



Maiden Mineral Resource in Parks Reef

Podium Minerals Limited

ABN: 84 009 200 079

ASX Ord Shares: POD

ASX Options: PODO

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Podium Minerals Limited ('Podium' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce a maiden Mineral Resource estimate for Parks Reef containing a total of **340,000 ounces of combined platinum, palladium and gold plus 14,300 tonnes of copper and 11,400 tonnes of nickel metal.**

Highlights:

- Maiden Inferred Mineral Resource estimate for Parks Reef PGM horizon and base metal – gold horizon:

	Tonnes Mt	Pt g/t	Pd g/t	Au g/t	3E PGM g/t	3E PGM koz	Cu %	Ni %	Cu t	Ni t
PGM - Upper	1.6	1.03	0.57	0.35	1.95	100	0.26	0.13	4,200	2,000
PGM - Lower	5.2	0.60	0.68	0.05	1.33	220	0.05	0.11	2,500	5,800
PGM Horizon Total	6.8	0.71	0.65	0.12	1.48	320	0.10	0.12	6,700	7,900
Base Metal - Au Horizon	3.0	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.25	20	0.25	0.11	7,600	3,500

Note small discrepancies may occur due to rounding

- Mineral Resource extends over approximately **2.2km of the identified 15km strike** length of Parks Reef.
- Mineralisation remains **open at depth and along strike** to the east.
- PGM horizon includes **higher grade PGM Upper domain** with coincident enrichment of platinum, gold and copper.
- Base metal and gold horizon lies in the hanging wall immediately above the PGM horizon which would be mined in an open-pit targeting the PGM horizon, potentially generating important revenue.
- True thickness of the combined PGM and base metal mineralisation varies between 5m and 30m with an average width of 16m.
- The Mineral Resource is limited to a depth of 100m below surface based on the assumption of bulk open-pit mining.
- Resource extension drilling campaign completed over 2km in the central zone of Parks Reef with drill results due in the coming weeks.

Chief Executive Officer Tom Stynes commented,

"To deliver our maiden resource estimate within 8 months of our ASX listing is an exceptional achievement and provides an important foundation in demonstrating the unique potential of Parks Reef as a near surface bulk open-pit mine development.

The thickness and consistency of the mineralisation is a strength of the project which has allowed us to achieve a very efficient conversion rate from metres drilled into resource tonnes and ounces. This gives us great confidence for our ongoing work as we look to define a critical mass of resources to support a project and continue our rapid progress."

Parks Reef Mineral Resource Estimate

An Inferred Mineral Resource of 6.8Mt at 1.48g/t 3E PGM¹ at a cut-off grade of 1g/t 3E PGM for the platinum group metal (PGM) horizon and an additional 3.0Mt at 0.25% copper and 0.14g/t gold at a cut-off grade of 0.1% copper for the base metal and gold horizon has been estimated by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants and reported in accordance with the JORC Code.

¹ 3E PGM refers to platinum (Pt) plus palladium (Pd) plus gold (Au) expressed in units of g/t

The PGM horizon is divided into upper and lower reef domains with the upper domain exhibiting elevated platinum grades plus gold and copper enrichment extending from the adjacent base metal and gold horizon. This PGM upper horizon provides a higher grade polymetallic sub-layer within the Parks Reef mineralisation with an average true thickness of approximately 2.5m.

The base metal and gold horizon lies in the hanging wall immediately above the PGM horizon and extends up to the visually distinctive contact between the mafic and ultramafic lithologies with a true thickness between 1m and 10m and average thickness of 4m. The base metal and gold enrichment in this horizon is characterised by visible disseminated sulphides in the fresh mineralisation. As it occurs above the PGM horizon, this base metal and gold horizon would be mined in an open pit operation targeting the PGM horizon, potentially generating important revenue.

Refer Table 1 below for full details of the maiden Mineral Resource estimate which has been classified as Inferred in accordance with JORC (2012).

Table 1 – Inferred Mineral Resource for Parks Reef PGM Horizon

Horizon		Tonnes Mt	Pt g/t	Pd g/t	Au g/t	3E PGM g/t	Cu %	Ni %
PGM - Upper	Oxide	0.6	1.02	0.54	0.37	1.92	0.28	0.14
	Fresh	1.0	1.04	0.59	0.34	1.97	0.24	0.12
	Sub-total	1.6	1.03	0.57	0.35	1.95	0.26	0.13
PGM - Lower	Oxide	2.1	0.68	0.72	0.04	1.45	0.06	0.13
	Fresh	3.1	0.56	0.65	0.05	1.25	0.04	0.10
	Sub-total	5.2	0.60	0.68	0.05	1.33	0.05	0.11
PGM - Total	Oxide	2.7	0.76	0.68	0.12	1.56	0.11	0.13
	Fresh	4.1	0.67	0.63	0.12	1.42	0.09	0.10
	Total	6.8	0.71	0.65	0.12	1.48	0.10	0.12

Note small discrepancies may occur due to rounding

Table 2 - Inferred Mineral Resource for Parks Reef Base Metal-Gold Horizon

Horizon		Tonnes Mt	Pt g/t	Pd g/t	Au g/t	3E PGM g/t	Cu %	Ni %
Base Metal - Au	Oxide	1.0	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.24	0.23	0.11
	Fresh	2.0	0.05	0.04	0.16	0.25	0.26	0.11
	Total	3.0	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.25	0.25	0.11

Note small discrepancies may occur due to rounding

The Mineral Resource is based on drilling completed during Podium's maiden drilling program between March and May 2018 at the western end of Parks Reef. The drilling was undertaken over approximately 2.2km of the identified 15km strike length of Parks Reef for a total of 3,018m RC drilling in 34 drill holes and 161m DD drilling in 2 holes.

Mineralisation has been interpreted to a depth of approximately 225m and remains open at depth and to the east along strike. The Mineral Resource estimate has been limited to a depth of approximately 100m based on a preliminary assessment of a potential open-pit mining operation.

The reef is steeply dipping with the average true thickness of the overall mineralisation varying between 5m and 30m with an average width of approximately 16m.

Podium has recently completed a second drilling campaign over approximately 2km in the central zone of Parks Reef². Drill samples from this campaign are currently undergoing analysis with results to be released in the coming weeks and which may allow for a potential resource extension.

² Refer to Podium's ASX announcement released 20 September 2018

A plan and long section of the Mineral Resource within the identified extents of Parks Reef and highlighting the current drilling program is shown in Figure 1.

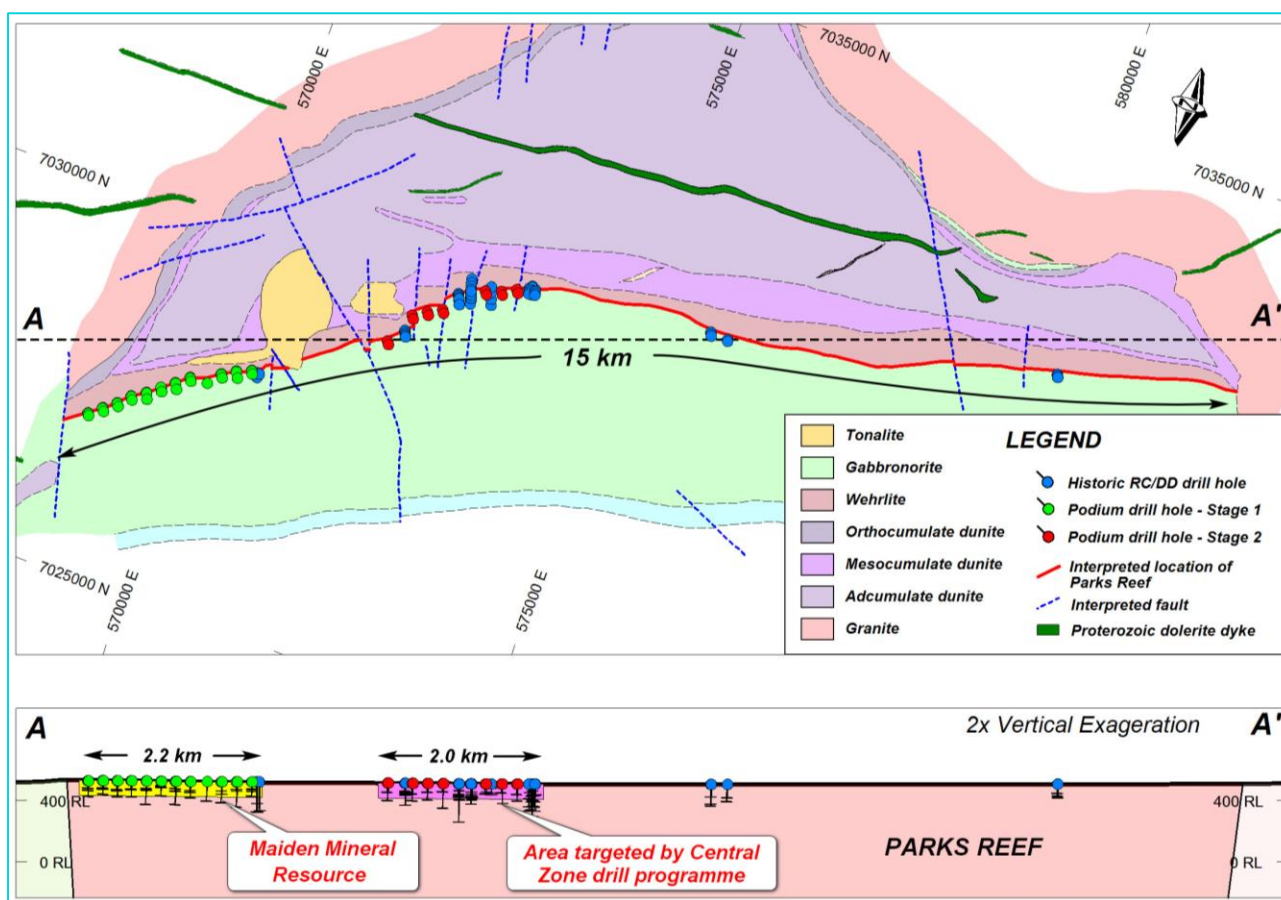


Figure 1 - Plan and Long Section of the Maiden Mineral Resource in Parks Reef

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Geology and mineralisation

The Weld Range Complex is located to the immediate northwest of the steeply-dipping Weld Range volcano-sedimentary succession, and hosts the only known occurrence of PGM mineralisation in the northern Murchison Province. The Weld Range Complex forms a discordant, recumbent, steeply-dipping lopolith up to 7km thick, confined by an overlying succession of jaspilite banded iron formation and dolerite sills to the south of the Gabanintha Formation.

The Weld Range Complex is divided into ultramafic and mafic to felsic end-members. The basal ultramafic member comprises rhythmically-layered, serpentinised peridotite composed of predominantly banded, high-magnesian, chromite-rich dunite with adcumulus texture likely derived from komatiitic magma in the mantle. The introduction of clinopyroxene at the top of the dunite has produced a circa 500m thick wehrlite layer and the upper part of the wehrlite contains the semi-continuous, sometimes pegmatoidal, Parks Reef PGM mineralisation, situated several metres below the upper or southern contact with the upper mafic to felsic member.

In the vicinity of the Parks Reef PGM mineralisation, the magmatic stratigraphy comprises a sequence of olivine–pyroxene bearing cumulates terminating very abruptly at the ultramafic-mafic contact with the cessation of olivine crystallisation and the first appearance of cumulus plagioclase in a leucocratic gabbroronrite. The mafic-ultramafic contact in the western portion of Parks Reef dips consistently at approximately 80° to the SSE. This boundary effectively defines the upper limit of the hangingwall base metal-Au zone of Parks Reef.

The interpretation of the base of oxidation and gabbroronrite-wehrlite contact was based largely on the geological logging, with the contact clearly identified in the RC chips.

For the PGM mineralisation the interpretation is primarily based on the assay data, using a combination of Pt, Pd, Cu and Au, along with the Pt:Pd ratio. The mineralisation has been interpreted as three zones as follows:

Base metal + Au zone: upper contact is the werhlite-gabbronorite contact

Upper PGM zone: upper contact based on nominal 0.5g/t 3E PGM threshold; lower contact based on 0.1% Cu, 0.3g/t Au and Pt:Pd ratio >1

Lower PGM zone: lower contact based on nominal 0.5g/t 3E PGM threshold

An example cross-section is shown in Figure 2.

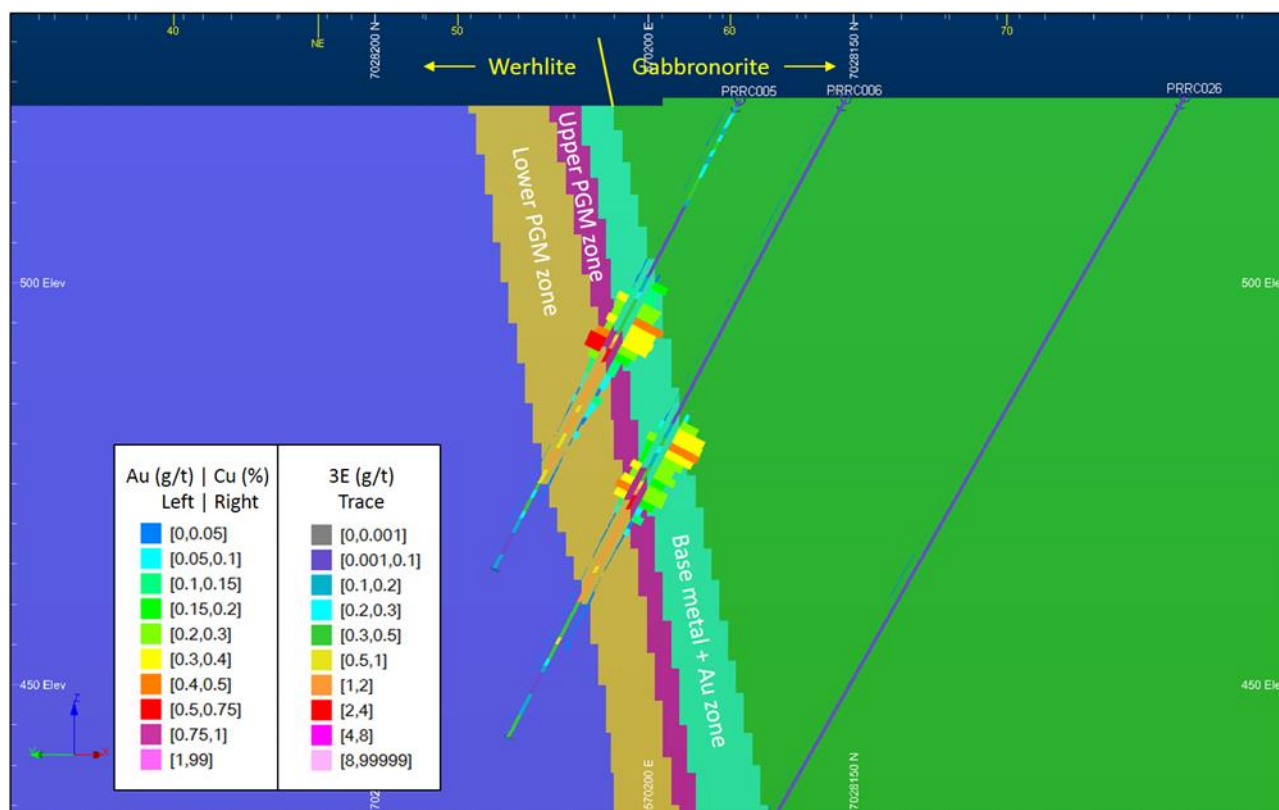


Figure 2 - Example NW-SE cross-section showing Parks Reef mineralisation interpretation

Drilling

The reef has been drilled based on a nominal 200m spacing along strike, with the drill sections orientated NW-SE. Drilling was conducted at 60 degrees towards the NW (bearing 325).

A total of 40 RC and diamond core drill holes have been drilled as at May 2018, totaling approximately 4,000m in length. The majority of the drilling is RC drilling which comprises some 75% of the drilled metres, with the remainder drilled using diamond core drilling. Initial drilling at Parks Reef commenced in the 1990s using rotary air blast (RAB) drilling. Diamond core (DD) drilling commenced in the mid-1990s by Sons of Gwalia (SoG), however the vast majority of the RC and DD drilling, approximately 80% of the drilled metres, was completed by Podium in the first half of 2018. Whilst the RAB drilling was used for exploration targeting and an aid to the geological interpretation, only RC and DD drilling was used for the resource estimate.

The drilling is summarised in Table 3.

Table 3 - Parks Reef drilling summary

Year	Hole type	Number of holes	Total length (m)
1993 to 1995	DD	4	818.9
2018	DD	2	160.9
2018	RC	34	3,018.0
	Total	40	3,997.8

Sampling and assay methodology

Samples from the 2018 RC drilling by Podium, which accounts for approximately 75% of the drilled metres, were collected using a static cone splitter mounted below the cyclone, with a butterfly valve used to dump the sample into the splitter. During the initial phase of the 2018 RC program, which comprised most of the shallow holes, calico samples were collected from the cone splitter for every metre of drilling and on completion of each hole, intervals where mineralisation was not anticipated were identified and these intervals were then composite sampled, typically over 5m intervals, using a 50mm diameter PVC pipe to “spear” diagonally across the bulk reject bag. Composite sampling was commonly located in the mafic horizon, although sometimes at the bottom of the hole also. During the deeper second phase of the 2018 RC program, 1m calico samples were not collected through the barren, hanging wall gabbronorite zone, instead, 5 m composite samples were taken by spearing until the visually very distinct mafic-ultramafic contact was encountered. At this point, drilling would be paused while the sampling regime was adapted to collect 1m calico samples directly from the cone splitter and to commence weighing combined bulk reject material and calico bags.

Where 1m samples were collected, a nominal 2kg to 4kg sample was collected for each metre in a numbered calico sample bag, with the remaining residue collected in numbered green plastic sample bags. Podium indicated that the water table was commonly intersected at depths of 40m to 65m downhole, but flow rates were exceptionally low and almost exclusively dry samples were collected. Cleaning of the cyclone was reportedly done by striking the body of the cyclone with a rubber hammer, which was employed frequently to minimise build-up in the cyclone. Samples, both calico and bulk reject were routinely weighed at the rig and the combined data recorded in the sample register. Within the ultramafic wehrlite, an average of 41kg (calico plus reject) was collected. Of the 281 speared composite samples collected, over 1,543m of drilling, only nine composites returned values that warranted submission of 1m splits to the laboratory.

Only minimal diamond drilling has been conducted. Diamond drilling by Podium in 2018 was completed primarily to twin RC holes, along with providing suitable samples for bulk density determination and detailed geological information. Diamond core from 2018 was half core sampled, with all core cutting and sampling conducted by Bureau Veritas.

Samples for the 2018 drilling were forwarded to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth for sample preparation and analysis. The Perth Bureau Veritas laboratory is NATA accredited for ISO17025.

Sample preparation comprises drying at 105°C followed by pulverising to P80 75µm using a chrome steel bowl and puck style pulveriser (LM2 or LM5). A sub-sample of approximately 100g was collected using a riffle splitter from the robotic pulveriser, and placed in numbered sample packets.

The Pt, Pd and Au assays were determined by Bureau Veritas using lead collection fire assaying with a 40g charge, followed by determination of the Pt, Pd and Au content by ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma – mass spectroscopy) with a detection limit of 1ppb. Selected pulps from holes PRRC001, PRRC002 and PRRC023 were submitted for a 25g nickel sulphide collection fire assay for Pt, Pd, Rh, Ru, Os and Ir, with ICP-MS used with a detection limit of 1ppb for all elements.

Base metal assays were conducted for all holes using lithium borate fusion with x-ray fluorescence spectrometry for Ni, Cu, Co, Fe, S, As, Mg, Ca, Si, Al, Mn, Zn, Cr and Cl. The detection limits for Cu and Ni are 10ppm and 100ppm respectively. For drill holes PRRC001 through PRRC004, PRRC023 and PRRC025 the fused bead was also analysed for Ce, La, Nb, Pb, Sm, Th, Ti, Y and Zr by laser ablation ICP-MS.

Quality assurance and quality control

No independent quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) was completed and/or documented for the diamond drilling conducted by SoG in the 1990s. This historical diamond drilling accounts for approximately 20% of the drilled metres comprising four holes at the eastern extremity of the resource model and is not considered material to the Mineral Resource estimate.

For the drilling conducted by Podium in 2018, standards, certified blanks and field duplicates were inserted into the sample batches to monitor the analytical accuracy and precision of the sampling, with the objective being to include the QC samples within the mineralised interval where possible.

Two diamond core holes (PRDD001 and PRDD002) were drilled as twins of RC drill holes PRRC002 and PRRC023, with the twinned holes estimated to be approximately 1.5m away from the original RC hole at the mineralised intersections. Visual analysis of the twinned holes (RC vs DD) demonstrated a high degree of compatibility between the two sample types with no evidence of any significant grade bias due to drilling method. The geological logging of the RC holes was also verified by the diamond drill holes.

Data analysis

The sample data was coded within the mineralisation wireframes along with the oxidation surfaces. Compositing was completed within the geological domains based on a 1m downhole compositing interval within the mineralised domains. Due to composite sampling within the surrounding host rocks, a 6m compositing interval was used outside the mineralised domains. Variable length compositing was used to ensure that no residuals were created.

Variograms were generated to assess the spatial continuity of the various elements (Pt, Pd, Au, Cu and Ni) and as inputs to the kriging algorithm used to interpolate grades. Snowden Supervisor software was used to generate and model the variograms for each element within each mineralised domain. The major direction (direction of maximum continuity) was

oriented along strike with the intermediate (semi-major) direction oriented downdip and the minor direction oriented orthogonal to the dip plane. The variograms show nugget effects of approximately 5% to 15% of the total variance and ranges of 200m to 250m in the direction of maximum continuity (i.e. along strike), which essentially corresponds to the current drill spacing.

Due to the moderate degree of skewness displayed by the Au grade distribution within the lower PGM domain, a top cut of 0.8g/t Au was applied to the composite grades to prevent overestimation and smearing of the relatively high Au values (when compared to the majority of the composites) into the surrounding block estimates. No other top-cuts were required for the mineralised domains.

Bulk density

Bulk density measurements were completed in 2018 at the Bureau Veritas laboratory on 10cm pieces of HQ3 diamond drill core from drill holes PRDD001 and PRDD002. A total of 29 samples were measured. The bulk density was measured by Bureau Veritas using water immersion methods with plastic wrap. In Snowden's experience, plastic wrapping tends to underestimate the bulk density and wax coating is the preferred method for determining the bulk density.

Block model and grade estimation

A block model was constructed based on a parent block size of 100m E by 5m N by 5m RL. Due to the orientation of the mineralisation, a circa 40 degree rotation (around the Z axis) was applied to rotate the blocks into the dominant strike orientation of the mineralisation. A minimum sub-block size of 4m E by 1m N by 1m RL was used to ensure adequate volume resolution. The chosen parent block size is based on the nominal drill hole spacing along with consideration of the geometry of the mineralisation and the results of the grade continuity analysis. The block model was coded with the mineralisation and rock type wireframes along with the oxidation state.

Snowden estimated Pt, Pd, Au, Cu and Ni grades using ordinary block kriging (parent cell estimates) using Datamine Studio RM software. Due to minor variations in the dip and strike of the mineralised reef, dynamic anisotropy was used to locally adjust the orientation of the search ellipse and variogram models. The initial search ellipse of 250m along strike by 50m down dip by 40m across strike was defined based on the results of the variography and assessment of the data coverage. A minimum of eight and maximum of 20 composites was used for the initial search pass, with no more than four composites per drill hole. The second search pass utilised double the search ellipse radii (i.e. 500m by 100m by 80m) with a minimum of eight and a maximum of 20 composites. For the third search pass the search ellipse radii were tripled (i.e. 750m by 150m by 120m) and the minimum number of composites reduced to two. Blocks not estimated after the third search pass were assigned the mean grade of the domain.

The block grade estimates were validated using:

- Visual comparison of block grade estimates and the input drill hole composites
- Global comparison of the average composite (naïve and declustered) and estimated block grades
- Moving window averages comparing the mean block grades to the composites.

The conclusions from the model validation work are as follows:

- Visual comparison of the model grades and the corresponding drill hole grades shows a good correlation and trends observed in the drilling are honoured in the block estimates.
- A comparison of the global drill hole mean grades with the mean grade of the block model estimate (for each domain) shows that the block model mean grades are typically within 5% to 10% of the drill hole means for the majority of elements, which is a good outcome.
- With the exception of the poorly sampled regions at depth, the grade trend plots show a reasonable correlation between the patterns in the block model grades compared with the drill hole grades.

Mineral Resource classification and reporting

The October 2018 Park Reef Mineral Resource estimate was classified and reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code, 2012).

The Mineral Resource has been classified as an Inferred Resource due to the relatively wide drill spacing along strike. The Mineral Resource has been limited to above 425m RL (an approximate vertical depth of 100m below surface). Snowden generated a pit optimisation which showed potential open-pit mining to a depth of 100m below surface. Mineralisation below this level, in Snowden's opinion, requires further study to assess potential extraction by underground mining and demonstrate reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

Extrapolation beyond the drilling along strike is limited to approximately 100m (i.e. half the drill section spacing). The Inferred Resource is extrapolated approximately 30m below the drilling in some sections.

Metallurgical testwork of Parks Reef mineralisation is considered to be at an early stage. Initial results of bench scale metallurgical testwork by Mintek in South Africa, with supervision by DRA Pacific Pty Ltd show:

- Sighter flotation testwork on targeted primary sulphide mineralisation in Parks Reef shows similarities to Southern African sulphide PGM ores (e.g. Platreef ores from South Africa and Great Dyke ores from Zimbabwe). PGM recovery of 71% and Cu recovery of 69% was reported from a rougher flotation test, with a cleaner test achieving grades of 58g/t 3E PGM and 5% Cu. The rougher test is considered to be indicative of overall recovery potential while the open circuit cleaner tests are indicative of potential concentrate grades. The PGM recovery was increased to 81% with the addition of a secondary rougher stage and finer grind.
- Oxide mineralisation has shown potential to respond to flotation with PGM recoveries between 44% and 48% achieved in rougher flotation tests, which is in line with similar South African ores. However, a second oxide sample was shown to have minimal free floating PGMs.

Podium are currently assessing alternative processing options, including leaching methods with potential to recover PGMs, gold and base metals.

The cut-off grades applied for the reporting are based on the pit optimisation carried out by Snowden. Snowden notes that the sensitivity of the Mineral Resource for the PGM horizons to the reporting cut-off grade is minimal at cut-offs below 0.8g/t 3E PGM.

– ENDS –

About Podium Minerals

Podium Minerals Limited is an ASX listed exploration and resources development company focused on platinum group metals, gold and nickel-copper sulphides.

Our core projects are located within our mining leases covering an area of 77km² over the entire Weld Range Complex in the Mid West Region of Western Australia. The unique geology of our mining leases includes a 15km strike of identified near surface PGM-Au mineralisation in Parks Reef.

We are targeting high value metals with strong market fundamentals and growth prospects with a strategy to rapidly develop an alternative supply of PGMs to the world market.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Parks Reef Mineral Resource estimate is based on information compiled by John Graindorge who is a Chartered Professional (Geology) and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity to which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". John Graindorge is a full-time employee of Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Pty Ltd and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC (2012) Table 1 – Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration results are based on 1 m samples from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling, with 4 m to 6 m composite samples used outside the mineralisation. An average sample size of 2-4 kg was collected from RC drilling and sent for PGM analysis by lead collection fire assay with a 40 g charge and base metals by XRF. All samples were submitted for primary PGM and base metal analysis (Pt, Pd, Au, Cu and Ni), with select samples submitted for full PGM analysis (Ni-sulphide collection fire assay). One or two certified blank samples, certified reference material (standard) samples and field duplicate samples were inserted into the sample sequence for each hole, within or close to the interpreted mineralised interval. All diamond drill holes were triple tubed with half core used for QAQC purposes and whole core used for metallurgical or geotechnical test work.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was completed using RC percussion of nominally 140 mm or 146 mm (5.5 in or 5.75 in) diameter utilising a face sampling hammer button bit for the holes prefixed PRRC and HQ3 diamond core drilling for the holes prefixed PRDD. Two HQ diamond holes, PRDD001 and PRDD002, were drilled to twin RC holes PRRC002 and PRRC023. Triple tube drilling was used to maximise core recovery. Minimal ground water was encountered with the RC drilling and all samples were collected dry.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample quality and recovery of both RC and diamond drilling was continuously monitored during drilling to ensure that samples were representative and recoveries maximised. RC samples within the ultramafic wehrlite were weighed at the drill rig, including the 1 m calico sample along with the bulk reject which was collected in a green plastic sample bag. RC sample recovery was then estimated based on the combined sample weight and assumed values for the hole diameter, moisture and bulk density. Based on these assumptions the average sample recovery of the RC drilling was estimated to be 74%, with an average of 83% recovery in the unoxidised wehrlite. Poorer recoveries are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>noted in the oxidised zone, however this may be due to incorrect bulk density and moisture assumptions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core recoveries are routinely logged and recorded in the database as a measure of length of core recovered versus the depth drilled. The global length weighted average core recovery is 92%, with an average of 99.5% core recovery in the fresh (i.e. below the base of oxidation). There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. Results of two diamond twin holes indicate that there is no bias in the RC assays compared to the diamond core assays.
Logging	<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"> Detailed geological logging of all RC and diamond holes captured various qualitative parameters such as rock type, mineralogy, colour, texture and oxidation. RC holes were logged at 1 m intervals. All diamond core has been photographed. All intervals were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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 drilling samples are collected in pre-labelled bags via a cone splitter mounted directly below the cyclone. A butterfly style valve is used to dump the sample from the cyclone into the splitter. Almost all samples were collected from the rig as dry samples. Composite samples of 4 m to 6 m in length within the unmineralised hangingwall were generated by spearing from the bulk reject bag. Where the composite sample returned an anomalous value, the 1 m calico samples from the cone splitter were submitted. Of 281 speared composite samples collected only 9 composites returned values that warranted submission of the 1 m splits to the laboratory. Diamond core was half core sampled. At the laboratory the samples are sorted, dried at 105°C and weighed. They are crushed and a 2.5 kg split taken using a riffle splitter, then pulverised in either a LM2 or LM5 to P₈₀ 75 µm. Field duplicates were taken at a rate of 1 per 26 original samples in the same manner as the original sample. Field standards (commercial pulp CRM's sourced from Ore Research and Exploration Pty Ltd) were inserted at a rate of approximately 1 per 26 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal laboratory duplicates and standards were also used as quality control measures at different sub-sampling stages. No significant issues have been identified. No formal analysis of sample size versus grain size has been undertaken, however, the sampling techniques employed are standard industry practice. Samples from the 2018 drilling were forwarded to the Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd laboratory in Perth, Western Australia for sample preparation and analysis. The Bureau Veritas laboratory is NATA accredited for ISO17025. All samples were analysed via lead collection fire assay with a 40 g charge. The Pt, Pd and Au grade was determined by ICP-MS with a detection limit of 1 ppb. Additional multi-element analysis by lithium borate fusion with x-ray fluorescence spectrometry for all mineralised samples for Ni, Cu, Co, Fe, S, As, Mg, Ca, Si, Al, Mn, Zn, Cr and Cl. For drill holes PRRC001 to PRRC004, PRRC023 and PRRC025 the fused bead was also analysed for Ce, La, Nb, Pb, Sm, Th, Ti, Y and Zr by laser ablation ICP-MS. Additionally, selected pulps from holes PRRC001, PRRC002 and PRRC023 were submitted for a 25g Ni-sulphide collection fire assay for Pt, Pd, Rh, Ru, Os and Ir. All assay methods used are considered total assay techniques. A portable XRF (pXRF) unit was used during the drilling to determine the start of the mineralisation, which is distinguished by a marked spike in Cu; however, pXRF results have not been included in the resource estimate. No independent quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) was completed and/or documented for the diamond drilling conducted by SoG in the 1990s. This historical diamond drilling accounts for less than 1% of the drilled metres and is not considered material to the Mineral Resource estimate. For the 2018 RC drilling, field duplicates were taken at a rate of 1 per 26 samples in the same manner as the original sample, directly from the rig-mounted splitter. Standards were inserted by POD into the RC sample batches at a nominal rate of 1 per 26 samples. Commercial pulp standards were sourced from Ore Research and Exploration Pty Ltd (OREAS series standards), with a range

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>of grades from approximately 0.20 g/t Pt up to 1.76 g/t Pt, 0.13 g/t Pd up to 0.85 g/t Pd, and 0.16 g/t Au up to 0.2 g/t Au.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assay results of the pulp standards show most of results fall within acceptable tolerance limits and no material bias is evident. Field duplicates show a high level of precision has been achieved for Pt, Pd and Au.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections have not been independently verified. Two diamond core holes were drilled as twins of RC drill holes, with the twinned holes estimated to be approximately 1.5 m apart at the mineralised intersections. Visual analysis of twinned holes (RC vs DD) demonstrated a high degree of compatibility between the two sample types with no evidence of any significant grade bias due to drilling method. The geological logging of the RC holes was also verified by the diamond drill holes. No adjustments were made to the data, other than converting ppb to ppm (g/t) by dividing by 1,000 and converting ppm to % by dividing by 10,000.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grid system used is GDA94 Zone 50. Drill hole collar locations have been surveyed by a licenced surveyor using a TopCon Hiper V GNSS system using Real Time Kinematic GPS (RTKGPS). Due to magnetic interference, downhole survey information was collected using a gyroscope, with measurements taken at approximately 25 m to 30 m intervals downhole. The topographic surface is based on a GeoTEM survey conducted in 2004. The precision of the topographic surface is not known, but matches the surveyed drill hole collar points well. Given the flat nature of the terrain and early stage of the project, the topographic surface is considered to be reasonable.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes were drilled based on sections of 200m spacing along strike, with holes drilled 10m to 80m apart on section (i.e. down dip). The sections are oriented approximately NNW-SSE. This level of drill spacing is sufficient for this style of mineralisation to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity to support Mineral Resource classification. Within the mineralised zone, 1 m samples were collected. Composite samples of 4 m to 6 m intervals were collected in the hangingwall gabbro.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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"> • Holes were drilled at approximately 60 degrees towards the NNW. The location and orientation of the Parks Reef drilling is appropriate given the strike and morphology of the reef, which strikes between azimuth 055° and 080° and dips approximately 80 degrees to the south. • Drilling is oriented approximately orthogonal to the mineralisation and as such, the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of the mineralisation is not considered to have introduced any sampling bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples to be submitted to the laboratory were bagged into white polyweave bags (5 samples/bag) with sample number range clearly marked and the tops wire tied. These samples were driven to the Toll Ipec depot in Cue by the project manager and loaded into bulka bags for transport to Bureau Veritas lab in Perth. Bulka bags were closed and tied at the top and the lifting points wire tied together. Photos of the dispatch sheet and consignment note were emailed to the laboratory and the original dispatch sheet included in the consignment. The samples were transported overnight to Perth. • The Company has no reason to believe that sample security poses a material risk to the integrity of the assay data.
Audits or reviews	<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 formal audits or reviews have been undertaken. • As part of the Mineral Resource estimation, Snowden reviewed the documented practices employed by Podium with respect to the RC drilling, sampling, assaying and QAQC, and believes that the processes are appropriate and that the data is of a good quality and suitable for use in Mineral Resource estimation.

JORC (2012) Table 1 – Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All of the tenements covering the Weld Range Complex (WRC) have been granted. • The Company does not currently have any access and compensation agreements in place with the pastoral lessees. • In respect of the Company's Western Australian tenements, the Company has divested the Oxide Mining Rights pursuant to a Mining Rights Deed to Ausinox Pty Ltd (Ausinox), a wholly owned subsidiary of EV Metals Group plc. The Oxide Mining Rights allow Ausinox to explore for and mine Oxide Minerals with Oxide Minerals summarised as minerals in the oxide zone (from surface to a depth of 50m or the base of weathering or oxidation of fresh rock, whichever is the greater) and all minerals in an oxide form wherever occurring but which excludes all sulphide minerals and PGM where the definition of PGM includes all platinum group metals and all gold, silver and base metals contained in, associated with or within 10 meters of minerals containing any platinum group metals but excludes chromium and all metals other than platinum group metals in the currently defined oxide resources. • The Company retains the Sulphide Mining Rights, which gives the Company the right to explore for and mine Sulphide Minerals pursuant to the Mining Rights Deed with Ausinox. Sulphide Minerals are those minerals that are not Oxide Minerals and includes all sulphide minerals and all PGM irrespective of depth and oxidation state where the definition of PGM includes all platinum group metals and all gold, silver and base metals contained in, associated with or within 10 meters of minerals containing any platinum group metals but excludes chromium and all metals other than platinum group metals in the currently defined oxide resources. • For further information see the Solicitor's Report in the Company's prospectus released to ASX on 27 February 2018 and the amendments described in the Company's ASX announcement dated 19 June 2018.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The WRC was initially prospected by International Nickel Australia Ltd in 1969 to 1970. Australian Consolidated Minerals NL drilled in the area in 1970 to 1971 and subsequently entered a joint venture with Dampier Mining Company Limited to investigate the area in 1972 to 1973. Approximately 4,500 m of rotary air blast (RAB) and percussion drilling was completed during this early phase, together with ground and airborne magnetics, line clearing, geological mapping and petrological studies. Conzinc Riotinto

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>Australia Limited (CRA) briefly investigated the area during 1976 to 1977, taking an interest in elevated chromium values in the nickel laterite, but concluding at the time that it was not recoverable as chromite.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1990, geologists recognised gabbroic rocks in the upper levels of the WRC, allowing for model comparisons with other ultramafic-mafic intrusive bodies. Weak copper mineralisation identified by BHP in the 1970s was revisited and vertical RAB drilling intersected significant supergene and primary PGM mineralisation within Parks Reef. Extensive RAB, reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling was completed between 1990 and 1995 to examine supergene Pt-Pd-Au mineralisation. Little attention was given to primary sulphide mineralisation, with 25 holes testing the Parks Reef below 40 m depth, to a maximum depth of 200 m. Pilbara Nickel's (1999 to 2000) focus was the nickel laterite and it carried out a program of approximately 17,000 m of shallow RC drilling to infill previous drilling and to estimate nickel-cobalt resources. Pilbara Nickel also embarked on bedrock studies of the WRC to consider the nickel sulphide, chromium and PGM potential. In 2009, Snowden completed an independent technical review of the WRC and updated estimates of laterite Mineral Resources. A compilation of historic metallurgical data was completed. Snowden's work involved a validation of 60,040 m of historic drilling and 23,779 assays with quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) checks, where possible. <p>The WRC corresponds to the basal part of the Gnanagooragoo Igneous Complex and forms a discordant, steeply-dipping lopolith, up to 7 km thick, confined by an overlying succession of jaspilite and dolerite sills of the Madoonga Formation to the south. The WRC is divided into ultramafic and mafic end-members.</p> <p>Parks Reef is situated 10m to 20m below the upper or southern contact with the upper mafic member. In the vicinity of the Parks Reef PGM mineralisation, the magmatic stratigraphy comprises a sequence of olivine-pyroxene bearing cumulates terminating very abruptly at the ultramafic-mafic contact with the cessation of olivine crystallisation and the first appearance of cumulus plagioclase in a leucocratic gabbro. The mafic-ultramafic contact in the western portion of Parks Reef dips consistently at approximately 80° to the SSE. This boundary effectively defines the upper limit of the hangingwall Cu-Au zone of Parks Reef.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Parks Reef mineralisation displays a generalised pattern in the western sector that can be described from the mafic-ultramafic contact downwards as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <u>Hangingwall Cu-Au zone.</u> An olivine dominant, high MgO wehrlite, with minimal clinopyroxene, 1-3% disseminated chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-pentlandite. 1-8m true thickness. Bounded at the top by very sharp contact to gabbro-norite and lower boundary defined analytically as $>0.5 \text{ g/t } 3E^3$. Cu content up to 0.5% and Au content increasing downward to maximum on or near the lower boundary. – <u>Hangingwall high-grade PGM-Au zone.</u> A 1-4 m true thickness higher grade (typically $>2 \text{ g/t } 3E$) zone. The upper boundary commonly coincides with the highest Au grades in the reef, in places exceeding 1 g/t, and may overlap with the lower limit of elevated Cu values from the Hangingwall Cu-Au Zone. Sulphide concentrations are low, except at the very top of the zone. Pt:Pd ratio is >1. – <u>Mid-reef medium grade PGM zone.</u> A 3-8m true thickness zone of intermediate PGM concentrations, typically slightly greater than 1 g/t 3E. Cu-Au grades are insignificant and Pt:Pd ratio is generally <1. – <u>Footwall high grade PGM zone.</u> A 0-3 m true thickness wehrlite hosted sub-layer at the base of the reef, with elevated PGM grades, including Rh, Ru, Os and Ir, and Pt:Pd ratio >1. No visible sulphides or Cu-Au mineralisation. The lower contact is defined by a 0.5 g/t 3E threshold. This zone is relatively discontinuous and is not always present. – Low grade ($\sim 0.5 \text{ g/t } 3E$) PGM mineralisation occurs below the Parks Reef as described above, but is only recognised in some drill holes. Pt+Pd mineralisation at grades of 0.2 g/t to 0.6 g/t frequently continues from the base of the footwall high grade PGM zone for up to 20 m or may occur as an isolated zone of weakly elevated Pt+Pd, located 10-15m below the footwall high grade PGM zone. • Oxidation extends from the surface to a vertical depth of approximately 30m at the eastern end of the resource area to more than 50m in the west, with the ultramafic lithologies showing consistently deeper oxidation than the mafic hangingwall rocks.

³ 3E = Pt (g/t) + Pd (g/t) + Au (g/t)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant Exploration Results were released in the following ASX announcements by Podium which include details and supporting JORC Reporting Tables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Drill results show continuity of thick PGM mineralisation with high grade sub-layering: 27 April 2018 – Deeper drilling shows thick PGM mineralisation in Parks Reef open at depth: 17 May 2018 – Copper, nickel and cobalt results advances polymetallic potential of Parks Reef: 28 August 2018
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant Exploration Results were released in the following ASX announcements by Podium which include details and supporting JORC Reporting Tables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Drill results show continuity of thick PGM mineralisation with high grade sub-layering: 27 April 2018 – Deeper drilling shows thick PGM mineralisation in Parks Reef open at depth: 17 May 2018 – Copper, nickel and cobalt results advances polymetallic potential of Parks Reef: 28 August 2018
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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’).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The true width of mineralisation is estimated to be approximately 65% of the reported downhole intercept lengths, assuming the Reef dips 80 degrees south-southeast and the drilling is inclined 60 degrees north-northwest.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to figures in main summary.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No exploration results being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No exploration results being reported. Outcropping hangingwall gabbro-norites, while limited, supports the geological interpretation in these areas.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infill drilling, including both along strike and at depth, across the defined Mineral Resource for Parks Reef will be required in future to improve confidence and for additional metallurgical testwork. The current Parks Reef Mineral Resource area comprises approximately 2.2 km of strike length, with the known strike length of Parks Reef, based on historical drilling (mainly RAB), being a total of some 15 km.

JORC (2012) Table 1 – Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A geological log of each hole was recoded at site onto paper and data entered each evening, together with data from the sample register. The drill hole data is currently stored in an SQL database and managed using Datashed™ exploration data management software. The data was validated briefly during importation of the drill hole data for the resource estimate. No errors were identified.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Snowden Principal Consultant, John Graindorge, visited the site on the 5th and 6th April 2018, observing the outcropping gabbro-norite and general site layout, along with RC drill cuttings from 2018 drilling. At the time of the site visit, no drilling was taking place due to a rig breakdown, however a video of the drilling and sampling was provided to Snowden.
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gabbro-norite-wehrlite contact was interpreted as a wireframe surface based on the geological logging and geochemical characteristics (e.g. marked increase in Cu content). For the PGM mineralisation, which is difficult to visually identify in the drilling, the interpretation is primarily based on the assay data, using a combination of Pt, Pd, Cu and Au, along with the Pt:Pd ratio. The mineralisation has been interpreted as three zones as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Base metal + Au zone: upper contact is the wehrlite-gabbro-norite contact Upper PGM zone: upper contact based on nominal 0.5 g/t 3E threshold; lower contact based on 0.1% Cu, 0.3 g/t Au and Pt:Pd ratio >1 Lower PGM zone: lower contact based on nominal 0.5 g/t 3E threshold (equivalent to the combined mid-reef medium grade PGM zone and footwall high grade PGM zone) The base of oxidation surface was interpreted based on the geological logging. The mineralisation wireframe and gabbro-norite-wehrlite contact were treated as hard boundaries for estimation, while the oxidation surface was treated as a soft boundary. Alternative interpretations are unlikely to have a material impact on the global resource volumes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Parks Reef mineralisation occurs over a total strike length of around 15 km, striking broadly ENE-WSW and dipping steeply (80°) towards the SSE. The Mineral Resource covers the western end of the Parks Reef PGM mineralisation for approximately 2.2 km of strike. The true thickness of the Parks Reef PGM mineralisation averages approximately 12 m, varying from approximately 10 m to 15 m thick. Overlying this PGM zone is a 5 m to 10 m thick zone of Cu-Ni mineralisation. The mineralisation has been interpreted to a depth of around 225 m below surface, however the Mineral Resource is limited to only the top 100 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.</i> <i>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</i> <i>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</i> <i>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</i> <i>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</i> <i>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</i> <i>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</i> <i>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</i> <i>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</i> <i>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Block model constructed using a parent block size of 100 mE by 5 mN by 5 mRL. Due to the narrow nature and orientation of the mineralisation, the block model was rotated to align the X-axis with the strike orientation. The block size is based on half the nominal drill hole spacing along with an assessment of the grade continuity. Grades were estimated using ordinary kriging parent cell estimation for Pt, Pd, Au, Cu and Ni. There is currently insufficient data to estimate Rh, Os, or Ir. A top-cut of 0.8 g/t Au was applied to the lower PGM zone. No other top-cuts were required within the mineralised domains. Grade estimation was completed using Datamine Studio RM software. Due to slight changes in the geometry of the mineralisation, dynamic anisotropy was used to locally adjust the variogram and search ellipse orientation. Search ellipse ranges were based on the results of the variography along with consideration of the drill hole spacing, with the same search neighbourhood parameters used for all elements to maintain the metal balance and correlations between elements. A three-pass search strategy was used (i.e. if initial search criteria are not met, an expanded search ellipse is used). A minimum of 8 and maximum of 20 composites was used for the initial search pass, with no more than four composites per drill hole. A combined 3E grade was calculated using the estimated Pt, Pd and Au block grades, where $3E (g/t) = Pt (g/t) + Pd (g/t) + Au (g/t)$. Grade estimates were validated against the input drill hole composites (globally and using grade trend plots) and show a reasonable comparison. There is no operating mine and no production data is currently available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All tonnages have been estimated as dry tonnages.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mineral Resource for Parks Reef has been reported above a 1 g/t 3E cut-off grade, based on the assumption that it will likely be mined using open-pit methods.
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mining of the deposit is assumed to use conventional drill and blast open cut mining methods, with limited selectivity.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metallurgical testwork is considered to be at an early stage. Initial results from bench scale metallurgical testwork show: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sighter flotation testwork on targeted primary sulphide mineralisation in Parks Reef shows similarities to Southern African sulphide PGM ores. PGM recovery of 71% and Cu recovery of 69% was reported from a rougher flotation test, with a cleaner test achieving grades of 58 g/t 3E and 5% Cu. The rougher test is considered to be indicative of overall recovery potential while the open circuit cleaner tests indicative of potential concentrate grades. The PGM recovery was increased to 81% with the addition of a secondary rougher stage and finer grind. Oxide mineralisation has shown potential to respond to flotation with PGM recoveries of 44% and 48% achieved in rougher flotation tests, which is in line with similar South African ores. However, a second oxide sample was shown to have minimal free floating PGMs. Flotation testwork is ongoing and Podium are currently assessing alternative processing options, including leaching methods with potential to recover PGMs, gold and base metals.
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that mine waste and tailings can be stored on site, however no environmental or mining studies have been conducted at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary													
	<i>should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</i>														
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</i> <i>The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vughs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</i> <i>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk density (dry) measurements at Parks Reef are limited to the two diamond drill holes completed in 2018. Measurements were conducted by Bureau Veritas using water immersion techniques with plastic wrap. A total of 29 bulk density measurements have been collected. Global average bulk density values were assigned to the model blocks based on the geological domain as per the table below: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Unit</th> <th>Oxidation</th> <th>Assigned bulk density (t/m³)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Granodiorite</td> <td>Oxidised</td> <td>2.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fresh</td> <td>2.94</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Wehrlite</td> <td>Oxidised</td> <td>2.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fresh</td> <td>2.94</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Unit	Oxidation	Assigned bulk density (t/m ³)	Granodiorite	Oxidised	2.40	Fresh	2.94	Wehrlite	Oxidised	2.40	Fresh	2.94
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Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</i> <i>Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).</i> <i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mineral Resource has been classified as an Inferred Resource due to the relatively wide drill spacing along strike. The Mineral Resource has been limited to above 425 mRL (an approximate vertical depth of 100 m below surface). Snowden generated a pit optimisation which showed potential open-pit mining to a depth of 100 m below surface. Mineralisation below this level, in Snowden's opinion, requires further study to assess potential extraction by underground mining and demonstrate reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. Extrapolation beyond the drilling along strike is limited to approximately 100 m (i.e. half the drill section spacing). The Inferred Resource is extrapolated approximately 30 m below the drilling in some sections. The Mineral Resource classification appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person. 													
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mineral Resource estimate has been peer reviewed as part of Snowden's standard internal peer review process. Snowden is not aware of any external reviews of the Parks Reef Mineral Resource estimate. 													

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</i> • <i>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</i> • <i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mineral Resource has been validated both globally and locally against the input composite data. Given the relatively sparse data at this stage of the project, the Inferred Resource estimate is considered to be globally accurate. Closer spaced drilling is required to improve the confidence of the short-range grade continuity. • No production data is available for comparison with the Mineral Resource estimate at this stage.