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25th January 2022

Highly successful VTEM survey identifies multiple conductors at Mt Clere

- **Interpretation of 1,966-line kilometre Versatile Time-domain Electro-Magnetic (VTEM) survey results is complete**
- **Identification of 20 strong discrete late time high priority targets along regional structural trends highly prospective for Julimar type discoveries**
- **Processing of the high priority targets has delineated:**
  - **localised focal clusters of discrete priority targets congregating within a central area, and**
  - **multiple discrete priority targets clustered along extensive structural lineaments**
- **Planning and approvals process underway for ground EM and future drilling over priority targets**

Krakatoa Resources Limited (ASX: KTA) ("Krakatoa" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the results of its heliborne VTEM™ Max survey recently completed over parts of the Mt Clere project located at the north western margins of the Yilgarn Graton, WA. The survey data clearly outlines multiple extensive highly conductive targets which have the potential to host significant massive sulphide mineralisation (Figure 1).

Krakatoa's Geophysical Consultant, David McInnes commented:
"It is a privilege to be able to assist Krakatoa Resources with the interpretation of this data. The survey has discovered multiple isolated late-time conductors that form discrete shapes, situated next to large scale magnetic lineaments. The data records some of the best EM responses representing potential basement conductors I have seen in my 30 years of AEM data review."

Krakatoa's CEO, Mark Major commented:
"This is a major achievement for the Company. It took close to 10 months to get the VTEM™ Max system to the project and the wait has been well worth it. We now have world class late time conductive targets at key structural intersection, close to the craton margins. All the hallmarks for company defining discoveries. We look forward to proving up the priority targets with ground exploration activities followed by drilling as soon possible."

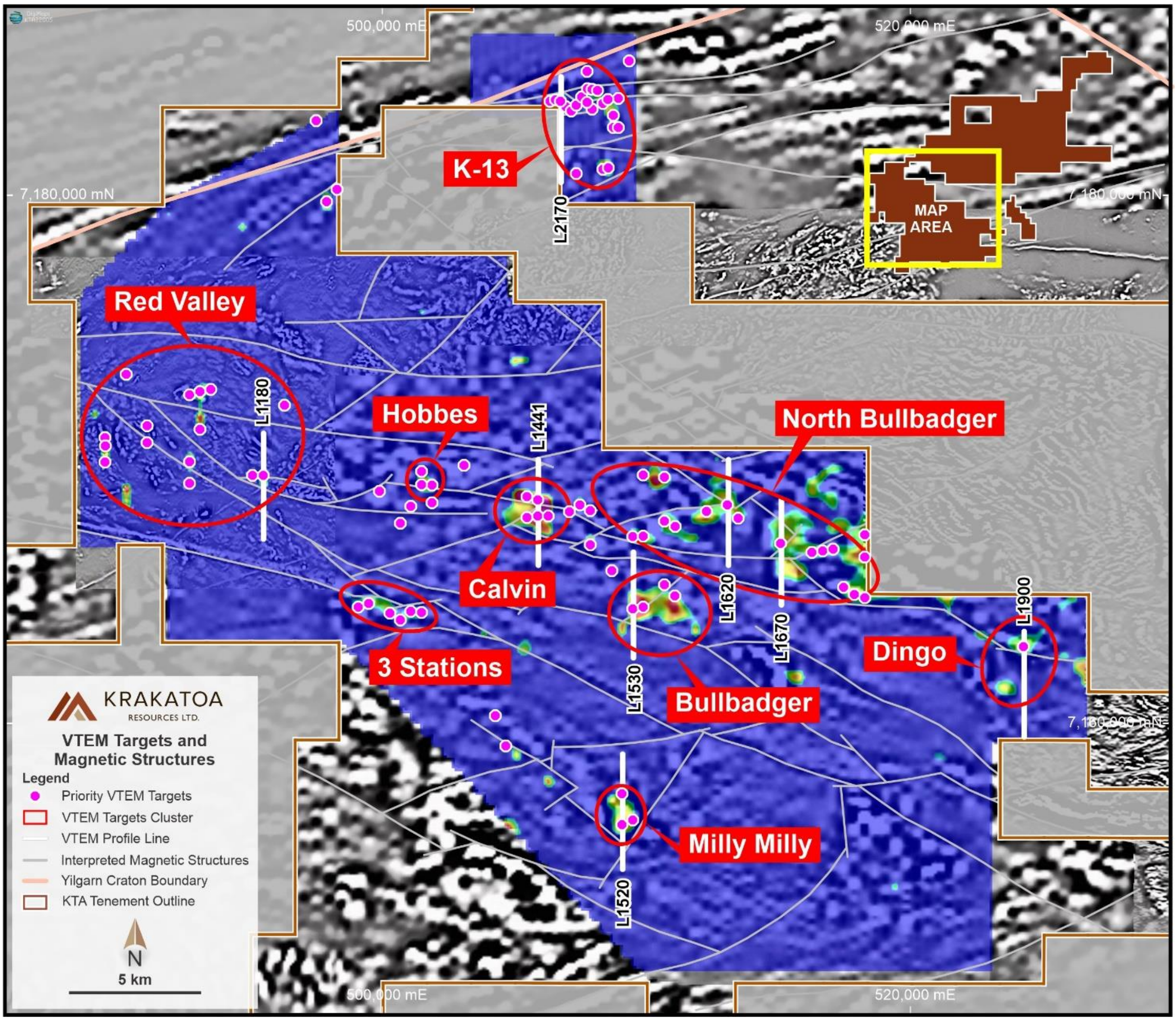

Figure 1 Area of VTEM Max Survey showing the residual late time Tau image, priority EM targets with subsequent refined regional cluster groups, over RTP magnetics.

In November 2021 UTS Geophysics, on behalf of Krakatoa Resources, collected 1,966 line kilometres of versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM™ Max) and total magnetic field data over the Mt Clere Project. The VTEM system is sensitive to changes in the subsurface conductivity.

Airborne EM surveys have been shown to be successful in locating geophysical anomalies associated with sulphide mineralised zones. Chalice Mining Limited's recent Ni-Cu-PGE Julimar discovery was in the similarly aged Southwest Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton and was initially identified as a strong electromagnetic feature. The Narryer terrane, which forms the northwest margin of the Yilgarn Craton is an underexplored region which similarly consists of relatively high-grade granitic gneisses interlayered with metasedimentary rocks that are intruded by granites and pegmatites.

Geophysical consultant, Montana GIS (David McInnes) has completed a comprehensive interpretation of the Versatile Time-domain Electro-Magnetic (VTEM) surveys flown over the part of the Mt Clere tenement area.

The data revealed a total of 52 VTEM conductive targets which were ranked according to various characteristics and are shown in Figure 1.

Of these fifty-two targets **twenty high-priority targets** were defined as late time, with strong amplitude (late time Taus), appropriate late time cross over in the X component, highly coherent "z" component single and twin peak anomalies, pertinent wavelengths, strike limited and close to know or interpretated lineaments.

Sixteen medium-priority targets were defined as mid to late time anomalies generally without a magnetic anomaly association.

Eight targets of the fifty-two, are shown as plot section in Figures 2 to 5. These sections represent various targets within the cluster areas across the survey field. Each plot displays "X' and "Z" component observed data time decay profiles, total magnetic field and derivative profiles (Reduced To Pole) with resistivity depth transform images.

About the VTEM Survey

The data was collected using the following VTEM™ Max system specification:

- Transmitter - Transmitter loop diameter: 34.6 m
- Effective Transmitter loop area: 3761 m2
- Number of turns: 4
- Transmitter base frequency: 25 Hz
- Peak current: 172.4 A – Pulse width: 7.36 ms
- Wave form shape: trapezoid – Peak dipole moment: 648,394 nIA
- Average transmitter-receiver loop terrain clearance: 35 metres
- Receiver X Coil diameter: 0.32 m
- Number of turns: 245
- Effective coil area: 19.69 m^2
- Y-Coil diameter: 0.32 m
- Number of turns: 245
- Effective coil area: 19.69 m^2
- Z-Coil diameter: 1.2 m
- Number of turns: 100
- Effective coil area: 113.04 m^2

Data was processed by UTS Geophysics Ltd. with inhouse proprietary software to produce levelled multi-component (X, Y & Z) magnetic field time decay and magnetic field intensity information. Further processing of the "Z" component data was undertaken to produce early, mid-time and late-time, time constants (Tau): These are indicative of the subsurface geology electrical conductance. Resistivity Depth Calculations of the "Z" component data were computed using the Meju (1998) apparent resistivity transform calibrated system based forward plate modelling.

Structural interpretation was undertaken using the magnetic field data, GSWA geological maps and field mapping data.

VTEM is an effective first-pass screening tool for detecting shallow conductive sources such as accumulations of sulphides. Flight spacing ranged from 200m on the northern K-13 target area and 400m for all the remaining areas. No in filling flights were conducted.

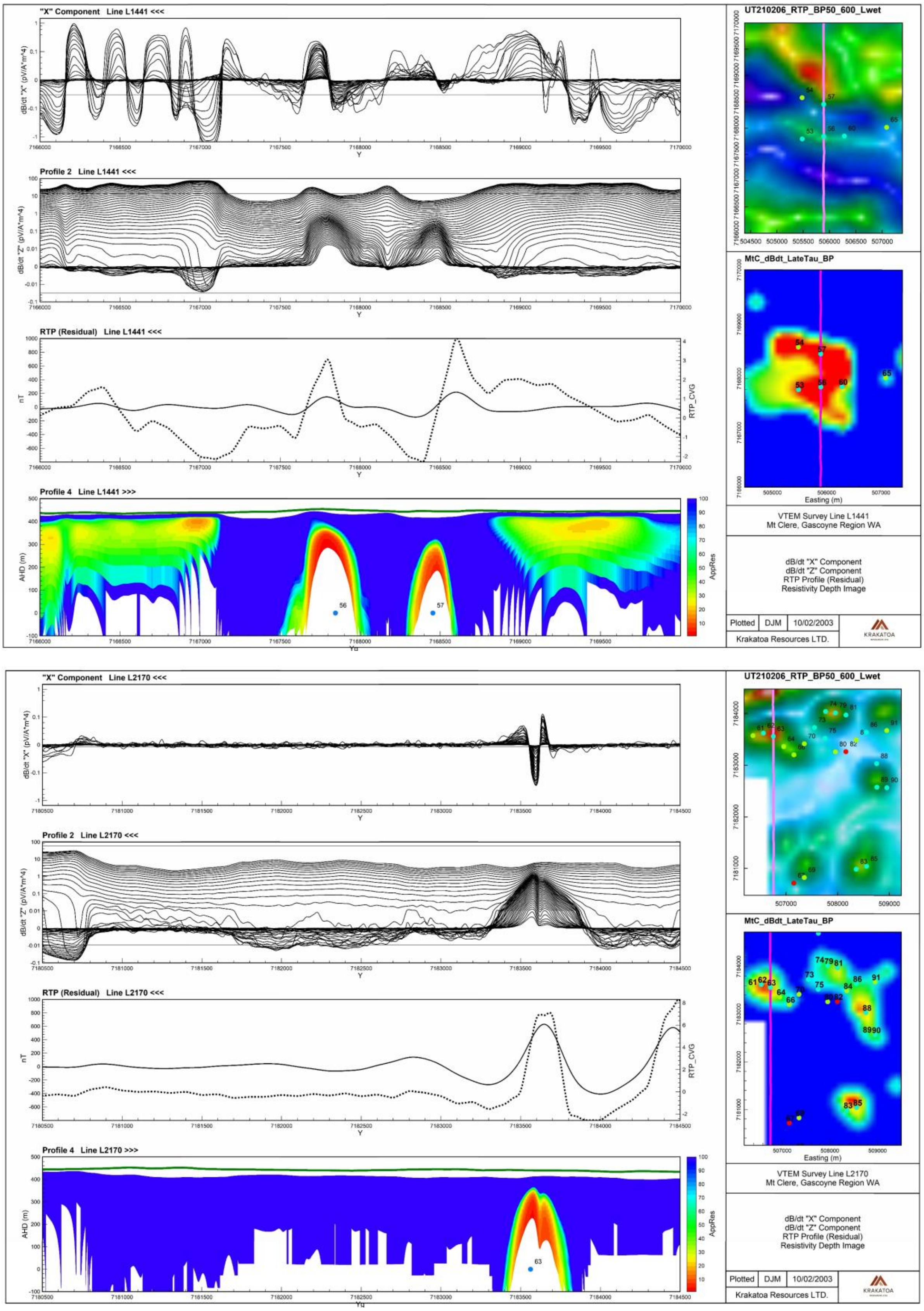

Figure 2 Section plots through Calvin cluster - Line 1441 (top) and K-13 cluster - Line 2170 (bottom). Each Plot displays "X' and "Z" component observed data time decay profiles, Total magnetic field and derivative profiles (Reduced To Pole) with Resistivity Depth transform images. The equivalent profile length is displayed in plans over the residual Reduced to pole magnetic image and late time Tau image.

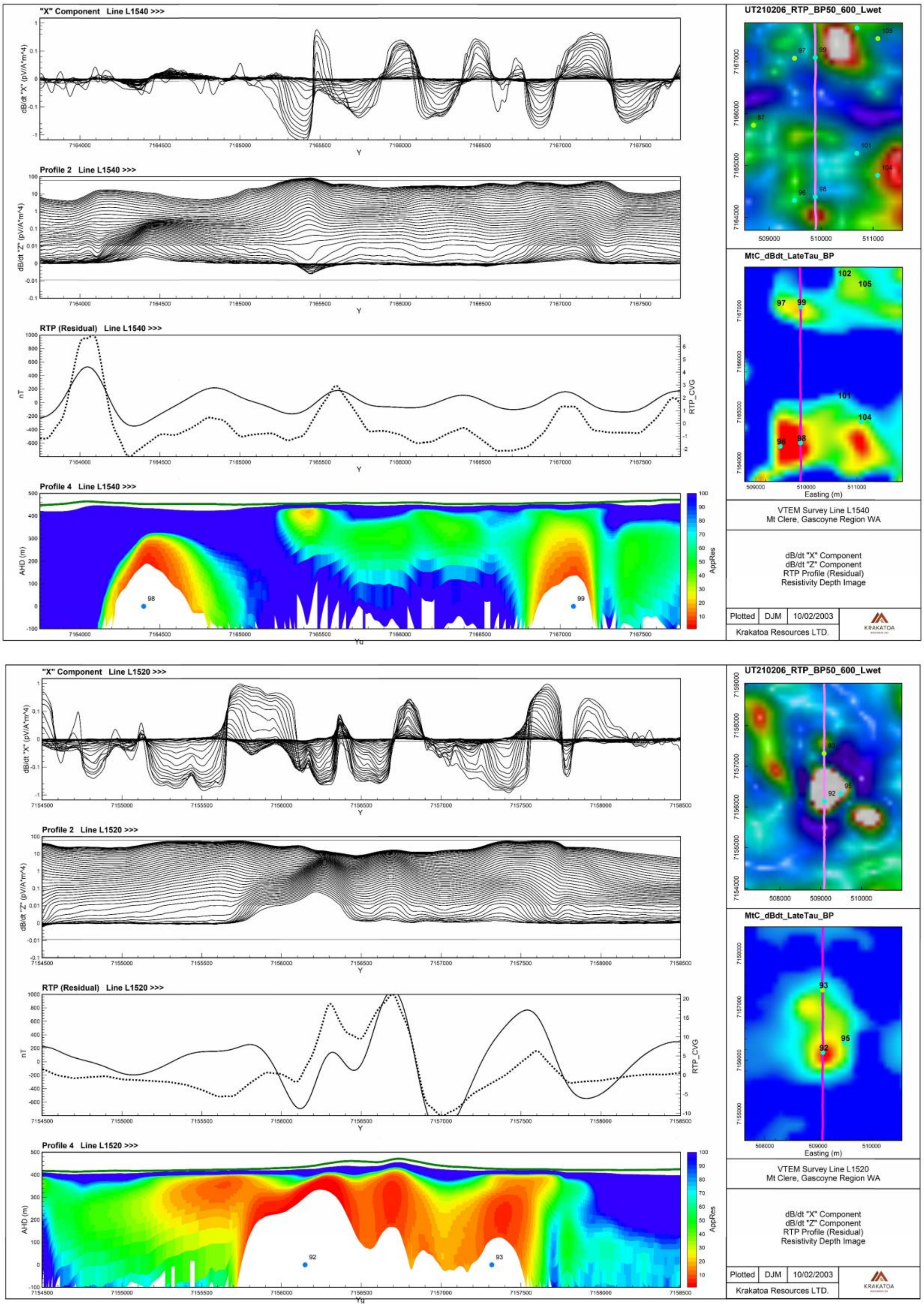

Figure 3 Section plots through the Bullbadger cluster - Line 1540 (top) and Milly Milly cluster - Line 1520 (bottom). Each Plot displays "X' and "Z" component observed data time decay profiles, Total magnetic field and derivative profiles (Reduced To Pole) with Resistivity Depth transform images. The equivalent profile length is displayed in plans over the residual Reduced to pole magnetic image and late time Tau image.

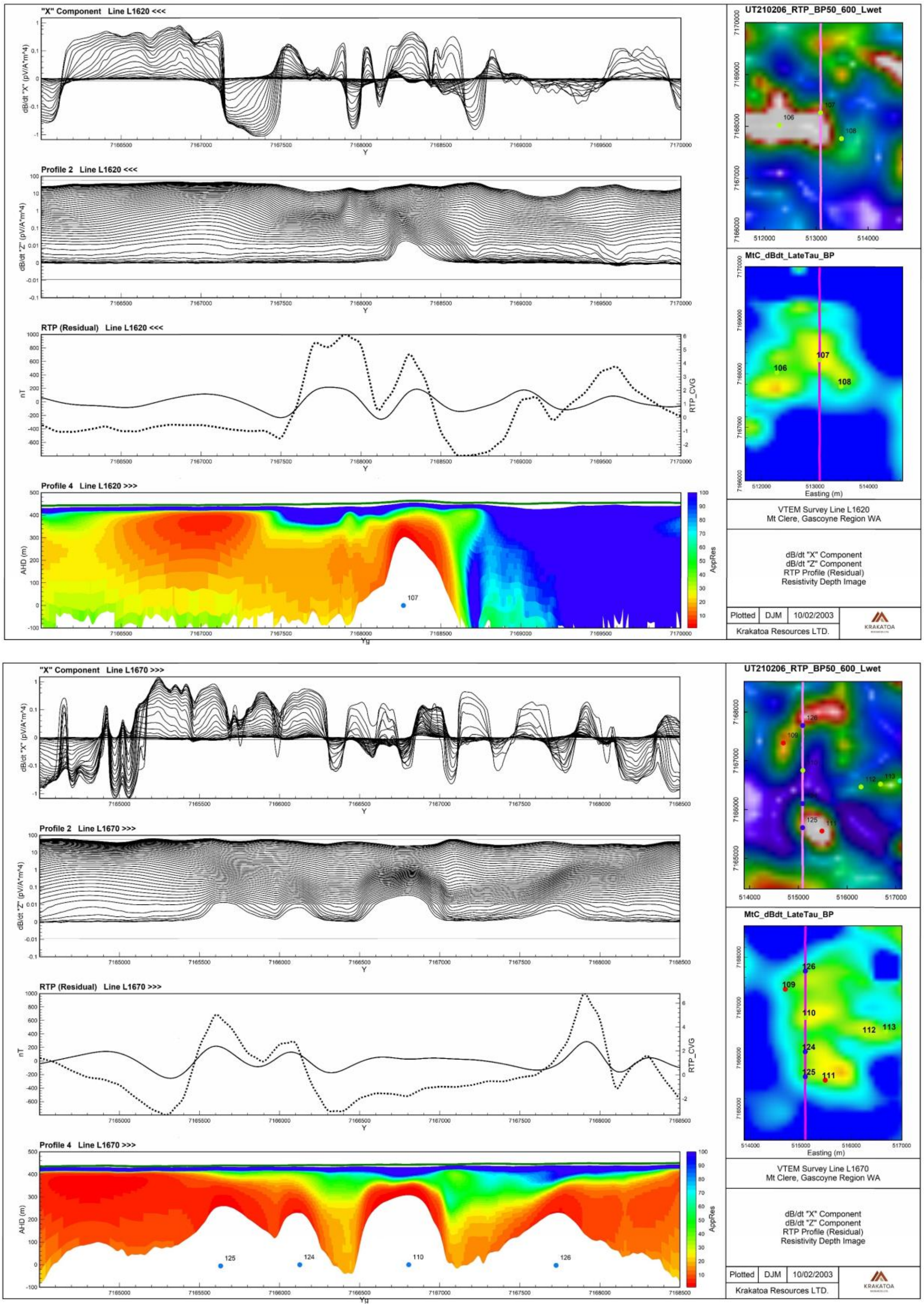

Figure 4 Section plots through the North Bullbadger (NBB) cluster, showing Lines 1620 (top) and 1670 (bottom). Each Plot displays "X' and "Z" component observed data time decay profiles, Total magnetic field and derivative profiles (Reduced To Pole) with Resistivity Depth transform images. The equivalent profile length is displayed in plans over the residual Reduced to pole magnetic image and late time Tau image.

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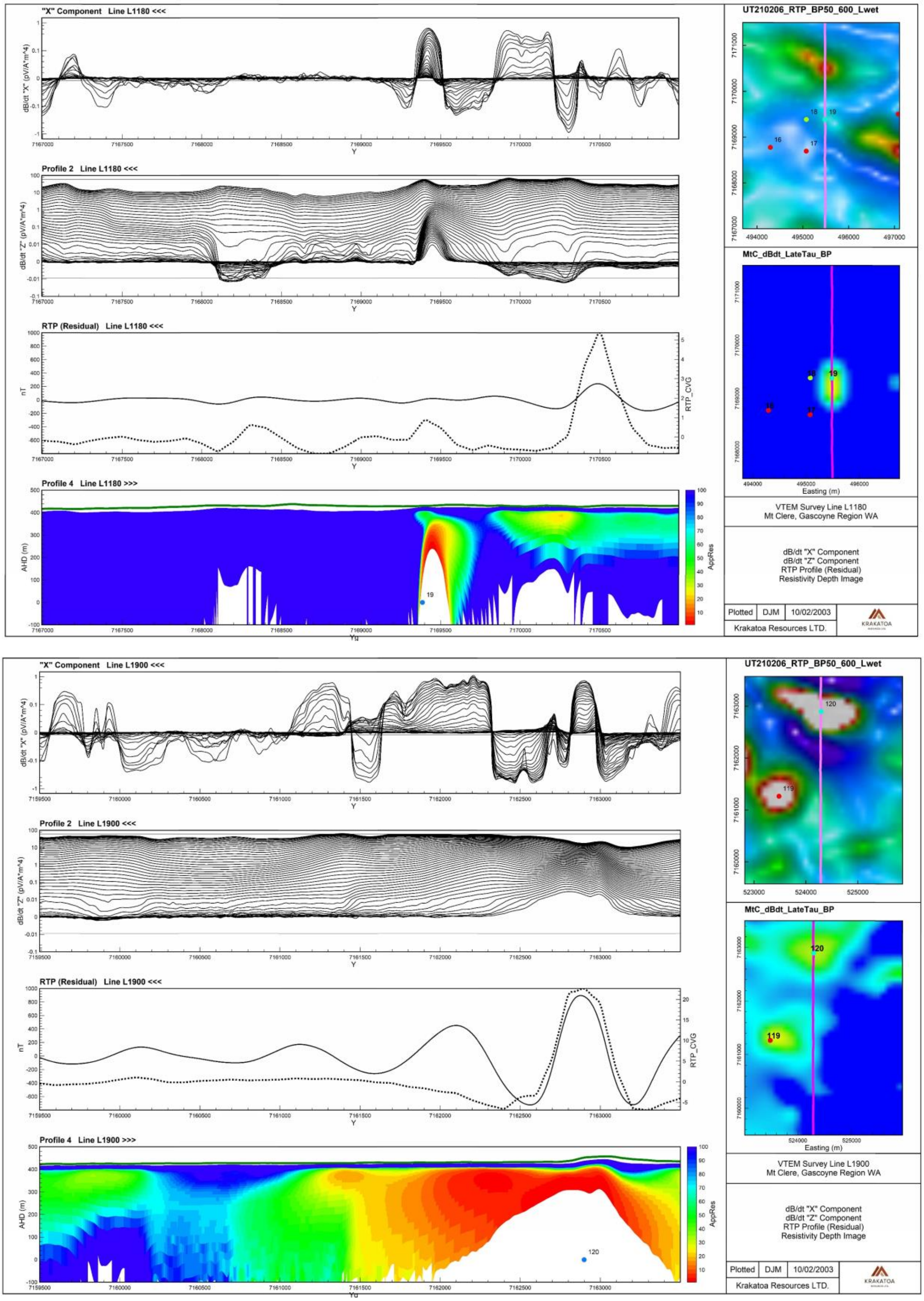

Figure 5 Section plots through the Red Valley cluster - Line 1600 (top) and Dingo cluster - Line 1900 (bottom). Each Plot displays “X’ and “Z” component observed data time decay profiles, Total magnetic field and derivative profiles (Reduced To Pole) with Resistivity Depth transform images. The equivalent profile length is displayed in plans over the residual Reduced to pole magnetic image and late time Tau image.

NEXT STEPS

The Company is highly encouraged with the results of the VTEM surveys which generated multiple high-priority targets to explore. A ground-based moving loop EM ("MLEM") and geochemical surveys will now be undertaken to define conductor plates and surface geochemical outcrops for drill target selection. The MLEM crew are expected to mobilise to site as soon as possible and will initially focus on the strongest late-time conductors identified in the VTEM survey.

Once the ground exploration works are complete and interpreted, a drill program will be planned to test the preferred targets. Work has commenced to obtain all statutory approvals to avoid delays in undertaking drill testing over several of the higher ranked targets cluster areas.

Authorised for release by the Board.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Mark Major, CEO, who is a full-time employee of Krakatoa Resources. Mr Major is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he has undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Major consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Geophysical Information in this report is based on exploration data modelled by David McInnes, who is engaged as a geophysical consultant through Montana GIS. Mr McInnes is a member of the Australian society of Exploration Geophysicists and has sufficient experience of relevance in the types of survey's completed and the types of mineralisation under consideration.

Forward Looking Statements

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expect(s)", "feel(s)", "believe(s)", "will", "may", "anticipate(s)" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

Disclaimer

In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcement and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcement.

ABOUT KRAKATOA

Krakatoa is an emerging as a diversified high value critical metal and technology element company catering to the exponential demand spawned by electrification and decarbonisation.
It is an ASX listed public Company with assets associated with copper-gold exploration in the world class Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW and multielement metals including the increasingly valued rare earths, nickel and heavy mineral sands in the highly prospective Narryer Terrane, Yilgarn Craton, WA and critical metals at Dalgaranga, WA

The company is focused on systematic exploration and development of their key project.

Mt Clere REEs, HMS & Ni-Cu-Co, PGEs Project (100%); Gascoyne WA
The Mt Clere REE Project located at the north western margins of the Yilgarn Graton. The Company holds 2,310km^2 of highly prospective exploration licenses prospective for rare earth elements, heavy mineral sands hosted zircon-ilmenite-rutile-leucoxene; and gold and intrusion hosted Ni-Cu-Co-PGEs. Historical exploration has identified the potential presence of three REE deposit types, namely, Ion adsorption clays in extensive laterite areas; monazite sands in vast alluvial terraces; and carbonatite dyke swarms.

Dalgaranga Critical Metals Project, Nb, Li, Rb, Ta, Sn, (100%); Mt Magnet WA.
The Dalgaranga project has an extensive rubidium exploration target defined next to the old Dalgaranga tantalum mine, with extensive pegmatite swarms with little exploration completed throughout the area. The project is clearly under-explored, the historical drilling was very shallow as it mainly focused on defining shallow open pitable resources in the mine area.

Rand Gold, REEs Project (100%); Lachlan Fold NSW
The Rand Project covers an area of 580km^2, centred approximately 60km NNW of Albury in southern NSW. The Project has a SW-trending shear zone that transects the entire tenement package forming a distinct structural corridor some 40 km in length. The historical Bulgandry Goldfield, which is captured by the Project, demonstrates the project area is prospective for shear-hosted and intrusion-related gold. Historical production records show substantial gold grades, including up to 265g/t Au from the exposed quartz veins in the Show Day Reef. REE's have recently been identified over several intrusive basement areas which lead to extensive exploration application (2,008km^2) being placed over recognised prospective areas which will undergo clay hosted REE exploration once granted.

Belgravia Cu-Au Porphyry Project (100%); Lachlan Fold NSW
The Belgravia Project covers an area of 80km^2 and is in the central part of the Molong Volcanic Belt (MVB), between Newcrest Mining's Cadia Operations and Alkane Resources Boda Discovery. The Project target areas are considered highly prospective for porphyry Cu-Au and associated skarn Cu-Au, with Bell Valley and Sugarloaf the most advanced target areas. Bell Valley contains a considerable portion of the Copper Hill Intrusive Complex, the porphyry complex which hosts the Copper Hill deposit (890koz Au & 310kt Cu) and Sugarloaf is co-incident with anomalous rock chips including 5.19g/t Au and 1.73% Cu.

Turon Gold Project (100%); Lachlan fold NSW
The Turon Project covers 120km^2 and is located within the Lachlan Fold Belt's Hill End Trough, a north-trending elongated pull-apart basin containing sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Silurian and Devonian age. The Project contains two separate north-trending reef systems, the Quartz Ridge and Box Ridge, comprising shafts, adits and drifts that strike over 1.6km and 2.4km respectively. Both reef systems have demonstrated high grade gold anomalism (up to 1,535g/t Au in rock chips) and shallow gold targets (10m @ 1.64g/t Au from surface to EOH).

The information in this section that relates to exploration results was first released by the Company on 19 June 2019, 25 November 2019, 3 December 2019, 14 April 2020, 20 May 2020, 26 June 2020, 6 July 2020, 9 August 2021, 8 November 2021. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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 pulverized 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 may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The VTEM survey was flown by UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd • Heliborne magnetic and electromagnetic data was acquired with VTEM Max transmitter frequency of 25Hz, loop diameter 34.6m and mean terrain clearance height of 35m. • Line spacing was 400m across majority of the area, with several smaller areas spacing reduced to 200m spacing. • Not applicable • Not applicable
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, RC, open-hole hammer, RAB, auger 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.).*	• Not applicable – No drilling undertaken
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximize 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.*	• Not applicable – No drilling undertaken
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) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Not applicable – No drilling or logging undertaken
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn, whether 1/4, 1/2 or whole core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, 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 maximize 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.*	• Not applicable – No drilling undertaken, and no samples taken
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and*	VTEMTM Max system specification: • Transmitter ○ - Transmitter loop diameter: 34.6 m ○ - Effective Transmitter loop area: 3761 m2 ○ - Number of turns: 4 ○ - Transmitter base frequency: 25 Hz ○ - Peak current: 172.4 A

	precision have been established.	○ - Pulse width: 7.36 ms ○ - Wave form shape: trapezoid ○ - Peak dipole moment: 648,394 nIA ○ - Average transmitter-receiver loop terrain clearance: 35 metres • Receiver ○ X Coil diameter: 0.32 m ▪ - Number of turns: 245 ▪ - Effective coil area: 19.69 m2 ○ Y Coil diameter: 0.32 m ▪ - Number of turns: 245 ▪ - Effective coil area: 19.69 m2 ○ Z-Coil diameter: 1.2 m ▪ - Number of turns: 100 ▪ - Effective coil area: 113.04 m2 • The magnetic sensor utilized for the survey was Geometrics optically pumped cesium vapour magnetic field sensor mounted 10 metres below the helicopter, as shown in Figure 6. The sensitivity of the magnetic sensor is 0.02 nanoTesla (nT) at a sampling interval of 0.1 seconds.
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.*	• Data detailed in this report has been reviewed and processed by Montana GIS. .
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar & downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The navigation system used was a UTS PC104 based navigation system utilizing a NovAtel WAAS (Wide Area Augmentation System) enabled GPS receiver, UTS navigate software, a full screen display with controls in front of the pilot to direct the flight and a NovAtel GPS antenna mounted on the helicopter tail (Figure 6). As many as 11 GPS and two WAAS satellites may be monitored at any one time. The positional accuracy or circular error probability (CEP) is 1.8 m, with WAAS active, it is 1.0 m. The co-ordinates of the block were set-up prior to the survey and the information was fed into the airborne navigation 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.*	• Survey lines were spaced 400m apart for the large block area and 200m over the smaller block.(See ASX Announcement 22 November 2021) • No resource estimates were made..
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.*	• Flight lines were orientated north south to run perpendicular to most of the structures and geology of the area. • Not applicable as no drilling undertaken
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All data was collected under strict security measure by UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data audits and processing reviews were undertaken daily and at the completion of the program by the contractor. • Review of the data was undertaken by an independent consultant Montana GIS

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement andland tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreementsor 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.*	• E09/2537, E52/3730, E52/3731, E51/1994, E52/3876, E52/3836, E52/3873, and E52/3877 are granted licenses to Krakatoa • Krakatoa has submitted several Exploration license applications within the area. These are E52/3938 and E52/3962. • The tenements are owned and managed by Krakatoa, subject to grant • KTA is not in partnership or any joint venture with respect to the tenement. • Krakatoa does not perceive any impediments that would prevent grant of title
Exploration by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area has very limited published exploration work. • Some parts of the project area were previously explored by BHP, All Star and Astro Mining NL respectively for Au, Pb-Zn-Ag mineralisation and diamonds (see ASX announcement 9 October 2020 and 19 June 2019).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project covers regions of structural complexity within the Narryer Terrane in the Yilgarn Craton said to represent reworked remnants of greenstone sequences that are prospective for intrusion-hosted sulphides along linear structures.
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) ofthe 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.*	• No drilling was undertaken
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximumand/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 suchaggregation 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 beclearly stated*	• No drilling was undertaken.

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 shouldbe a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *No mineralisation widths or intercepts were collected or reported*
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 sectional views.*	• Maps and sections are shown in the document relate to EM survey and geophysical information only.
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 data is reported and representative
Other substantive explorationdata	• *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, geotechnicaland rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All known and relevant data is reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensionsor 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 thisinformation is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work will include ground EM data collection, surface geochemical sampling and drilling once all targets have been assessed.