

04 April 2024

ASX RELEASE

Large extension of oxide gold mineralisation confirmed at Xanadu Project.

Platina Resources Limited (ASX: PGM) has confirmed a large extension of oxide gold mineralisation at its Xanadu Project in Western Australia's Ashburton Basin following the completion of its phase two reverse circulation (RC) drilling campaign.

A total of 15 RC holes for 2,186m were drilled in Xanadu's western tenements (Xanadu West) to test a defined 8km-long gold mineralised corridor within a regional scale structural setting which hosts the Mt Olympus gold deposit.

Oxide gold mineralisation was intersected in three out of five holes drilled at the Amphitheatre West prospect (see Figure 1), including:

- 48m @ 0.53g/t Au from 76m (incl. 2m @ 1.93g/t from 76m & 1m @ 1.01g/t from 83m & 12m @ 1.35g/t from 89m) in XARC016
- 11m @ 1.04g/t Au from 144m (incl. 2m @ 3.92g/t from 144m) in XARC018
- 15m @ 0.69g/t Au from 150m (incl. 5m @ 1.64g/t from 156m) in XARC019

The holes at Amphitheatre West were drilled on a 200m spacing, following up on the encouraging results (7m @ 1.05g/t & 2m @ 1.16g/t) from Platina's 2022 RC drilling at the prospect.

Platina Managing Director Corey Nolan said the "extremely encouraging" intercepts confirmed oxide mineralisation extended a further 500m west of the historical Amphitheatre pit and was still open down dip and along strike to the west.

"Drilling has confirmed Xanadu West's potential to host a large zone of oxide mineralisation," Mr Nolan said.

"Our priority now is to test deeper airborne electromagnetic (AEM) and induced polarisation (IP) targets with up to four holes as soon as a diamond rig becomes available to try and unlock the deeper sulphide potential of the system."

Mr Nolan said difficult ground conditions had prevented the "Xanadu Deeps" targets from being tested during this RC campaign.

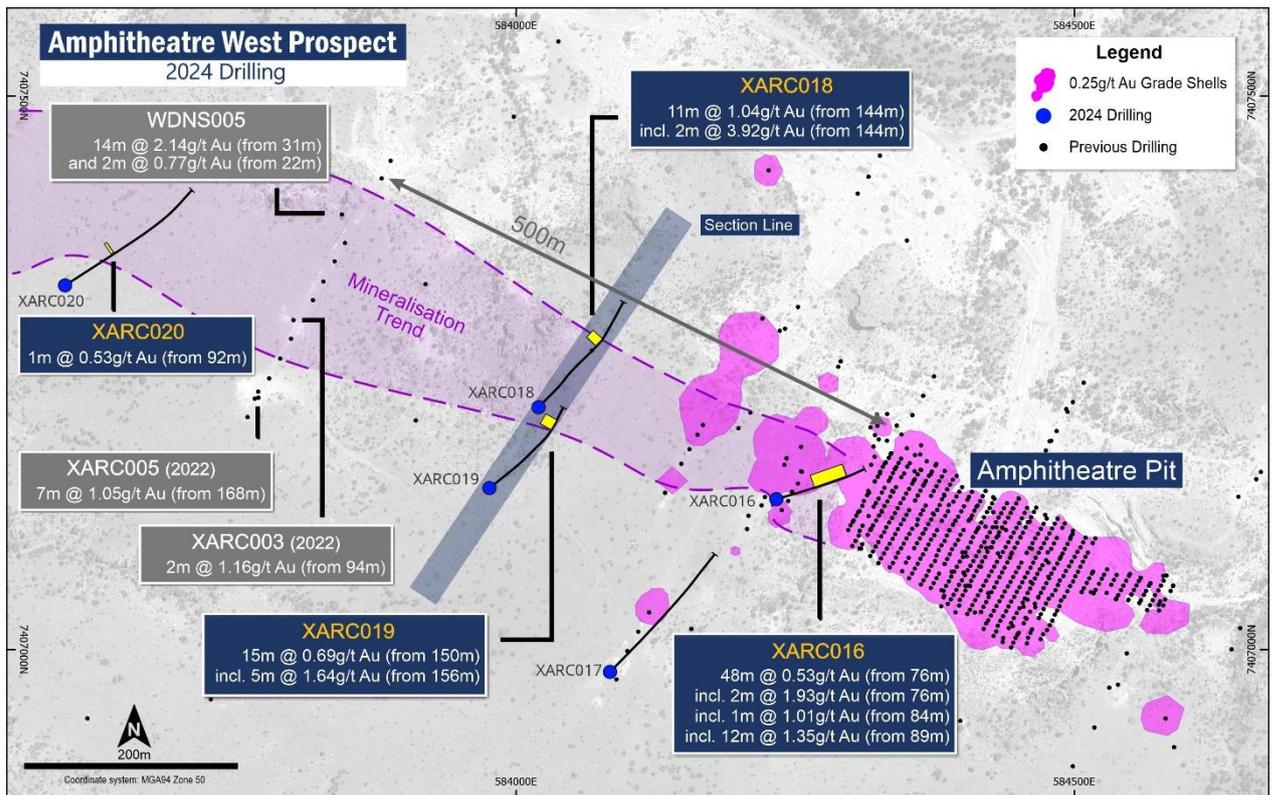


Figure 1. Map showing plan view of the RC holes drilled at the Amphitheatre West prospect by Platina in February 2024. New intercepts are in blue background. (intercepts showing minimum of 0.5g/t Au cut-off with maximum consecutive length of 4m internal dilution).

The remaining 10 holes in this round of drilling also covered geophysical targets at Cleopatra South and Big Bend as well as exploration and extension drilling at Pompeii and Claudius, respectively.

Xanadu West Prospect Geology

The Xanadu project is located ~38kms southeast of the town of Paraburdoo in the Neerambah Area which lies near the northeast margin of the Ashburton Fold Belt of the Capricorn Orogen (Figure 2).

The tenements cover a portion of the northern-central margin of the Ashburton Basin, flanking the southern margin of the Pilbara Craton, and the southern margin of the Hamersley Basin. The area of tenure predominant overlies stratigraphy of the Lower Proterozoic Wyloo Group (Beasley River Quartzite, Cheela Springs Basalt, the Mount McGrath Formation, Duck Creek Dolomite and the Ashburton Formation). The Wyloo Group unconformably overlies the Mount Bruce Supergroup (Turee Creek Group, Hamersley Group, Fortescue Group) with the contact between the two Groups considered to be tectonic, at least in part.

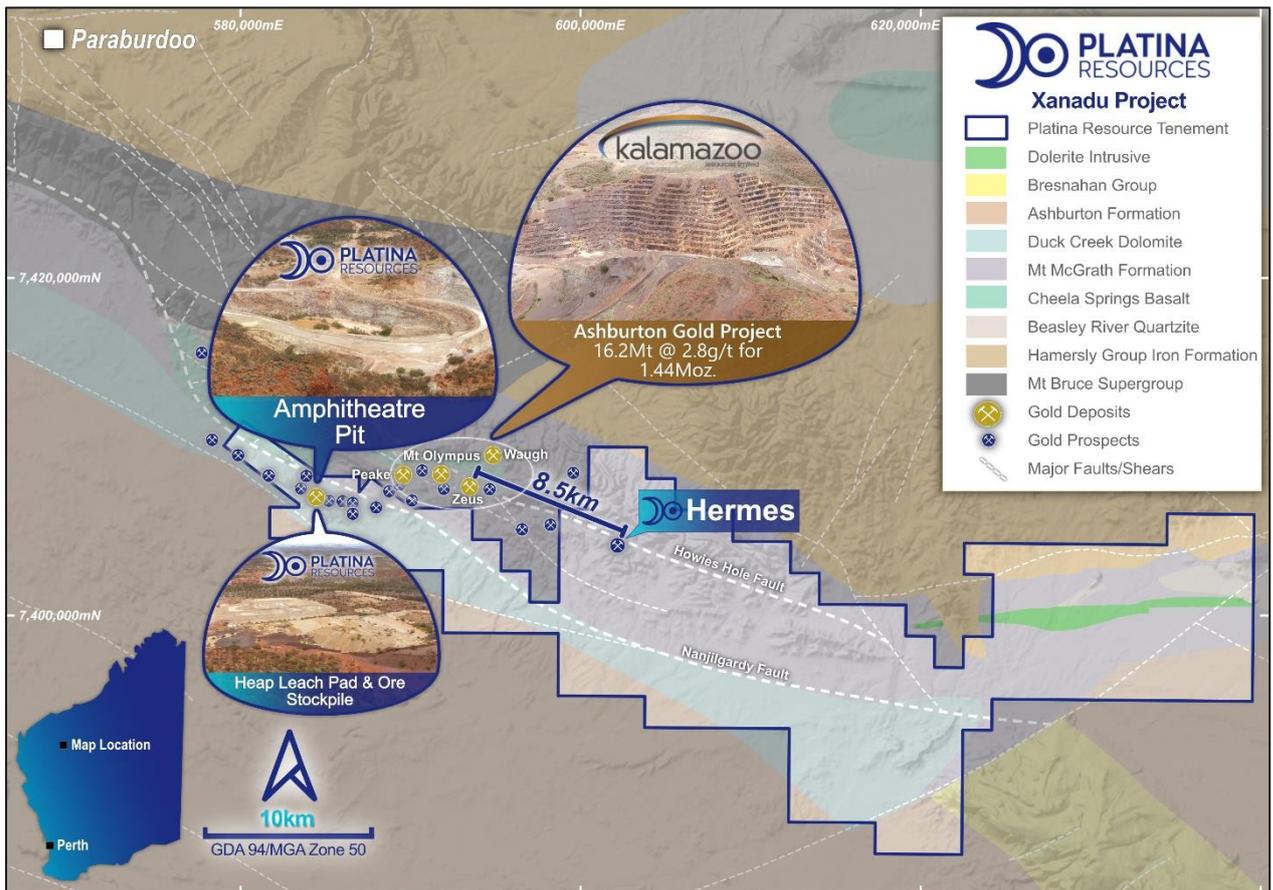


Figure 2. Map showing the Xanadu Project Location with interpreted regional geology underlain by google satellite image.

Mining of the Amphitheatre deposit was completed in 1994 with the heap leaching operation suspended in 1995. The exposures in the Amphitheatre open cut pit allow a clearer understanding of the structural setting and controls on gold mineralisation within the broader region, providing a 3-dimensional insight for the purposes of exploration. This information was utilised in targeting the Amphitheatre West prospect.

Phase 2 RC drilling analysis

It is interpreted that the mineralisation is strata bound, generally occurring between the rheological contrasting dolomites and sedimentary beds. The oxidised mineralisation occurs within moderately weathered lithologies associated with quartz stringers along with disseminated sulphide pocks. The steep fault structures mapped within the Amphitheatre pit potentially act as feeders and help carry gold to be deposited in the rheological contrasting bedding zones. The width of mineralisation can be interpreted to at least 250m and open at depth, strike being more than 500m, open to the west, and varying true thickness. There is a very high potential to find a well mineralised pocket like the Amphitheatre pit along this strike as well as below the bottom dolomitic unit.



AEM and IP targets at Cleopatra South and Big Bend respectively had seven holes drilled at four locations, with only one hole ending at planned depth while the others were abandoned due to the clay chert breccia causing severe bogging conditions, these zones will be drilled successfully only with a diamond rig.

One exploration hole at Pompeii chasing high arsenic values in rock chips did not yield any anomalous gold results.

One exploration and one extension hole were drilled at and Claudius prospect. The exploration hole had to be abandoned due to bogging issues and the extension hole did not yield any anomalous results from the Claudius mineralised zone to the south.

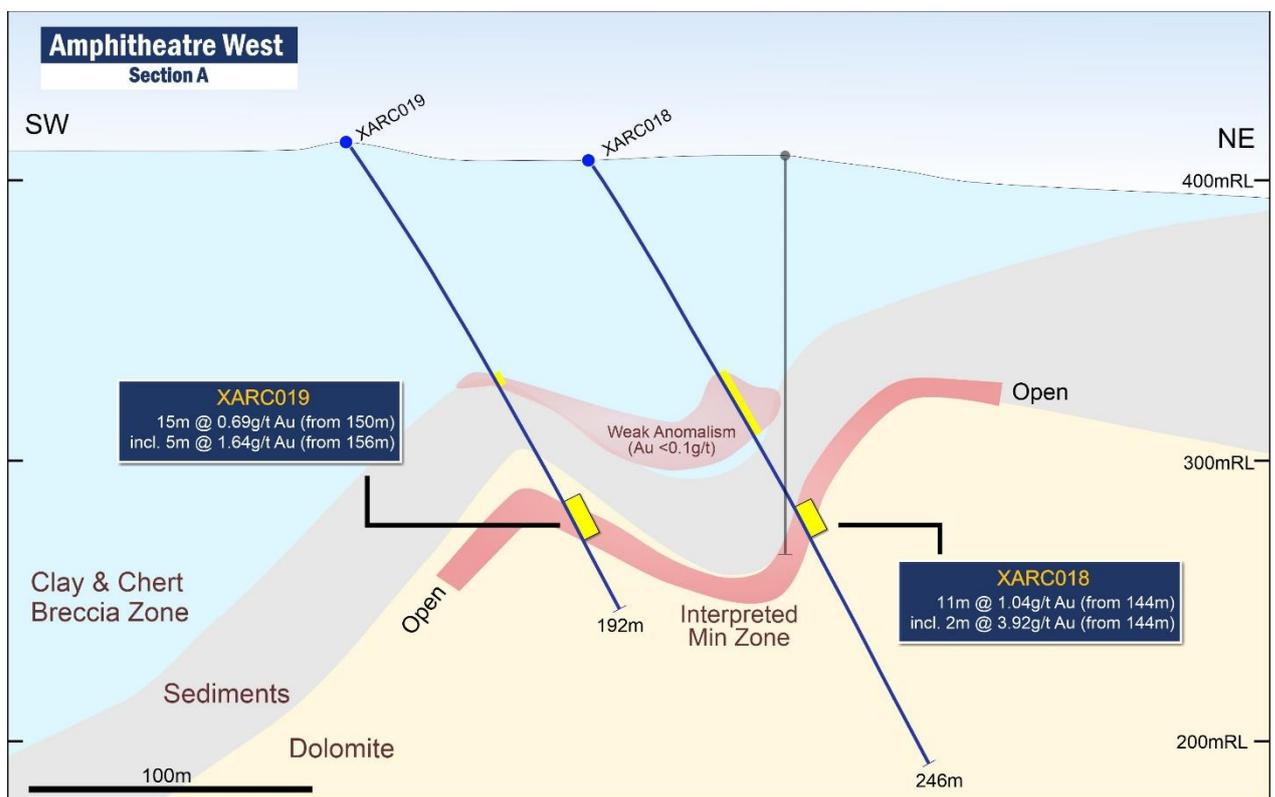


Figure 3. Shows section across XARC018 and XARC019 which lies west of the Amphitheatre pit. Section limits +/-80m

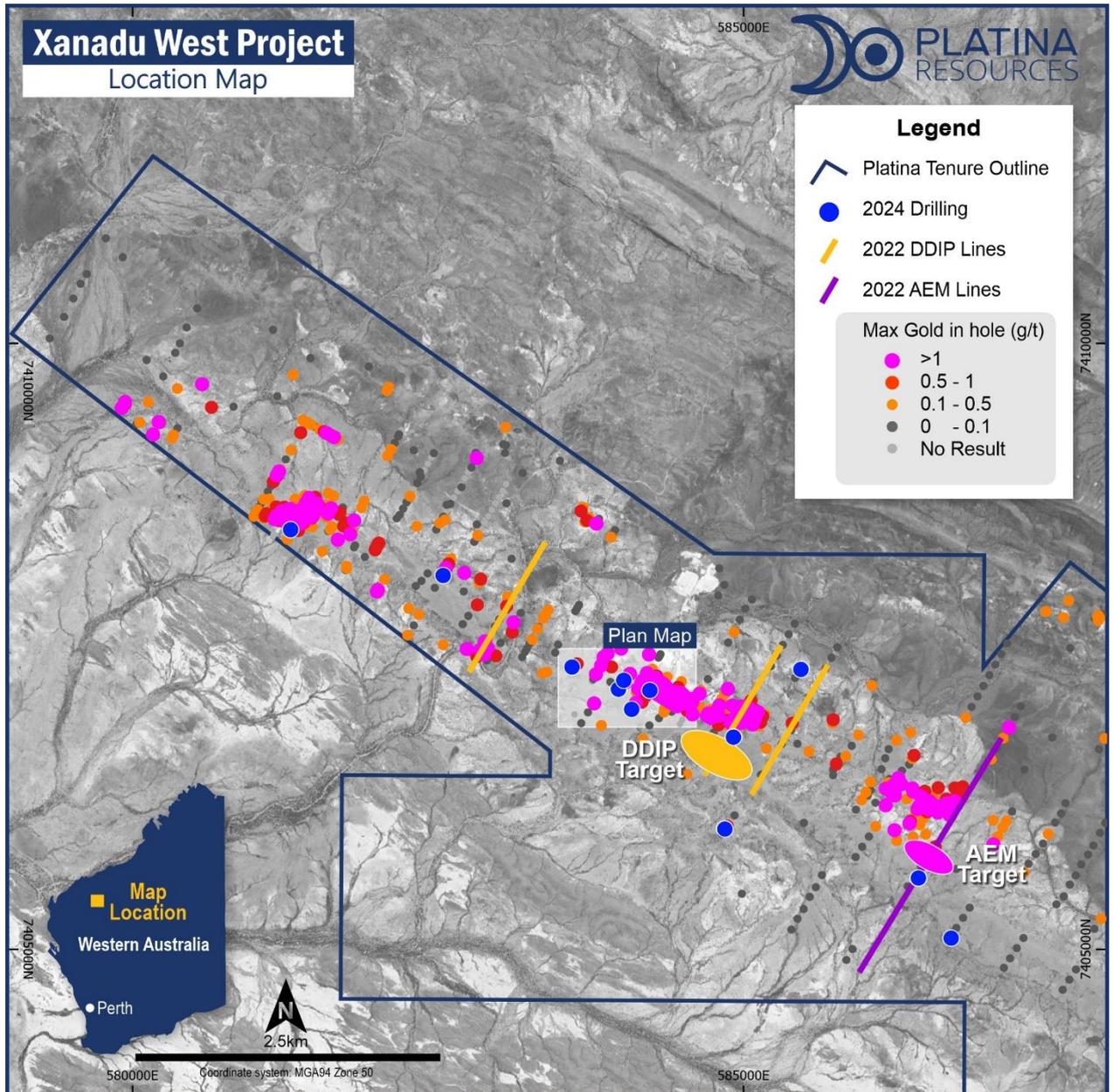


Figure 4. Map showing plan view of all the RC holes drilled at Xanadu West by Platina in 2024. Only historic assays are shown in this map see Figure 1 for 2024 drill results.

Proposed future work at Xanadu Project

It is planned that the abandoned RC holes for the AEM and IP targets will now be drilled with a diamond drill rig, subject to availability. Along with the re-drill from surface of these RC holes, a further two more diamond holes at Cleopatra and Big Bend will be drilled as diamond tails extending the RC holes from the 2022 drilling program. Heritage clearances and POWs are already in place for this program.

Further geological mapping and rock chip sampling will be carried out at Hermes South zone in Q3. Along with this a wide scale soil sampling program will also be carried out on the eastern tenements of the Xanadu project in Q4.



This announcement was authorised by Mr Corey Nolan, Managing Director of Platina Resources Limited.

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ABOUT PLATINA RESOURCES LIMITED (ASX: PGM)

Platina is an Australian-based company focused on advancing early-stage metals projects through exploration, feasibility, and permitting towards development. Shareholder value is created by monetising the projects through either sale, joint venture or development.

Platina controls a 100% interest in a portfolio of gold projects in the Yilgarn Craton and Ashburton Basin in Western Australia.

For more information please see: www.platinaresources.com.au

DISCLAIMER

Statements regarding Platina Resources' plans with respect to its mineral properties are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that Platina Resources' plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed as currently expected. There can also be no assurance that Platina Resources will be able to confirm the presence of additional mineral deposits, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of Platina Resources' mineral properties.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASX RELEASES

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results were last reported by the company in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves in market releases dated as follows:

- Pivotal acquisition increases Platina's gold footprint in Western Australia, 10 August 2022.
- Drilling shows gold mineralisation at Xanadu Project, Western Australia, 29 November 2022.
- Further drilling in early 2024 as gold prices reach highs, 9 January 2024.
- Platina commences drilling program at Xanadu West, 19 February 2024.

The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcements referred to above and further confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the exploration results contained in those market releases continue to apply and have not materially changed.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this Report that relates to Xanadu exploration results is based on information reviewed and compiled by Mr Rohan Deshpande who is an employee of Platina Resources and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Deshpande has sufficient experience which is relevant to this style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the overseeing activities 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, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Deshpande 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 – Resources Information Used in Report

Project / Owner / Source	Category	kt	g/t Au	Kozs
Ashburton Project Total	Indicated	9,699	2.9	911
Kalamazoo	Inferred	6,491	2.5	525
www.kzr.com.au	Total	16,190	2.8	1,436



Appendix 2 - Xanadu West Drilling Details

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Intercept
XARC021	57	58	1	0.53	1m @ 0.53g/t from 57m
XARC020	92	93	1	0.53	1m @ 0.53g/t from 92m
XARC019	150	165	15	0.69	15m @ 0.69g/t from 150m
					<i>incl. 5m @ 1.64g/t from 156m</i>
XARC018	144	155	11	1.04	11m @ 1.04g/t from 144m
					<i>incl. 2m @ 3.92g/t from 144m</i>
XARC016	76	124	48	0.53	48m @ 0.53g/t from 76m
					<i>incl. 2m @ 1.93g/t from 76m</i>
					<i>incl. 1m @ 1.01g/t from 83m</i>
					<i>incl. 12m @ 1.35g/t from 89m</i>

Table 1. Significant new RC results (minimum of 0.5g/t Au cut-off with maximum consecutive length of 4m internal dilution)



Prospect	Hole ID	Drill Type	End Depth (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94/MG A zone 50)	Collar East (GDA94/MG A zone 50)	Collar North (GDA94/MG A zone 50)	Collar RL (GDA94/MG A zone 50)	Collar Survey Method	Tenement ID	Comments
Cleopatra South	XARC012	RC	66	-65	30	586431	7405588	407.25	GPS	E 52/3692	Hole Abandoned
Cleopatra South	XARC013	RC	84	-65	30	586428	7405586	407.25	GPS	E 52/3692	Hole Abandoned
Big Bend	XARC014	RC	54	-78	210	584918	7406752	422	GPS	E 52/3692	Hole Abandoned
Big Bend	XARC015	RC	60	-78	210	584917	7406750	422	GPS	E 52/3692	Hole Abandoned
Amphitheatre	XARC016	RC	162	-58	65	584233	7407136	405	GPS	E 52/3692	
Amphitheatre	XARC017	RC	252	-50	35	584084	7406980	413	GPS	E 52/3692	
Amphitheatre West	XARC018	RC	246	-55	30	584020	7407219	407	GPS	P 52/1598	
Amphitheatre West	XARC019	RC	192	-55	30	583976	7407146	413	GPS	P 52/1598	
Hadrian	XARC020	RC	277	-55	30	583596	7407329	401	GPS	P 52/1598	
Big Bend	XARC021	RC	81	-55	30	584847	7405992	411	GPS	E 52/3692	Hole Abandoned
Big Bend	XARC022	RC	244	-80	30	584844	7405995	411	GPS	E 52/3692	
Cleopatra South	XARC023	RC	72	-80	30	586699	7405092	394	GPS	E 52/3692	Hole Abandoned
Pompeii	XARC024	RC	252	-55	210	585469	7407309	375	GPS	E 52/3692	
Claudius	XARC025	RC	24	-60	28	582541	7408084	398.5	GPS	P 52/1596	Hole Abandoned
Claudius	XARC026	RC	120	-60	28	581293	7408462	350	GPS	P 52/1594	

Table 2. Collar locations and details of all Xanadu West RC Drilling from February 2024 by Platina Resources Ltd



JORC Code Table

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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 sounds, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <p><i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m 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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drilling and sampling was undertaken in an industry standard manner. • RC holes were sampled on a 1m basis with samples collected from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. 1m sample ranges from a typical 2.5-3.5kg. • Commercially prepared certified reference material (CRM) and course blank were interested at a 5% rate. • Field duplicates were selected on a routine basis to verify the representativity of sampling methods. (a part of the 5% rate) • An independent laboratory dries, splits and pulverises the entire sample for analysis as described below. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled.
Drilling techniques	<p><i>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.).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were drilled with a 5 1/3-inch bit and face sampling hammer.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC samples were visually assessed for recovery. • Samples are considered representative with generally good recovery. • The top section of the clay chert breccia zone at Xanadu was challenging with rods being bogged multiple times. Samples in this zone may not be optimum and have a possibility of contamination. • No sample bias is observed.
<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entire hole has been geologically logged by Company geologists.
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC sampling was carried out by a cone splitter on the rig cyclone and drill cuttings were sampled on a 1m basis. • Industry prepared independent standards are inserted approximately 1 in 20 for RC. • Each sample was dried, split, crushed and pulverised. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. • The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling. • RC samples are appropriate for use in a resource estimate.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 samples were submitted to a commercial independent laboratory in Perth, Australia (ALS). • Every meter was sampled and sent to Laboratory. Each sample was assayed for gold by 30g fire assay fusion technique with an AAS finish (AL Code: AuAA25). • The techniques are considered quantitative in nature. • As discussed, previously certified reference standards were inserted by the Company and the laboratory also carries out internal standards in individual batches. • The standards were considered satisfactory.
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 results have been merged by the company's exploration manager and database consultants. • Results have been uploaded into the company geological database MX Deposit, checked and verified. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data. • Results are reported on a length weighted basis. • Significant mineralized zones were visually inspected by competent person.
Location of data points	<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"> • RC drill hole collar locations were located by a GARMIN handheld GPS which has an accuracy of +/- 4m. • Locations are given in GDA94 zone 50 projection. • Diagrams and location table are provided in the report. • Topographic control is by detailed satellite image and GPS data. • Down hole surveys were conducted on all RC holes using a north seeing gyro tool with measurements at 10m and 30m down hole intervals. Varying for some holes due to ground conditions to expedite the survey time.
Data spacing and distribution	<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"> • No specific spacing was used for RC drilling as it was more of an exploration targeting program. • But holes at Amphitheatre West were spaced approximately 200m spacing. Slight variation in actual spacing due to topographical constraints. • All holes have been geologically logged and provide a strong basis for geological control and continuity of mineralisation.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample compositing has not been applied except in reporting of drill intercepts.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RC drilling is approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation where known and therefore the sampling is considered representative of the mineralised zone. In some cases, drilling is not at right angles to the strike and dip of mineralised structures and as such true widths are less than downhole widths. This will be allowed for when geological interpretations are completed.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were collected by company personnel and delivered direct to the laboratory via a transport contractor.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits have been completed. Review of QAQC data has been carried out by company geologist.



Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was carried out on P52/1594, P52/1598 and E52/3692 tenements which are owned by Coolabah Resources Pty Ltd, which is a 100% owned subsidiary of Platina Resources Ltd Additional information has been provided in past ASX reporting on 13th April 2021. There are no known native title interests, historic sites, wilderness areas or environmental settings that affecting the project There are no known tenure issues of impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BP Minerals Australia initially identified the Xanadu mineralisation in 1985 following up regional stream sediment sampling (A17665). Following geochemical sampling in 1986, first drilling of 24 RC holes for 1160m was completed. In 1988 (A26565), surface geochemistry, mapping and drilling outlined the Claudius prospect (rock samples to 55.6g/t Au, followed up by rock traverse sampling returning 13m @ 19.78g/t Au), Costean sampling (up to 21.4m rock sampling at 9.29g/t Au) and drilling, with 265 percussion / RC drillholes for 2,524m and 11 diamond core holes for 1065m. In 1989 work at the Stynes prospect totaled 58 RAB holes for 2065m and 22 RC holes for 1246m (A27893). In 1989 work included exploration drilling over 9 prospects and included 70 RC holes for 4128m (A29056). Close spaced drilling at the Amphitheatre – Caesar and Claudius prospects was also carried out for mine planning purposes (109 holes for 5505m). Orientation geophysics included resistivity measurements and ground magnetic surveying over small test areas. The final area of BPs Xanadu project comprised three mining leases, M52/83, M52/84 and M52/105 which are wholly contained within the area of current project prospecting licenses and E52/3692. In 1989 BP Minerals was purchased by RTZ Corp and renamed Riomin Australia Gold Pty Ltd. Regional stream sampling (A31390) but little other work was carried out by this company up to the sale of the project in 1992.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nugold Hills Mines NL purchased 3 mining leases from Riomin in November 1992. In 1992-3 they carried out 25RC holes for 1164m at the Stynes prospect (A38224). Other work (A39829) included detailed drilling on a 10m x 5m pattern over a 240m x 100m area at Amphitheatre as a prelude to mining with 370 RAB holes for 5384m, 228 RC holes for 4797m and 67 aircore holes for 2345m. At Caesar prospect 8 RC holes for 300m and at Claudius 68 RAB holes for 1775m were completed. Work in 1994 (A42788) included infill drilling at Claudius (35 vertical RC holes for 1041m) and 8km ground magnetic orientation. • Newcrest explored the project from 1998 to 2006. In 1998-99 (A59612) 29 RC holes for 4088m were completed together with petrology with identified hydrothermal argillic and sericite and pyrite alteration. Subsequent work included further drilling at the Big Bend and other prospects, including deeper diamond drilling in 2001 (XD01 to 422.8m A64103) and 2005 (A71618 – 3 DDH holes for 607.4m). Petrology on core identified widespread metasomatic hydrothermal alteration. Compilation of data and geological mapping is of a high standard. Total drilling approximates 25,000m in total. • MRG Metals Ltd explored the project between 2011 and 2019, completing 3,245m of RC and 960m of diamond core drilling. They carried out review of the project, identifying a potential intrusive related style to the mineralisation. They considered the presence of a large and intense hydrothermal system of 10km extent to be a significant exploration target but work was not taken to further test the area and the leases expired.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineralisation was considered to be of a style similar to the Carlin type sediment hosted style. There are also several indications of a classic lode structure related gold deposit. Further exploration is required to characterize the project setting in detail and future exploration data may change the current geological interpretation of mineralisation style.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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: • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill intercepts are considered indicative of widespread gold mineralisation and have been selected to display this, as reported in the main body of this report. Only some intercepts have been included on the map to provide an indication of mineralisation extent.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<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"> • As detailed in the map of this report • Intercepts are length weighted averaged. • The RC intercepts are reported to have a minimum cutoff grade of 0.5g/t, minimum length 1m and a maximum internal dilution of 4m. • No metal equivalent values have been reported.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<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"> • The drill holes are interpreted to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. • Drilling is not always perpendicular to the dip of mineralisation and true widths are less than downhole widths. Estimates of true widths will only be possible when all results are received, and final geological interpretations have been completed.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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"> • All diagrams in the report were prepared to highlight important information relevant to this announcement.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All results are provided in the main text of this report. • The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration data has been summarized in an appropriate way to reflect the exploration nature of the project.
<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"> • Programs of follow up RC and diamond drilling aimed at extending mineralisation at depth and laterally will be planned based further studies on RC results.