WHITE KNIGHT SILICA SANDS

NOVA PROJECT

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

20 May 2021

Nova test work shows potential for high value silica flour products

- **Initial Nagrom samples return high quality silica replicating metallurgical sighter test work**
- **17.8% of silica product reports to the silica flour size range +75µm -150µm**
- **The silica flour market for fillers and wellhead cement additives are highly specialised, and pricing can reach US$140 - $150 per dmt**
- **Market pricing for:**
  - **Glassmaking silica sand - US$35-$53 per dmt**
  - **Foundry silica sand - US$38-$53 per dmt**
- **Initial 22 composite production samples from Nagrom produced silica product to 99.61% SiO_2, with an average of 98.78% SiO_2**
- **Analysis of sand product shows suitability for use in glass manufacturing and foundry applications**
- **Production analysis of samples continues at Nagrom**

Australian kaolin producer and silica sand exploration company, **Suvo Strategic Minerals Limited** (‘Suvo or the Company’), is pleased to announce that production laboratory results from Nova are beginning to come to hand. These samples broadly repeat historical work and the last of the sighter test work has indicated that 17.8% of the silica sand reports to the silica flour size fraction.

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Suvo Chairman Rob Martin commented *'the discovery of silica flour in the fractional sizes of our tenements opens up additional high value markets that potentially change our entire project economics. Silica flour is a highly sought after product that is currently produced by grinding silica to achieve the fractional sizing, this is expensive and requires processing, we are fortunate that it occurs naturally throughout the tenement. We will continue to update the market on the testing being carried out by Nagrom, which will potentially end with a high value, high quality silica resource with those results expected to be finalised this quarter'.*

Nova Silica Sands Project

The 100% owned Nova Silica Sands Project is located 300km north of Perth, Western Australia. The project comprises four granted exploration licences (E70/5001, E70/5322, E70/5323 and E70/5324) for 169km^2.

Access to the project is by the Brand Highway approximately 15km south of Eneabba. Numerous well established tracks that service the Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas pipeline cross the tenure.

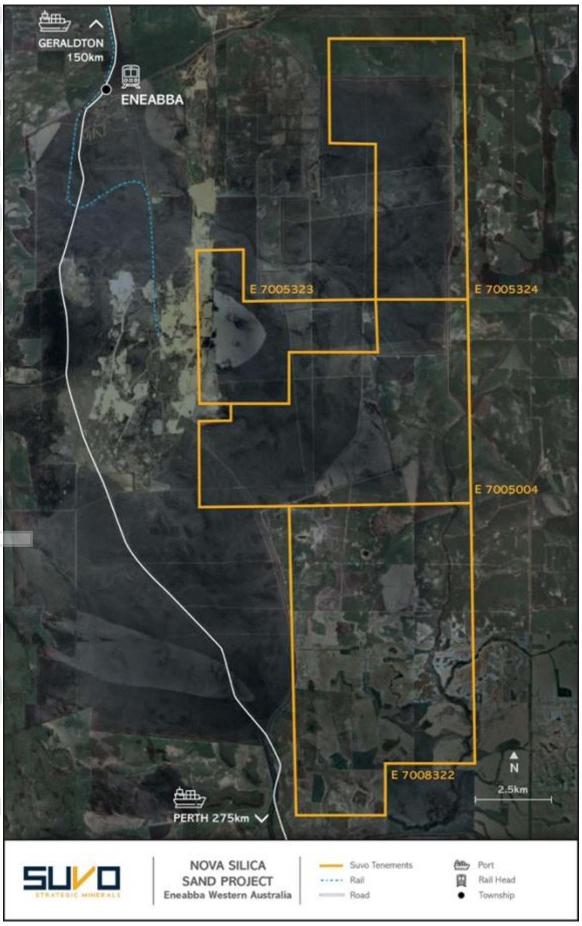


Figure 1: Nova Project location map

The project is located on the Eneabba Plain whose sandy cover is very flat to gently undulating. Outcrop is rare, due to the accumulations of windblown and alluvial sand at surface, below this is a thin hard silcrete or lateritic claypan which overlies deep white and yellow sands. The Eneabba Plain consists of a series of shoreline, lagoon and dune deposits of early Pleistocene to possibly late Tertiary age, which locally have high concentrations of heavy minerals.

Preliminary exploration by Suvo consisted of mapping the extent of various sand lithologies, specific silica sand and yellow construction sand. A total of 33 samples were taken by hand auger across different sand types. Results from previous exploration programs were included in the Replacement Prospectus released to the ASX on 5th August 2020, inclusive of JORC Table 1.

SUVO STRATEGIC MINERALS

Initial Nagrom Production Samples

After the completion of the sighter metallurgical tests a preliminary run of 22 production composite samples were completed at Nagrom to replicate the bench scale test work in the laboratory to ensure that the laboratory method could replicate the results. The analysis of these samples has now been completed and confirms that the method does replicate previous results.

These samples were composited, and a particle size distribution was completed. The sample was then agglomerated and wet screened at +75μm to remove the clay fraction from the sand fraction, and the fractions dried, weighed and a particle size distribution completed. The sand fraction was then subjected to heavy liquid separation and magnetic separation, before the final nonmagnetic product was then analysed by XRF. The results of the XRF analysis and shown in Table 1, and a photomicrograph of NVAC036-18-20 nonmagnetic product is shown in Figure 2.

Nagrom production samples yielded 74.74% to the sand fraction while the previous sighter metallurgical tests yielded 73.7%, while not the same samples were processed this shows a good correlation. As does the SiO_2 analyses of the sand fraction with Nagrom production samples averaging 98.78% (96.56-99.61) and the sighter metallurgical tests achieving 97.0% (94.48-99.31).

Non Mag Product Assays																			
Composite	Attrition / Wet Screen		SiO_2	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	TiO_2	CaO	MgO	Na_2O	K_2O	P_2O_5	Mn_3O_4	Cr_2O_3	BaO	ZrO_2	ZnO	V_2O_5	SrO	LOI_{1000}
ID	%+75μm	%-75μm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
NVAC011-16-18	81.21%	18.79%	99.17	3620	540	460	0	20	40	90	0	20	0	70	280	10	0	0	0.21
NVAC011-19-21	82.40%	17.60%	99.47	2190	330	450	20	0	60	90	0	0	0	90	310	10	0	0	0.15
NVAC012-12-14	82.23%	17.77%	99.46	2320	420	440	20	0	60	60	0	20	0	30	250	0	0	0	0.17
NVAC012-15-17	79.74%	20.26%	99.48	1470	380	340	0	0	100	60	0	10	0	60	270	10	0	0	0.17
NVAC012-18-20	81.21%	18.79%	99.41	1440	450	430	20	0	80	70	0	0	0	50	270	10	0	0	0.21
NVAC013-12-14	69.32%	30.68%	98.70	5750	850	910	20	80	90	180	0	0	0	70	350	0	0	0	0.37
NVAC013-15-17	76.10%	23.90%	98.96	4850	620	500	30	30	110	140	0	0	0	40	180	0	0	0	0.30
NVAC013-18-20	78.20%	21.80%	98.97	4730	740	470	0	0	110	140	0	10	0	50	240	0	0	0	0.31
NVAC014-15-17	73.97%	26.03%	99.39	1980	230	400	30	20	0	60	0	0	0	50	220	10	0	0	0.19
NVAC014-18-20	77.50%	22.50%	99.41	2230	290	490	0	0	70	40	10	10	0	70	260	0	0	0	0.18
NVAC015-10-11	67.52%	32.48%	98.40	6830	4460	370	70	0	50	100	0	0	0	50	220	10	0	0	0.38
NVAC015-12-14	72.78%	27.22%	96.56	20260	3400	950	60	30	80	120	0	0	0	80	200	0	10	0	0.90
NVAC017-12-14	82.10%	17.90%	96.92	18660	800	1470	60	100	110	230	30	20	60	80	200	20	0	0	0.77
NVAC017-15-17	80.86%	19.14%	97.20	16030	1010	1910	130	160	230	250	20	0	20	100	300	0	10	0	0.78
NVAC017-18-20	87.51%	12.49%	99.13	3890	330	530	30	60	60	120	10	30	0	110	280	0	0	0	0.27
NVAC036-6-7	69.93%	30.07%	99.56	1470	300	350	30	0	100	50	0	0	0	30	280	0	0	0	0.12
NVAC036-8-10	62.39%	37.61%	99.39	2870	490	490	20	20	80	60	0	0	0	40	230	0	0	0	0.17
NVAC036-11-14	67.89%	32.11%	99.37	2980	380	520	10	40	0	70	0	10	0	50	300	0	0	0	0.19
NVAC036-15-17	68.24%	31.76%	99.33	2740	450	560	10	0	20	80	0	0	0	70	280	10	0	0	0.21
NVAC036-18-20	68.88%	31.12%	99.61	1280	400	350	30	0	90	70	0	0	0	60	270	0	0	0	0.13
NVAC046-15-17	66.66%	33.34%	97.63	11770	300	170	70	0	390	8740	10	0	0	240	260	10	0	20	0.11
NVAC046-18-20	67.71%	32.29%	97.56	12210	280	190	70	0	400	9360	10	0	0	280	290	0	0	20	0.13
Averages	**74.74%**	**25.26%**	**98.78**	**5980**	**793**	**580**	**33**	**25**	**106**	**917**	**4**	**6**	**4**	**80**	**261**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**0.29**

Table 1: Nagrom XRF analysis of nonmagnetic silica sand product and wet screen results.

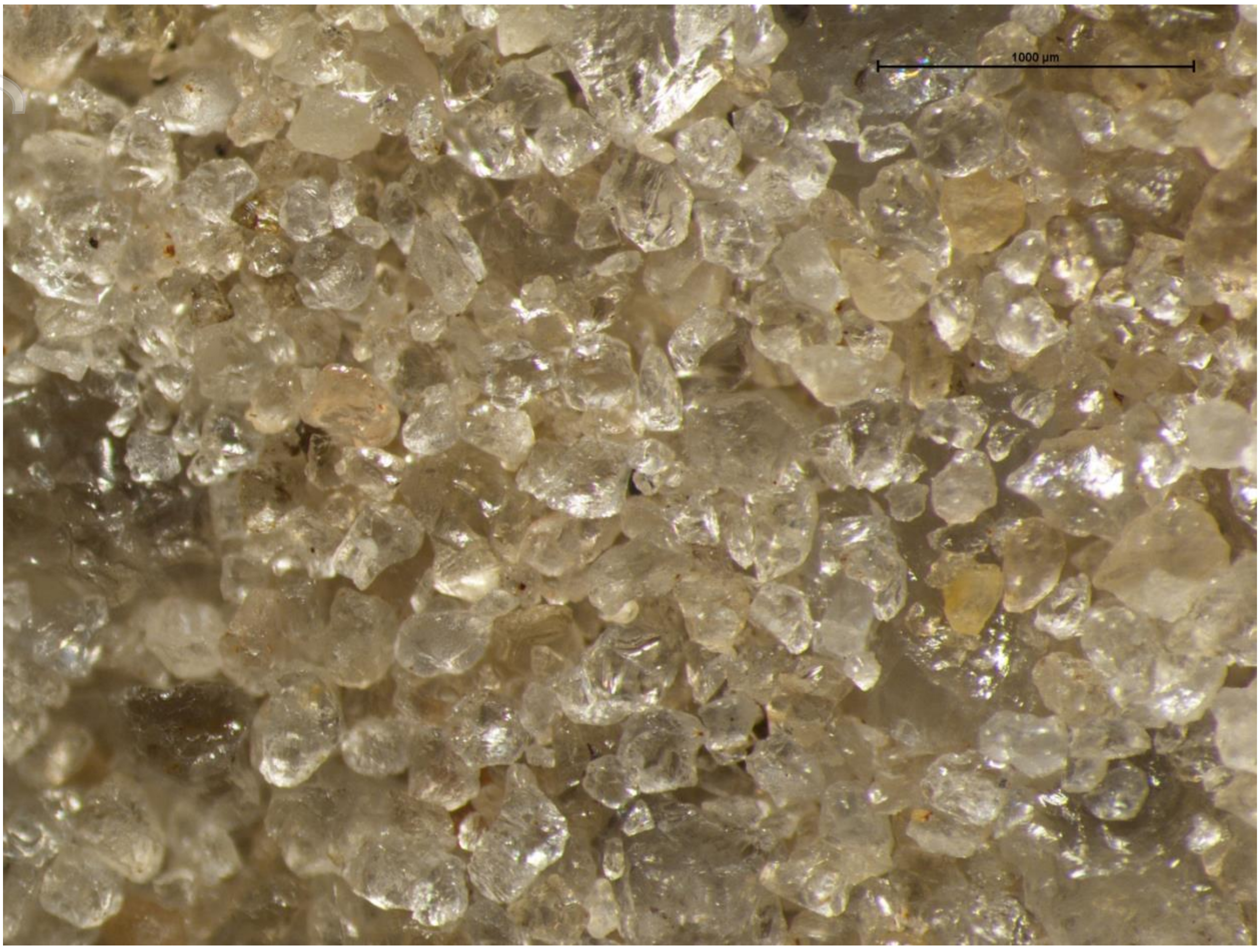
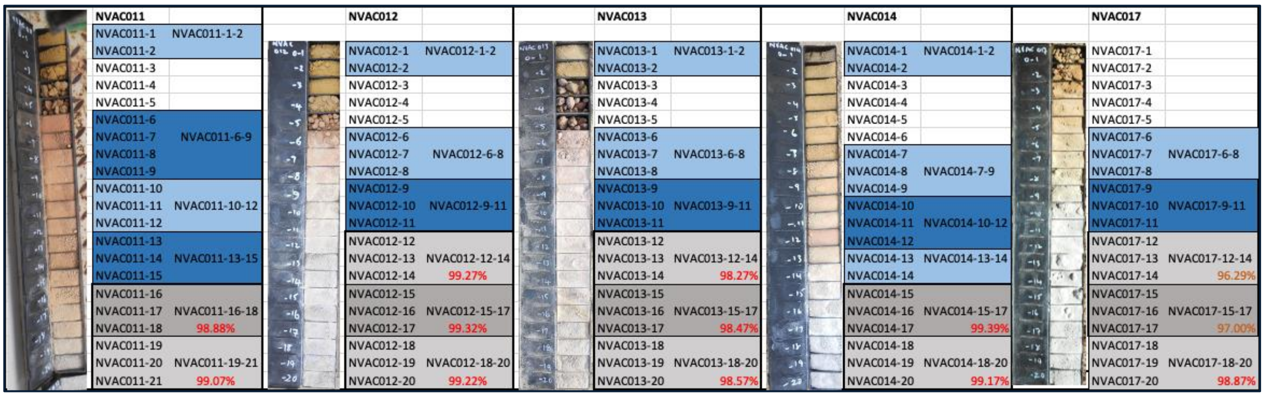


Figure 2: 10x Magnification of NVAC036-18-20 nonmagnetic product.

Upcoming production samples will have the sand fraction sized into two different fractions +75µm to -150µm representing silica flour, and silica sand +150µm -1000µm. The remainder of the method will be the same. This will allow the quantification of various likely products from Nova.



NVAC011		NVAC012		NVAC013		NVAC014		NVAC017	
NVAC011-1	NVAC011-1-2								
NVAC011-2		NVAC012-1	NVAC012-1-2	NVAC013-1	NVAC013-1-2	NVAC014-1	NVAC014-1-2	NVAC017-1	
NVAC011-3		NVAC012-2		NVAC013-2		NVAC014-2		NVAC017-2	
NVAC011-4		NVAC012-3		NVAC013-3		NVAC014-3		NVAC017-3	
NVAC011-5		NVAC012-4		NVAC013-4		NVAC014-4		NVAC017-4	
NVAC011-6		NVAC012-5		NVAC013-5		NVAC014-5		NVAC017-5	
NVAC011-7	NVAC011-6-9	NVAC012-6		NVAC013-6		NVAC014-6		NVAC017-6	
NVAC011-8		NVAC012-7	NVAC012-6-8	NVAC013-7	NVAC013-6-8	NVAC014-7		NVAC017-7	NVAC017-6-8
NVAC011-9		NVAC012-8		NVAC013-8		NVAC014-8	NVAC014-7-9	NVAC017-8	
NVAC011-10		NVAC012-9		NVAC013-9		NVAC014-9		NVAC017-9	
NVAC011-11	NVAC011-10-12	NVAC012-10	NVAC012-9-11	NVAC013-10	NVAC013-9-11	NVAC014-10		NVAC017-10	NVAC017-9-11
NVAC011-12		NVAC012-11		NVAC013-11		NVAC014-11	NVAC014-10-12	NVAC017-11	
NVAC011-13		NVAC012-12		NVAC013-12		NVAC014-12		NVAC017-12	
NVAC011-14	NVAC011-13-15	NVAC012-13	NVAC012-12-14	NVAC013-13	NVAC013-12-14	NVAC014-13	NVAC014-13-14	NVAC017-13	NVAC017-12-14
NVAC011-15		NVAC012-14	99.27%	NVAC013-14	98.27%	NVAC014-14		NVAC017-14	96.29%
NVAC011-16		NVAC012-15		NVAC013-15		NVAC014-15		NVAC017-15	
NVAC011-17	NVAC011-16-18	NVAC012-16	NVAC012-15-17	NVAC013-16	NVAC013-15-17	NVAC014-16	NVAC014-15-17	NVAC017-16	NVAC017-15-17
NVAC011-18	98.88%	NVAC012-17	99.32%	NVAC013-17	98.47%	NVAC014-17	99.39%	NVAC017-17	97.00%
NVAC011-19		NVAC012-18		NVAC013-18		NVAC014-18		NVAC017-18	
NVAC011-20	NVAC011-19-21	NVAC012-19	NVAC012-18-20	NVAC013-19	NVAC013-18-20	NVAC014-19	NVAC014-18-20	NVAC017-19	NVAC017-18-20
NVAC011-21	99.07%	NVAC012-20	99.22%	NVAC013-20	98.57%	NVAC014-20	99.17%	NVAC017-20	98.87%

Figure 3: Section of adjacent sample results, SiO2 results next to completed samples, composites in blue comprise phase two samples being completed at Nagrom

Figure 4: Current NVAC drilling (green), historical drilling (red), and section (black)

Silica Flour Test work

As reported previously test work was ongoing on the silica flour fractions in the Nova product designed by Dr. Ron Goldbery BSc (Hons App Sc), MSc (App Sc), PhD and Murray Lines BSc (Geol).

Initially the size ranges from +45µm to -75µm was investigated to determine if significant product was deporting to the fraction and thus being lost in the sample analysis. Results indicate that on average only 2.46% of the product was reporting to this fraction.

Upon consideration Suvo and its advisors are of the opinion that trying to design a full scale processing plant to capture this fine fraction would prove technically challenging and may possibly introduce unwanted deleterious elements.

Further investigation of the +75µm to -150µm, which could be replicated at production scale, has indicated that approximately 17.8% of the silica product reports to the fraction. These fractional sizes will be replicated in upcoming Nagrom production analyses for the majority of the remaining samples.

Silica flour is a very specialised product with a required size range difficult to produce in any quantity by natural means and is usually produced by grinding of coarser silica sand. Silica flour is used as a filler or in cements for well capping's in oil and gas drilling. For example, silica flour helps oilwell cement maintain low permeability and high compressive strength under high-temperature conditions. This is a high value product compared to other silica sand applications.

2021 Air Core Drilling

The 2021 air core drilling was fast tracked to twin several historical drill holes completed by previous explorers on Suvo exploration tenure to enable the inclusion of their data into the company exploration data set.

Three drill holes (NVAC049, 050 and 051) were completed on one section line that complimented previously drilled holes on the same section.

Samples from these drill holes will be added to the current phase of production samples being analysed at Nagrom.

Drill Collars

All drill holes vertical

HoleID	gda94z50mE	gda94z50mN	RL_m	Depth_m
NVAC001	341818.08	6690620.87	207.46	20
NVAC002	341432.99	6690611.61	226.9	21
NVAC003	340976.21	6690597.02	234.29	27
NVAC004	340427.92	6690564	240.26	20
NVAC005	339772.73	6690524.97	259.98	21
NVAC006	339120.4	6691053.75	250.51	20
NVAC007	339176.59	6690541.62	260.1	15
NVAC008	339234.21	6689987.19	252.97	21
NVAC009	339292.55	6689484.61	264.71	19
NVAC010	339345.96	6688981.58	261.27	20
NVAC011	339409.51	6688446.37	237.95	21
NVAC012	339477.28	6687993.92	223.95	20
NVAC013	339557.69	6687417.26	219.04	20
NVAC014	339641.36	6686879.44	188.52	20
NVAC015	338523.96	6686127.07	171.56	15
NVAC016	338901.16	6686244.67	166.75	20
NVAC017	339477	6686414.96	194.17	20
NVAC018	340442.68	6686738.1	198.82	20
NVAC019	340978.71	6686891.05	207.95	20
NVAC020	341502.96	6687087.47	229.79	20
NVAC021	342033.25	6687249.12	250.49	20
NVAC022	342593.12	6687490.25	236.42	20

NVAC023	342505.57	6687984.2	225.77	20
NVAC024	342379.46	6688526.64	220.17	21
NVAC025	342267.87	6688901.1	213.2	20
NVAC026	342181.49	6689290.43	214.18	19
NVAC027	341659.9	6689014.11	212.15	12
NVAC028	341160.38	6688377.67	227.46	15
NVAC029	340795.39	6687915.27	224.6	24
NVAC030	340395.94	6687409.16	223.05	18
NVAC031	340085.13	6687018.24	203.41	21
NVAC032	342230.77	6689080.46	208.63	20
NVAC033	342079.88	6689659.76	216.2	14
NVAC034	341985.01	6690057.75	207.21	12
NVAC035	341711.27	6691092.09	204.91	13
NVAC036	336915.01	6690346.17	179.69	20
NVAC037	339062.45	6691601.19	236.51	21
NVAC038	339011.63	6692048.48	230.09	23
NVAC039	338933.41	6692499.47	210.81	20
NVAC040	338734.76	6692895.18	193.32	20
NVAC041	339301.44	6692801.61	201.38	20
NVAC042	339995.4	6692887.36	219.27	19
NVAC043	340497.87	6692909.57	196.7	20
NVAC044	340995.51	6692934.77	180.61	20
NVAC045	341197.32	6691515.06	203.37	18
NVAC046	343949.33	6691911.96	246.26	20
NVAC047	344403.98	6692753.73	236.83	15
NVAC048	344384.81	6692986.84	232.33	15
NVAC049	337136	6690360	192	30
NVAC050	337634	6690393	228	27
NVAC051	338002	6690412	239	30

JORC Table 1

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 (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.*	*Air core and auger drilling programs were conducted to investigate and quantify the amount and quality of the silica sand on the property.* *The datasets were derived from a hand auger program and air core drilling programs consisting of 38 shallow hand auger holes and 43 air core drillholes for 920m of air core drilling.* *Samples are stored at a secure storage facility.* *Auger samples were taken from base of hole. The auger samples were used for visual assessment only and formed a basis for subsequent air core drilling.* *Air core drill samples were collected at 1 m intervals. The sample of approximately 10kg each was collected directly from the cyclone attached to sample return hose. Subsamples of approximately 2kg used plastic hand trowel after manual homogenisation and quartering. Sample quality and representivity was acceptable and no significant loss of sample through hole blowouts or the like occurred. Drilling and sampling continued to rig refusal or maximum rig depth.*
Drilling techniques	*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).*	*All air core drillholes were completed by Outback Drilling Pty Ltd using a KL150 air core rig using 83mm air core bits and 73mm ARD drill rods*
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.*	*A qualitative assessment of sample recovery was made by the supervising geologist during drilling. Samples were geologically logged, and recovery was again assessed. Most samples were dry and recovery complete. Occasionally sample return required air adjustments during drilling to maximise recovery and*

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	*reduce clay build-up between the sample face and the cyclone. To ensure sample quality and integrity was maintained, the drill string, cyclone and sample return hose was cleaned prior to commencing each drillhole and when necessary, during the drilling process.* *There was no evidence of bias in the samples.*
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.*	*Samples were geologically colour logged using Munsell colour charts for all intervals by an experienced geologist on-site at the time of drilling.* *Logging was qualitative and focussed on grainsize and colour.* *Photographs were taken of the chip trays during the air core and auger programs.*
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.*	*Each 1 m interval was collected from the cyclone underflow in all drillholes. Subsamples were approximately 2 kg each. No composites were taken onsite.* *The individual 1m subsamples were delivered to Nagrom Mineral Processing for further processing.* *Field duplicates were taken each 20th sample. A total of 46 duplicates were included in the samples sent to Nagrom.* *Samples are deemed representative and the sample size appropriate.*
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.*	*Nagrom production samples were composited, and a particle size distribution completed. The sample was then agglomerated and wet screened at +75μm to remove the clay fraction from the sand fraction, and*

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	*the fractions dried, weighed and a particle size distribution completed. The sand fraction was then subjected to heavy liquid separation and magnetic separation to produce a final silica product that was then analysed by XRF. XRF chemical analysis was completed at Nagrom and reported are Na_2O, MgO, Al_2O_3, SiO_2, P_2O_5, SO_3, K_2O, CaO, TiO_2, V_2O_5, Cr_2O_3, Mn_3O_4, Fe_2O_3, NiO, CuO, ZnO, SrO, ZrO_2, BaO, HfO_2, PbO, L.O.I.*
	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.	*Metallurgical sighter testing comprised disaggregation and gentle attritioning of the sample to separate the sand and clay particles, wet screening of the slurry to -75μm to separate the clay and the sand, dry the sand fraction and screen to determine particle size distribution, XRF and XRD analysis of the sand and clay fraction, analysis of the results.* *XRF chemical analysis was completed at the University of NSW reported are Na_2O, MgO, Al_2O_3, SiO_2, P_2O_5, SO_3, K_2O, CaO, TiO_2, V_2O_5, Cr_2O_3, Mn_3O_4, Fe_2O_3, NiO, CuO, ZnO, SrO, ZrO_2, BaO, HfO_2, PbO, L.O.I.* *Particle size distribution was carried out by Alliance Geotechnical & Environmental.* *AFS values were from data from CDEN Global.* *These techniques are appropriate for the type of deposit and industry standard.* *Duplicate samples have been taken and will be analysed in upcoming production analysis.*
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.*	*Dr Ron Goldbery BSc (Hons App Sc), Msc (App Sc), PhD, and Murray Lines BSc (Geol), consultants subcontracted to Suvo, helped select the samples and develop the test work program.* *Field data was collected in both field notebooks and log sheets, then manually entered into spreadsheets and validated in Micromine. No adjustments were made to assay data.*
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.*	*All drillholes were picked up using a mmGPS Rover to an accuracy of +/- 10mm N and E, +/- 15mm RL. Drillhole collars were recorded using the MGA94 Zone 50 grid.* *All holes were vertical and, with an average hole depth of only 20m downhole surveying was not considered necessary*

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
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 drilling was performed on tracks through the projects and collar density appropriate for the level resource assessment.*
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.*	*All drill holes are assumed vertical, which means that the sampling is orthogonal to the horizontal to sub horizontal sand horizons.* *Orientation-based sampling bias is not expected from vertical drillholes.*
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*Samples have been in the care of Company personnel during drilling, transport from the field and into Company storage facility.*
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	*The field program was managed and supervised by Dean de Largie who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.*

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 Nova tenements are Granted Exploration Licenses. Tenement Numbers E70/5001, E70/5322, E70/5323 and E70/5324. They are located 15km south of Eneabba in Western Australia. The Tenements are held by Watershed Enterprise Solutions Pty Ltd.* *There are no known impediments to operate on the tenements.*
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*Previous exploration for heavy minerals was completed in the 1990's by RGC Exploration Pty Ltd.*

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	*The Nova project is an environment of mixed aeolian, fluvial and marine sands.* *Usually there is a layer of several metres comprising red or yellow ferruginous sands, sometimes with thin layer of silica sand overlying this at surface. Below the ferruginous sands, in places a thin hard cap then gives way to cream or pink sands, at depth the silica sands were generally white.* *The sand horizons are generally sub horizontal.*
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.*	*The overburden of ferruginous sands is generally up to 4m thick, sometimes there is a thin hard layer, below which are light pink to crème sands, grading usually to white at depth.* *All holes were drilled vertically to an average depth of 20 m.* *Drillhole collar information is included within the report.*
Data aggregation methods	*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.*	*Aggregation and averaging have not been used*
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.*	*The silica sands are hosted within a horizontal near-surface weathering profile. It is an in-situ weathered product and the weathering profile is zoned vertically. Drillholes are all vertical. Intercepted widths are approximately true widths.*

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	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').	
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.*	*Drill collar maps and an appropriate section are included in 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 available exploration results are reported in the Report.*
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.*	*All material exploration data has been used and reported.*
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., 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 air core drilling is planned to twin selected old RGC air core holes so this information can be incorporated into mineral resource estimates.*

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

<ENDS>

20 May 2021

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Company Profile:

Suvo Strategic Minerals Limited is an Australian hydrous kaolin producer and exploration company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX:SUV). Suvo is focused on production at, and redevelopment of, their 100% owned Pittong hydrous kaolin operation located 40km west of Ballarat in Victoria. Suvo's exploration focus is on their 100% owned White Cloud Kaolin Project located adjacent to Gabbin in the Central Wheat Belt, and the 100% owned Nova Silica Sands Project located in the Gin Gin Scarp near Eneabba, both situated in Western Australia.

Pittong Operations

The 100% owned Pittong Operation, located in Victoria 40km west of Ballarat, is the sole wet kaolin mine and processing plant in Australia and has been in operation since 1972. Pittong comprises the Pittong, Trawalla and Lal Lal deposits located on approved Mining Licences MIN5408, MIN5365 and MIN5409 respectively.

At Pittong mining contractors deliver crude kaolin ore to stockpiles from the two currently operating mines Pittong and Lal Lal. The plant takes its feedstock from the ROM, and it is processed into four separate products for end users. These products are 10% moisture lump, high solids slurry, 1% moisture powder and 1% moisture pulverised powder. The solids slurry is used in paper and board manufacturing. The other products are used in paper, coatings, paint and specialist industries including rubber and pharmaceutical applications. Around 35-40kt per annum is supplied to various end users.

Current Reserves and Resources at Pittong are reported to PERC code, they are currently being upgraded to JORC 2012 compliance.

The White Cloud Project

The 100% owned White Cloud Project is located 215km northeast of Perth, Western Australia. The project area comprises three granted exploration licences (E70/5039, E70/5332, E70/5333) for 392km^2, and one exploration licence application (E70/5517) for 21km^2 centred around the town, and rail siding, of Gabbin.

The generally flat area is primarily cleared farming land devoid of native bushland and is currently used for broad-acre cereal cropping. A mining access agreement is in place over the current resource area with the owner and occupier.

The main rock types at White Cloud are primarily Archaean granite, gneiss, and migmatite, these rocks are overlain and obscured by Tertiary sand and Quaternary sheetwash. The weathering profile is very deep and contains thick kaolin horizons capped by mottled clays or laterite zones. The current JORC 2012 Mineral Resources are 72.5Mt (Indicated 26.9Mt, 45.6Mt Inferred) of bright white kaolinised granite with an ISO Brightness of 80.5%, <45µm yield of 41.2% results in 29.9Mt of contained kaolin.

Further details in respect to the JORC 2012 Mineral Resources and the exploration results underpinning it, are set out in the company's announcement "Suvo increases White Cloud kaolin resource by 84% to 72.5Mt of bright white kaolinised granite (released on the ASX market announcement platform on 25 March 2021). Suvo confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the exploration results set out in the announcement dated 25 March 2021 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Nova Silica Sands Project

The 100% owned Nova Silica Sands Project is located 300km north of Perth, Western Australia. The project comprises four granted exploration licences (E70/5001, E70/5322, E70/5323 and E70/5324) for 169km^2.

The project is located on the Eneabba Plain whose sandy cover is very flat to gently undulating. Outcrop is rare, due to the accumulations of windblown and alluvial sand at surface, below this is a thin hard silcrete or lateritic claypan which overlies deep white and yellow sands.

Preliminary exploration has included 51 drillholes for 1,620 metres to depths of up to 30m. This program is anticipated to deliver an initial resource for the project and a process route.

Competent Person Statements

The information in this announcement is based on information compiled by Mr Murray Lines. Mr Murray Lines is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Murray Lines has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr Murray Lines is a consultant of Suvo Strategic Minerals Limited and receives consultant fees in relation to his work on commercial terms. Mr Murray Lines consents to the inclusion of the information in the release in the form and context in which it appears.