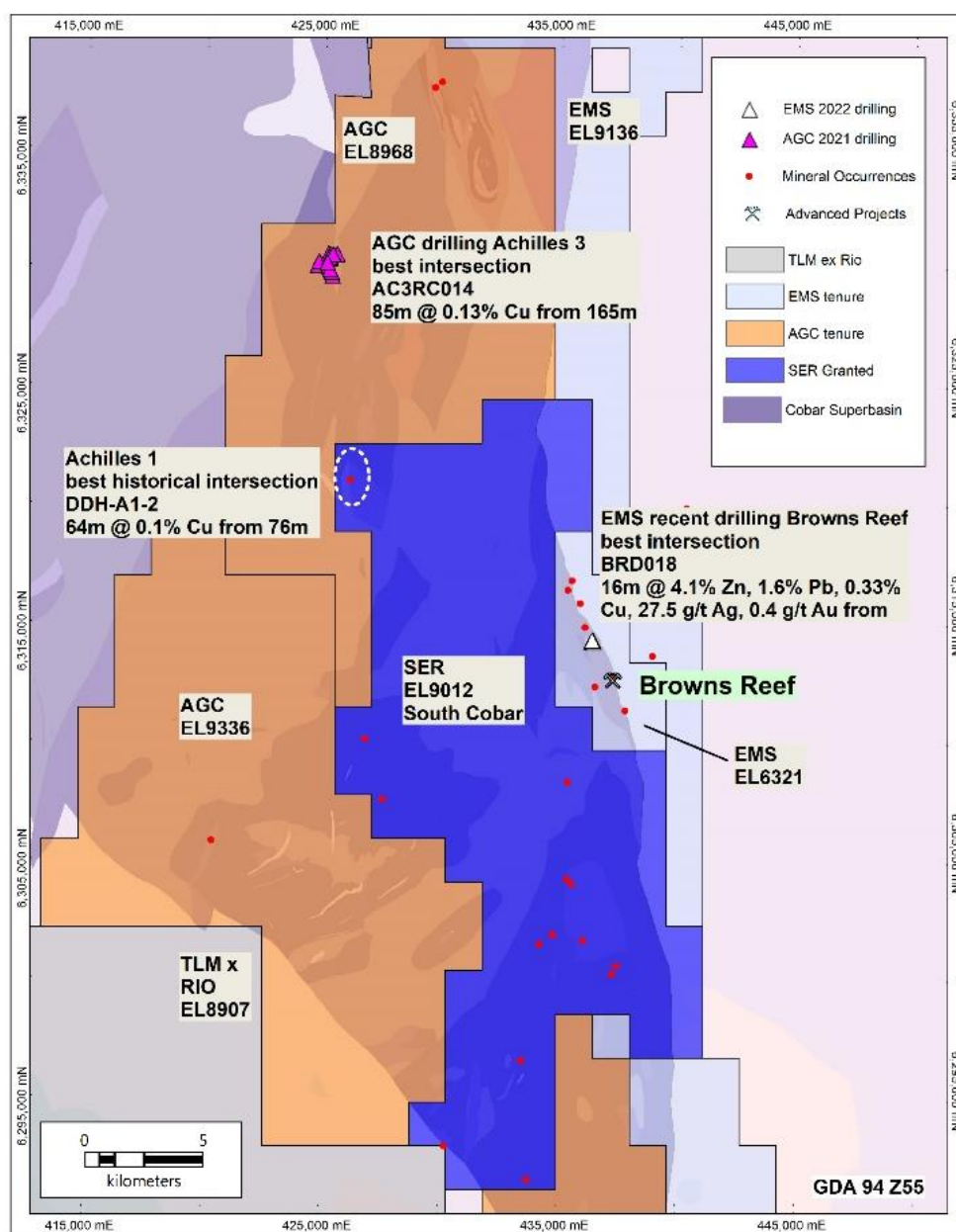


Figure 1: SER's South Cobar Project and recent results from nearby explorers

The collected soil samples were analysed for 52 major and trace elements, including gold and base metals, by LabWest Minerals Analysis in Perth using the proprietary Ultrafine+™ methodology developed by the CSIRO. The Ultrafine+™ methodology separates and analyses the <2µm size fraction from the soil. This delivers reduced absolute values when compared to traditional soil geochemistry, but provides a higher signal to noise ratio and reduces the nugget effect for elements such as gold. The result of this methodology is a consistent dataset that is amenable to statistical analysis. SER is a sponsor of the CSIRO-led *Ultrafine+™ Next Gen Analytics* research project and was therefore able to access CSIRO's latest advanced technologies and research capabilities to assist with the interpretation of the results of the soil survey.

CSIRO machine learning (ML) techniques were utilised to classify the survey area into four landscape domains. This ML technique uses the detailed digital elevation model and radiometrics data collected during our 2021 airborne geophysical survey, along with physical soil characteristics measured from the samples and other publicly available geophysical data (Figure 2B). This allows for the identification of background ranges and statistically anomalous geochemical outliers for each domain, removing the effect of differing erosional and depositional soil environments.

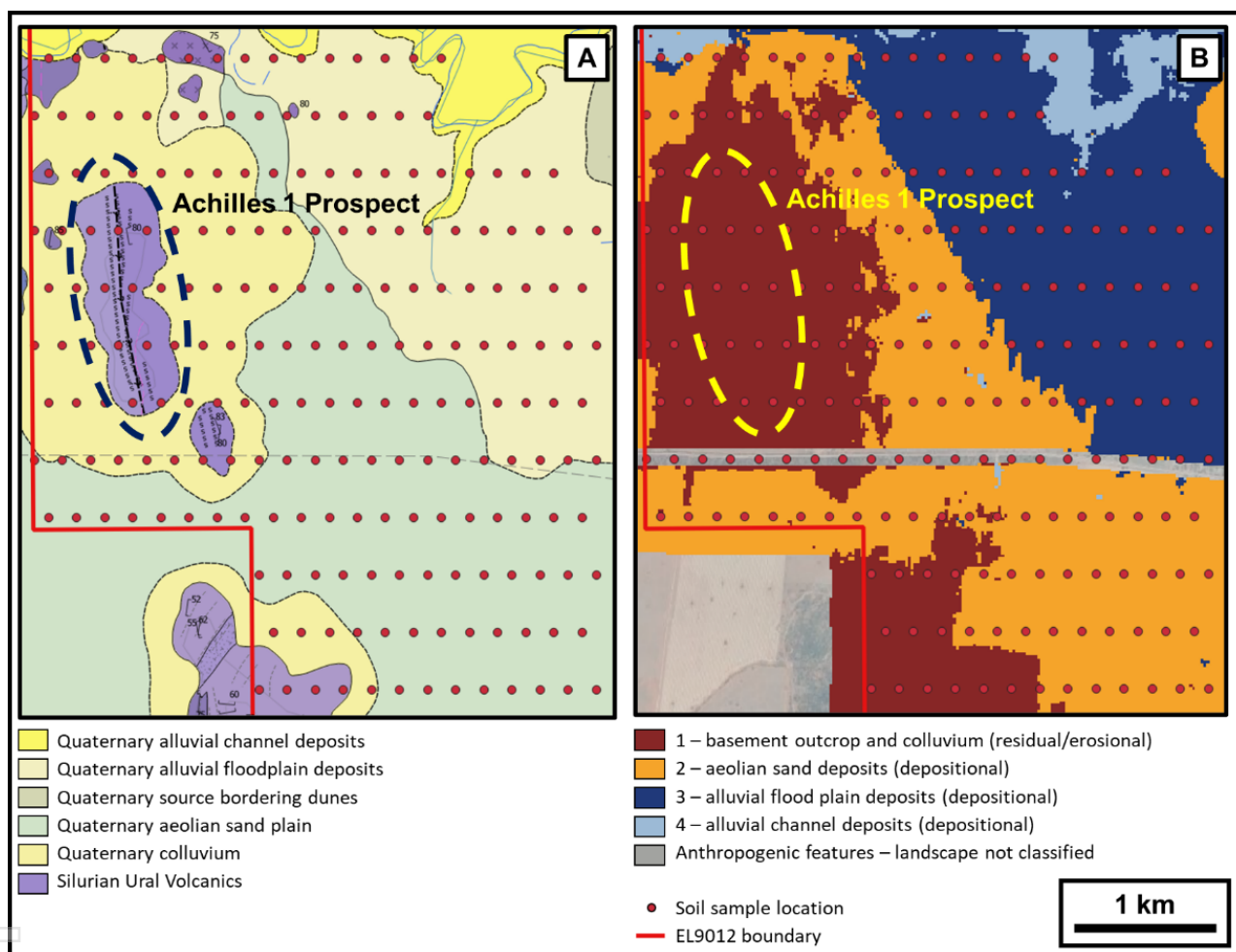


Figure 2: Location of Achilles 1 Ultrafine+™ soil samples relative to the Achilles 1 Prospect and (A) published Geological Survey of NSW (GSNSW) seamless surface geology; (B) CSIRO Kmeans 4 cluster landscape classification. Note the strong correlation between mapped surface geology and the independently interpreted landscape domains.

Statistical analysis of the Ultrafine+™ soil geochemistry data reveals an 800m strike extent gold in soils anomaly, with a peak value of 17.4ppb Au. This anomaly lies along the Achilles shear where it is intersected by interpreted NW-trending fault structures and NE-trending magnetic lineaments (Figure 3A). **This anomaly is also associated with anomalous copper, lead, zinc and silver (Figure 3B to 3D), as well as anomalous pathfinder chemistry, including arsenic, bismuth, molybdenum and tungsten, strongly suggesting the presence of a Cobar-style structurally controlled polymetallic copper-gold mineralising system.** In addition, principal component analysis of the dataset generated a dominant component (PC0) that has a positive loading for Ag, As, Au, Bi, Cu, Fe, Hg, In, Mo, Nb, Pb, Sb, Sn, Te and W. Figure 3E shows the spatial distribution of the top 5% of PC0 values for the dataset, which cluster tightly around the Achilles 1 gold anomaly.

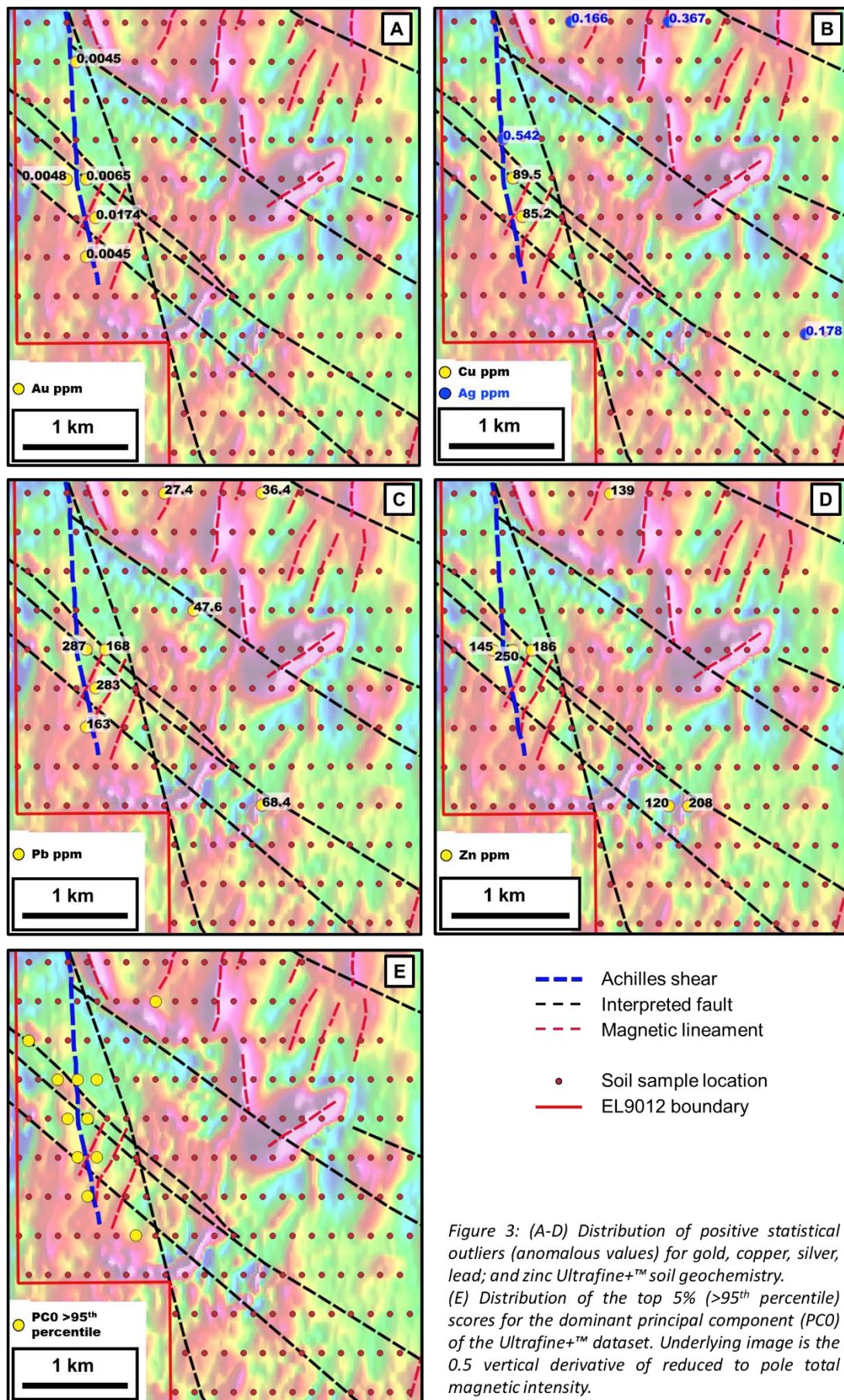


Figure 3: (A-D) Distribution of positive statistical outliers (anomalous values) for gold, copper, silver, lead; and zinc Ultrafine+™ soil geochemistry. (E) Distribution of the top 5% (>95th percentile) scores for the dominant principal component (PC0) of the Ultrafine+™ dataset. Underlying image is the 0.5 vertical derivative of reduced to pole total magnetic intensity.

SITE VISIT COMPLETE, LANDHOLDER ACCESS GRANTED, DRILL PERMITS TO BE SUBMITTED

The results of the Ultrafine+™ soil geochemistry program were used to scout drill collar locations in a recent field trip. An access agreement is already in place for drilling with the landholder of the Achilles 1 Prospect and the Company is now in the process of preparing regulatory approvals to conduct the drill program. The drilling is planned to be completed in Q3 2022, dependent on rig availability.

The proposed drill program at Achilles 1 is a five hole, 1700m diamond drilling program which was awarded a New Frontiers Cooperative Drilling grant⁴ in December 2021. The grant covers 50% of direct per metre drilling costs for the company's proposed diamond drilling program. The drill holes will range in depth from 250m to 400m to test for Cobar-style Cu-Au mineralisation associated with the Achilles shear.

ONGOING EXPLORATION TARGETING WITHIN EL9012

In August 2021, SER commissioned Thomson Airborne Geophysical Survey to complete an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey over the entire area of EL9012. The survey was flown along 100m spaced E-W lines at a sensor height of 45m, with two swaths within the EL infilled to 50m, delivering a dataset that is clearly superior to existing publicly available magnetic and radiometric data (Figure 4).

The new magnetic and radiometric data has been integrated with the results of previous exploration across the tenement and publicly available geophysical datasets, including 2.5km line spaced AEM data collected by GSNSW and Geoscience Australia. Intrepid Geophysics completed an advanced 2.5D inversion of the AEM data over EL9012 to reduce the possibility of false basement conductivity anomalies and the company is now reviewing all available data to further refine previously identified targets within EL9012¹.

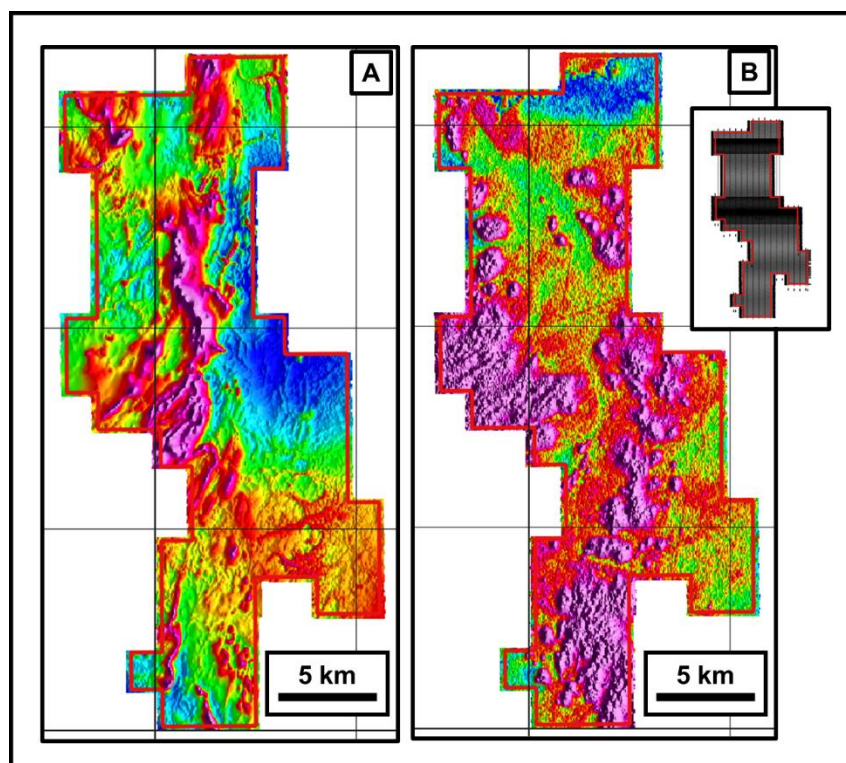


Figure 4: Images of (A) reduced to pole total magnetic intensity and (B) total count radiometrics from SER's 2021 airborne geophysical survey over EL9012. The smaller inset image shows flight lines, with the two 50m infill areas showing as darker strips.

⁴ [New Frontiers Cooperative Drilling | Department of Regional NSW](#)

SUMMARY

The South Cobar Project lies along the eastern margin of the Siluro-Devonian Rast Trough at the southern end of the Cobar Basin and is highly prospective for polymetallic Cobar-style mineralisation. The results of the recent Ultrafine+™ soil geochemical survey over the Achilles 1 Prospect have confirmed the strong potential to host significant Cu-Au mineralisation. With financial support already secured from the NSW Government, plans are underway to conduct a 1700m diamond drilling program at Achilles 1 in Q3 2022.

Strategic Energy Resources would like to acknowledge the support of the New South Wales Government.

This announcement is authorised by the Strategic Energy Resources Limited Board.

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About Strategic Energy Resources

Strategic Energy Resources (ASX: SER) is a specialised undercover mineral explorer and project generator focused on discovery in the greenfield frontiers of Australia. Our expert technical team is driven by science and leverages collaborations with government and private partners to assist in our search for the next mineral deposit.

SER is actively exploring our large tenement package in the undercover extensions of the world-class Mt Isa Province in northwest Queensland, the Cobar Basin and Lachlan Fold belt of New South Wales and the emerging East Tennant region in the Northern Territory.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Stuart Rechner BSc (Geology) MAIG MAusIMM, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Rechner is a Director and shareholder of Strategic Energy Resources Ltd. Mr Rechner has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Rechner consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil samples referred to in this report were collected by digging a hole to a depth of 15 to 20cm using a shovel and/or mattock and collecting 200g to 300g of bulk soil material from the bottom of the hole. Each sample site was described and photographed immediately following sample collection. Soil sampling was conducted along 400m spaced E-W lines with a sample station every 200m i.e. a 400m x 200m grid pattern. The grid orientation and sampling interval were selected based upon previous elsewhere in the Cobar Basin that demonstrated that the soil geochemical signature of Cobar-style Cu-Au mineralisation would be captured with this spacing. Sampling protocols are consistent with CSIRO's published guidelines for Ultrafine+™ soil sampling and comply with industry best practice.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil samples were collected in dry conditions and placed in numbered paper Geotech sample bags, which were grouped into poly-weave bags for dispatch to the laboratory. Field duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 1:20. Duplicate results show an acceptable level of variability for the material sampled and style of mineralisation. Samples were transported by the collecting geologist by road from site to Ron Pillon Transport, Dubbo and then shipped directly to LabWest Minerals Analysis in Perth via a tracked freight consignment. Sample preparation and analysis was conducted at the LabWest Laboratory, Perth,
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests (Equipment used)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assaying of the soil samples was conducted by LabWest Minerals Analysis, Perth. The Ultrafine+™ methodology utilises <2µm size fraction. LabWest use a propriety hydraulic settlement procedure to collect the <2µm size fraction. A sub-sample of the 2µm size material was taken for analysis. This fraction was digested in aqua-regia under high pressure and temperature using microwave apparatus. Elemental concentrations for Au and 51 other elements were determined using a combination of ICP-MS & ICP-OES, using state-of-the-art instruments. As SER is a partner in the CSIRO-led <i>Ultrafine+™ Next Gen Analytics</i> research project, spectral mineralogy, particle size distribution, pH, electrical conductivity and total organic carbon content were also measured for each sample. In addition to blind field duplicates. sampling and assaying quality control procedures consisted of the inclusion of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) at a rate of 1:40. Analysis of the available QC sample assay results for gold and the multi-element data indicates that an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been achieved and the database contains no analytical that that has been numerically manipulated. The assaying techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the data to be used for reporting exploration soil geochemistry results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual soil sample locations were selected by SER personnel and assigned unique sample identification numbers. Corresponding sample numbers matching labelled paper Geotech sample bags are assigned to each sample. Digital sample submission forms provided the sample identification numbers accompanying each submission to the laboratory Assay results from the laboratory with corresponding sample identification are loaded directly into the sample database. No adjustments have been made to assay data. The verification of the soil sample assay results has been completed by company personnel and the Competent Person.

Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All soil sample locations (x-y) have been recorded with a 64s Garmin Handheld GPS with 3-5m accuracy and height (z) relative to AHD. • All soil samples location coordinates are provided in the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94 Zone 55) • RL data is verified utilising publicly available SRTM-derived (~30m pixel) Digital Elevation Model and SER's detailed DEM, collected as part of our 2021 airborne magnetic and radiometric survey.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil sample spacing: 200m along east west lines; lines spaced 400m north south (MGAXX) • No sample compositing is applied to samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strike of the geology is approximately N-S (range ~ 340° - 010°) • Soil sample spacing and orientation is reconnaissance in nature and not targeted at specific structures or known trends of mineralisation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples were secured in closed polyweave sacks by company personnel and delivered to Ron Pillon Transport, Dubbo for shipment to Perth by tracked consignment. • Samples were directly delivered to Labwest Minerals Analysis, Perth via a tracked freight consignment.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quality of the assay data was independently assessed by CSIRO as part of <i>Ultrafine+™ Next Gen Analytics</i> research project and no issues were found.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EL9012 is 100% owned by SER The Achilles Prospect is located approximately 15km WNW of Lake Cargelligo Access and compensation Agreement executed with landholders Tenements in good standing with no known impediments
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1996 and 1997 Santa Fe Mining undertook grid based soil sampling across Achilles 1 Prospect, defined strong copper (up to 169ppm), lead (to 810ppm) and zinc (to 1680ppm) with lesser gold (to 15ppb), molybdenum (to 23ppm) and arsenic (to 150ppm) anomalies coincident with mapped ~N-S striking zones of strong silicification. In 1998 Savage Australian Exploration (SAE) undertook a program of shallow rotary air blast drilling undertaken at Achilles 1 under a joint venture agreement with SFM. Anomalous base metal values of up to 410ppm Cu, 2050ppm Pb and 818ppm Zn were recorded. In 2005, Western Plains Gold (WPG) drilled two diamond drillholes at Achilles 1, designed to test two of the soil anomalies identified by SFM. Hole DDH-A1-1 was abandoned due to caving at 184.1m, failing to reach its target depth of 250m. The hole intersected significant metamorphic recrystallisation and silicification related to shearing, but no evidence of base metal mineralisation. DDH-A1-2 was successfully completed to 300.4m and intersected a broad zone of intense hydrothermal alteration, with blebs of chalcopyrite and minor chalcocite. The hole returned a peak value of 0.33% Cu from 90m to 92m, within a 64m zone averaging 0.10% Cu, from 76m to 140m. MIM Exploration was targeting IOCG mineralisation by drilling magnetic / gravity anomalies when TT001D intersected 10m @ 0.28% Cu and 0.25% Ni. In 2021, holes DDH-A1-1 and DDH-A1-2 were HyLogged™ by the GSNSW. In 2021 SER completed an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey over the entirety of EL9012. The survey was flown along 100m spaced East/West orientated lines with more detailed infill lines across a northern area, which included Achilles 1 and a central region which covers the Mount Bowen, Ural Mine and Tooronga East prospects.
Geology (Target deposit type)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EL9012 is cut by a number of structural corridors that have the potential to host Cobar-style Cu-Au mineralisation. None of these structures have been well-tested for Cu-Au mineralisation. including the Achilles shear, which hosts SER's Achilles 1 prospect, as well as Australian Gold and Copper's Achilles 2 and Achilles 3 prospects.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistically significant gold and base metal soil anomalies are reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exact relationship of soil sample assay results reported to any mineralisation present is unknown at the time of reporting although as described the soil gold anomalies are coincident with the Achilles Shear, which is known to host gold and base metal mineralisation immediately to the north of EL9012. This relationship is yet to be fully evaluated.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See figures in release
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only statistically significant soil sample assay results Au have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant finalised exploration data has been included
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The significant soil geochemical anomalies reported over across the Achilles 1 Prospect will be the subject of a diamond drill program.