

OAR RESOURCES LIMITED

ACN 009 118 861

14 April 2021

ASX Announcement

PHASE 1 EXTENSION DRILLING AT GIBRALTAR HALLOYSITE-KAOLIN PROJECT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA COMPLETE

Crown Project Expecting Granting of Tenure

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Initial 400m x 400m wide spaced drilling completed, extending drill coverage ~3.5km north of previous drilling completed in late 2020, which identified a well-defined kaolinitic clay and high-grade halloysite layer.
- Composite samples from the initial drilling have been sent to the laboratory for detailed analysis, with results anticipated in May 2021.
- Targeted infill drilling on 200m x 200m grid to be undertaken focusing on areas where logging has identified good kaolinitic clay development.
- Approvals received for a regional reconnaissance scale drilling campaign across the wider Project area aimed at identifying additional favourable weathered granite basement material.
- Crown Project tenements expected for imminent granting.

Oar Resources Limited (ASX: OAR) ("OAR" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that its latest phase of extension air-core drilling has been completed at the Company's Gibraltar Halloysite-Kaolin Project ("Gibraltar" or "The Project") in the Eyre Peninsula, in South Australia. The Project is located to the north and adjacent to the Andromeda Metals Ltd (ASX: ADN) ("Andromeda") Mt Hope Kaolin-Halloysite Project (*Appendix 1*).



Figure 1: OAR's Gibraltar Project – AC Drilling rig completing 400m x 400m wide-spaced drill pattern

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The Company completed approximately 1,400m of shallow drilling in 40 holes of wide-spaced 400m x 400m grid pattern drilling (*Appendix 1* and *Appendix 2*) in this latest phase of drilling. Drilling was completed directly adjacent, to the north, of the Company's previous drilling completed in late 2020¹, which successfully confirmed the presence of high-grade halloysite mineralisation (20%¹) within a blanket of saprolitic clays.

Logging of drill cutting from holes in the most recent drilling has shown good white kaolinitic saprolite development in the southern portion of the drilling grid, adjacent to and along strike from the previous phase of drilling - with the depth to basement/thickness of cover increasing to the north.

Figure 2 (adjacent), shows drill hole GBAC069² which intersected 10m of light-white kaolinitic saprolite (10m - 23m down-hole) beneath 10m of cover soil/calcrete, developed over micaceous granitic-gneiss basement.

Targeted Infill Drilling Underway

Based on this logging, selective infill drilling on a 200m x 200m grid pattern has commenced in this area, to better define this material. A total of 20 holes for an estimated additional 700m will be completed.

Approvals have also been received for a regional reconnaissance drilling program over the wider project area. This program will aim to identify areas of granite basement, which is favourable for the development of the target kaolinite clays. This drilling will commence immediately following the current infill drilling program.

Composite samples from the early stages of the drilling have been dispatched to the laboratory for detailed test work, with results anticipated to be returned from May 2021.



Figure 2: OAR's Gibraltar Project Drill cutting from GBAC069 showing white kaolinitic saprolite developed over gneissic basement material.



Figure 3: Wet sample screening for size fraction analysis of white kaolinitic saprolite clays from the Gibraltar Project South Australia.

¹ Refer to OAR ASX announcements dated 19 November 2020 and 16 February 2021 for full details and JORC tables

² Refer to Appendix 2, Table 1 for collar details.

Crown Project, Western Australia

With Native Title heritage agreements executed and lodged with the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (**DMIRS**), the Company anticipated the final granting of the Crown Project tenement (E70/5046), at any time.

Discussions with local private landholders in the region are ongoing, and the Company expects to be in a position to commence its initial on-ground reconnaissance work shortly after the tenements are granted in the current quarter.

This work will comprise detailed outcrop mapping and sampling, followed by systematic geochemical sampling in order to identify potential drill targets.

“This Announcement has been authorised for release to ASX by the Board of Oar Resources Limited”

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About Oar Resources Limited

Oar Resources Limited is an ASX listed precious metals explorer and aspiring producer. Oar has acquired 100% of the Alpine Resources gold exploration projects in the highly prospective gold province of Nevada, United States, also ranked the third best mining jurisdiction in the world. The three projects are in an area that hosts several multi-million-ounce deposits. Oar’s Peruvian subsidiary Ozinca Peru SAC, owns a CIP Gold lixiviation plant, strategically located proximal to thousands of small gold miners in Southern Peru. Oar has also acquired 100% of Australian Precious Minerals Pty Ltd, holder of the Crown Project in Western Australia. Crown is situated near the Julimar polymetallic discovery. Oar, through its wholly owned subsidiary Lymex Tenements Pty Ltd holds a number of tenements on the South Australian Eyre Peninsular which are considered highly prospective for kaolinite and halloysite mineralisation, graphite, iron ore and other commodities.

Forward Looking Statement

This ASX announcement may include forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on Oar Resources Ltd.’s current expectations, estimates and assumptions about the industry in which Oar Resources Ltd operates, and beliefs and

assumptions regarding Oar Resources Ltd.'s future performance. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks", "estimates", "potential" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are not guaranteed, and they are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions, some of which are outside the control of Oar Resources Ltd. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this ASX announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, Oar Resources Ltd does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions, or circumstances on which any such forward looking statement is based.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this Announcement for Oar Resources Limited was compiled by Mr. Anthony Greenaway, a Competent Person, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Greenaway is an employee of Oar Resources Limited. Mr Greenaway has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity to which he is undertaking 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 Greenaway consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1

OAR's Gibraltar Project Location plan and Proposed Drill collar Location Plans

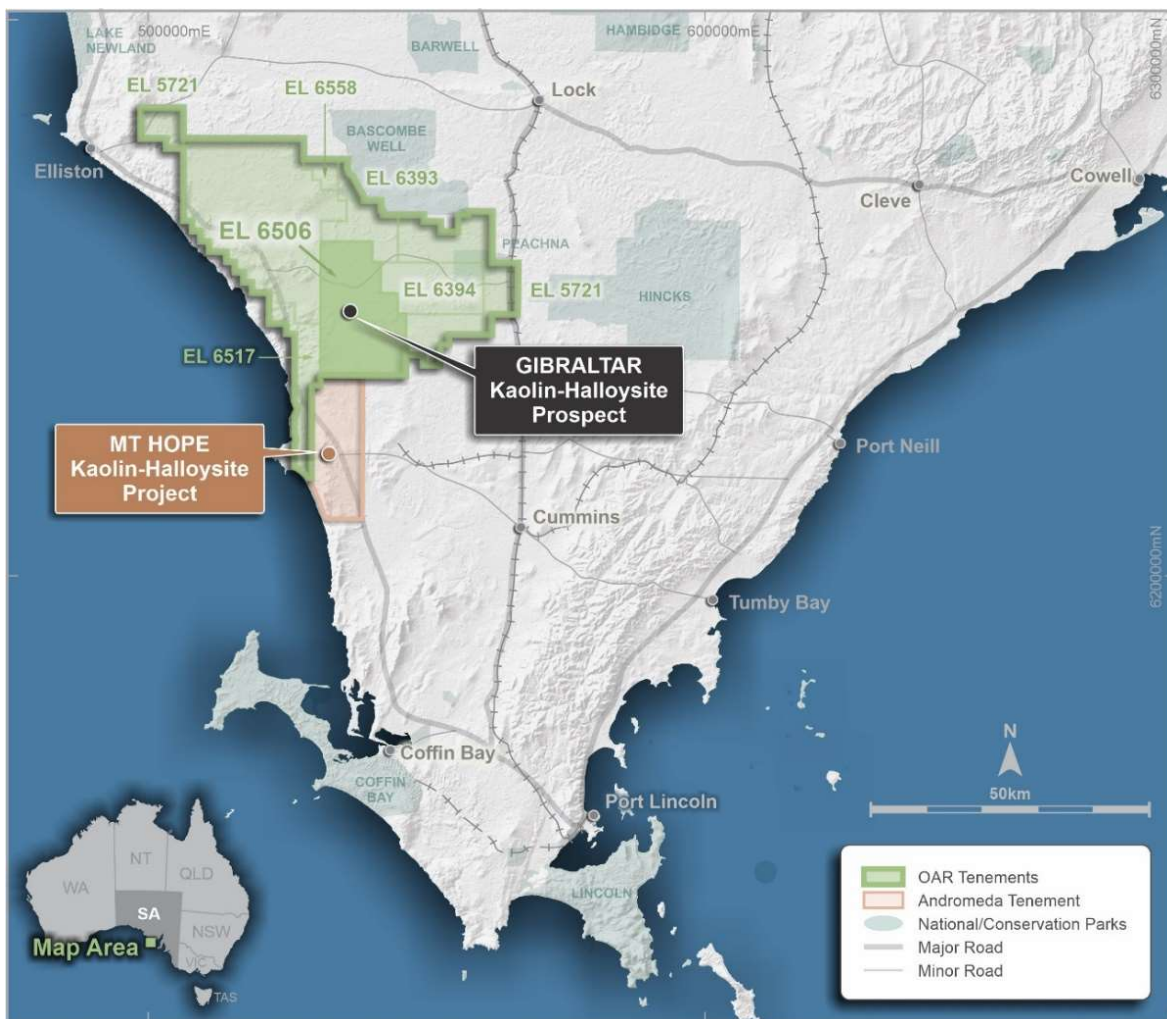


Figure 4: OAR's Gibraltar Project – Project Location plan

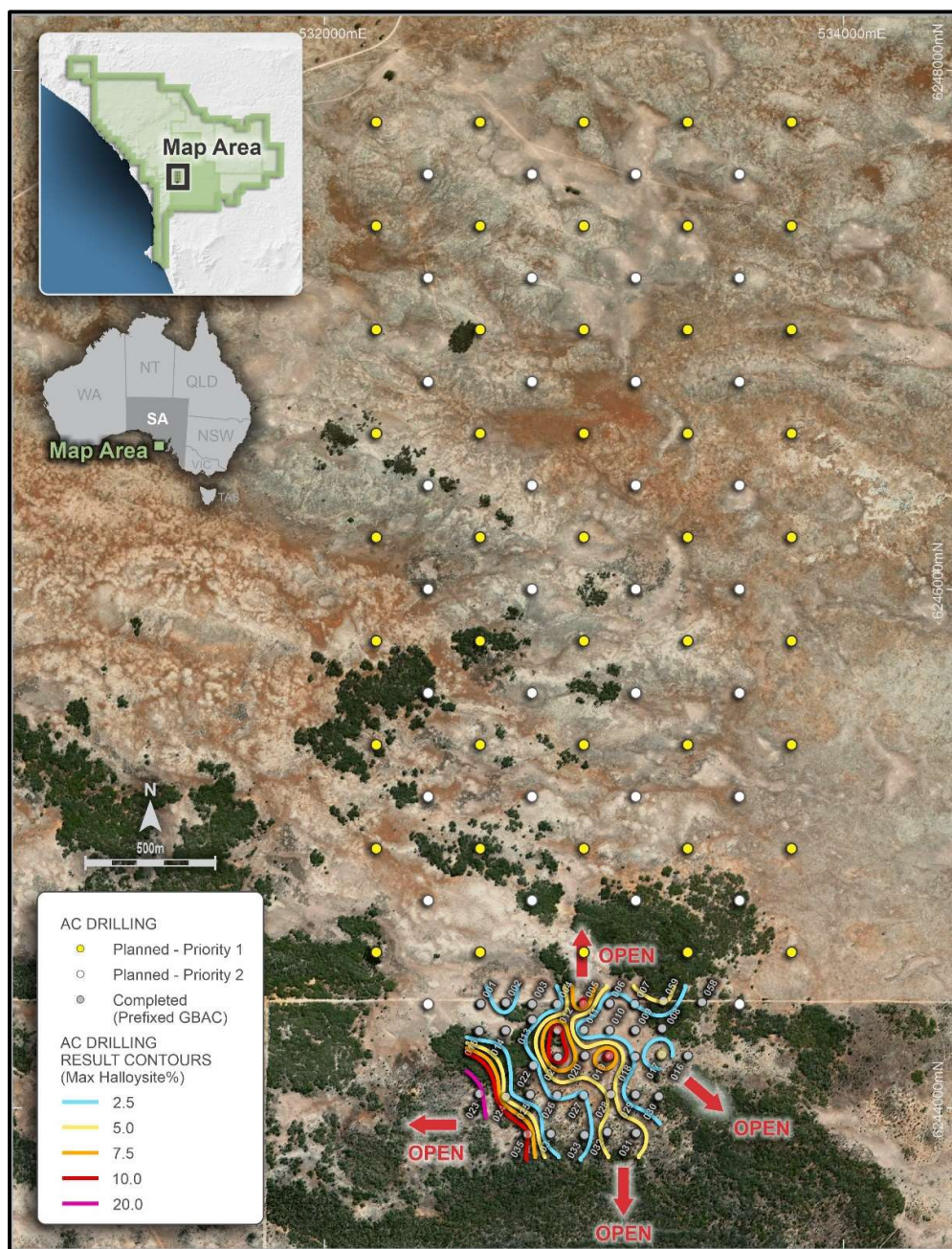


Figure 5: OAR's Gibraltar Project – 2020 AC Drilling area showing maximum down-hole haloysite grade contours, and proposed northern extensional AC drilling

APPENDIX 2

Table 2: Drill-hole collar Information from 400m x 400 wide spaced drilling at the Gibraltar Halloysite Project, South Australia

Hole ID	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Dip (deg)	Azi (deg)	EOH (m)	Comments
GBAC060	533800	6244600	22	-90	360	24	
GBAC061	533608	6244605	19	-90	360	51	
GBAC062	533010	6244651	26	-90	360	23	
GBAC063	532794	6244604	40	-90	360	32	
GBAC064	532597	6244603	44	-90	360	29	
GBAC065	532401	6244606	38	-90	360	39	
GBAC066	532202	6244604	34	-90	360	39	
GBAC067	532201	6245003	23	-90	360	24	
GBAC068	532603	6244991	12	-90	360	15	
GBAC069	533001	6245000	24	-90	360	33	
GBAC070	533400	6245001	23	-90	360	31	
GBAC071	533800	6245005	20	-90	360	46	
GBAC072	533795	6245399	27	-90	360	51	
GBAC073	533399	6245400	40	-90	360	23	
GBAC074	532997	6245400	39	-90	360	21	
GBAC075	532601	6245403	27	-90	360	32	
GBAC076	532197	6245399	24	-90	360	45	
GBAC077	532202	6245795	22	-90	360	48	
GBAC078	532597	6245803	30	-90	360	23	
GBAC079	533001	6245796	39	-90	360	25	
GBAC080	533401	6245794	29	-90	360	31	
GBAC081	533795	6245803	17	-90	360	42	
GBAC082	533796	6246200	21	-90	360	48	
GBAC083	533399	6246201	18	-90	360	34	
GBAC084	532999	6246201	27	-90	360	15	
GBAC085	532597	6246198	35	-90	360	25	
GBAC086	532200	6246206	33	-90	360	45	
GBAC087	532202	6246601	45	-90	360	28	
GBAC088	532605	6246587	29	-90	360	29	
GBAC089	533003	6246599	37	-90	360	23	
GBAC090	533402	6246599	20	-90	360	33	
GBAC091	533798	6246599	17	-90	360	48	
GBAC092	533796	6247001	21	-90	360	39	
GBAC093	533399	6247000	21	-90	360	39	
GBAC094	532997	6247003	23	-90	360	39	
GBAC095	532600	6246999	24	-90	360	22	
GBAC096	532202	6247003	18	-90	360	39	
GBAC097	532204	6247395	18	-90	360	39	
GBAC098	532198	6247817	22	-90	360	51	
GBAC099	533799	6247415	20	-90	360	51	
GBAC100	533403	6247415	20	-90	360	39	

APPENDIX 3

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., 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 (e.g., '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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2020 OAR: Aircore drilling consisted of vertical holes to industry standard completed by Oar Resource Ltd ("OAR") generating individual 1m samples. A total of 59 holes for 2,043m were completed at the Gibraltar Project in late 2020. Sample compositing was carried out on site by OAR representative's Aircore 1m samples were composited based on perceived reflectance levels. Composite intervals range from 1-4m
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OAR drilling is completed using industry standard practices. AC drilling is with a blade bit. All drill collar positions are recorded using handheld GPS.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air core drilling samples are not weighed, however smaller samples (on a relative basis) are noted in drill logs

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No indication of sample bias with respect to recovery has been established.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OAR geological logging is completed for all holes and is representative across the ore body. The lithology, alteration, and characteristics of drill samples are logged on hard copy logs and entered into excel using standardised geological codes. Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on field being logged. All drill-holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spear sample compositing consisted of contiguous 1m drill samples up to 5m in total length, based on drill logs and visual estimation of whiteness of material. Sample composites were prepared with the aim of including kaolinised saprolite of similar quality within each composite, although in some cases narrow bands of discoloured kaolinised saprolite were included in the composite. Composite Sample took place on site by OAR representatives Samples were processed by laboratory Bureau Veritas. Sample weights were recorded before any sampling or drying. Samples are dried at low temperature (60C) to avoid destruction of halloysite. The dried sample was then pushed through a 5.6mm screen prior to splitting. A small rotary splitter is used to split an 800g sample for sizing. The 800g split is then wet sieved at 180µm and 45µm. The +180 and +45µm fractions are filtered and dried with standard papers then photographed. The -45µm fraction is filtered and dried with 2micron paper. A small portion of the -45µm material is split for XRF analysis. At CSIRO, Division of Land and Water, Urbrae, South Australia testing was conducted on selected -45µm samples by the method below.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The dried -45µm sample was analysed for quantitative elemental and mineralogical testing by XRD. A 2-gram subsample was micronised, slurried, spray dried, and a spherical agglomerated sample prepared for XRD. Quantitative analysis of the XRD data was performed by CSIRO using SIROQUANT and Halloysite: Kaolinite proportions determined using profile fitting by TOPAS, calibrated by SEM point counting of a suite of 20 standards. ISO Brightness and L*a*b* colour of the dried -45micron kaolin powder were determined according to TAPPI standard T 534 om-15 using by the University of South Australia, using a Hunter lab QE instrument.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The analytical method and procedure were as recommended by the laboratory for exploration and are appropriate at the time of undertaking. As this is early-stage exploration with a wide variation in sample results the Company has not inserted field control samples in the regular stream of sampling. This is considered appropriate for early-stage exploration. The laboratory inserts a range of standard samples in the sample stream the results of which are reported to the Company. The laboratory uses a series of control samples to calibrate the XRD and XRD instrumentation. Analytical work was completed by an independent analytical laboratory. A number of samples are selected as part of the Company's routine QA/QC process and dispatched for independent SEM analysis for visually verification of clay mineral species.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample and assay data from aircore drilling have been compiled and reviewed by the OAR GM Geology, who was involved in the logging and sampling of the drilling at the time. Primary data is on paper drill logs and entered in excel and stored in an access database. Hole and sample location are captured with a hand-held GPS Assay data and results is reported by the laboratory, unadjusted as contained in the original laboratory reports

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes were located using a handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 53 for South Australia
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aircore drilling has been completed on a 100m x 100m drill spacing over areas of previous drilling, and a nominal 200m x 200m drill spacing elsewhere.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling is preferentially across the strike or trend of mineralized outcrops
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At all times samples were in the custody and control of the Company's representatives until delivery to the laboratory where samples were held in a secure enclosure pending processing.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None undertaken at this stage

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gibraltar Project is covered by a Granted Exploration Licence EL6506. The EL is current and live
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shallow auger sampling has been completed over the Gibraltar Project area by Monax resources, with hole locations and assay results contained within company reports
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kaolin occurrences, such as that seen on the Gibraltar Project, developed in situ by weathering of the feldspar-rich basement. The resultant kaolin deposits are sub-horizontal zone of kaolinised granite resting with a sharp contact on unweathered basement. The kaolinised zone is overlain by loosely consolidated Tertiary and Quaternary sediment and silcrete. Halloysite is a rare derivative of kaolin where the mineral occurs as nanotubes. The kaolin encountered at the Gibraltar Project contain variable amounts of naturally occurring halloysite within the kaolinite saprolite.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable - No new drill results are being reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</p>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported summary intercepts are weighted averages based on length. All samples were selected for XRD analysis at CSIRO No maximum or minimum grade truncations have been applied. No metal equivalent values have been quoted.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillhole angle relative to mineralisation has been almost perpendicular, with vertical drillholes through flat horizontal mineralisation related to the regolith. Generally, the strata-bound intercepts are close to true width
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and tabulations are presented in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive results are reported in the body of the announcement as tabulated in Appendix 1.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Additional Air-core drilling will be undertaken to infill and extend the current drill coverage.</i> <i>Further metallurgical test work and additional halloysite analyses will be conducted as part of future studies.</i>