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ASX RELEASE

Pivotal acquisition increases Platina's gold footprint in Western Australia

Platina Resources Limited (ASX: PGM) has significantly strengthened its Western Australian gold presence, signing a conditional binding term sheet with Sangold Resources Pty Ltd (Sangold) to acquire 100% of the advanced, high-grade, near-surface Brimstone Gold Project, 40 km north-east of Kalgoorlie.

Platina's pivotal acquisition also includes full ownership of the nearby Beete, and Binti Binti gold projects (*see Figure 1 overleaf*).

Platina Managing Director, Mr Corey Nolan, said the 277km^2 tenement package will add critical mass to the company's Western Australian gold portfolio at a low acquisition cost in world-class gold districts.

"Brimstone is an advanced stage exploration project with immense appeal given the previously defined broad widths and high-grade gold assay results from numerous holes drilled across the tenement package. This historical work has never been followed up with a systematic exploration campaign, and therein lies the opportunity," Mr Nolan said.

"Brimstone includes six separate walk-up drill targets, including the Garibaldi prospect, which includes a historical drill intersection of **55m @ 2.07 g/t Au** *and the Jammie Dodger prospect, which includes a historical drill intersection of* ***22m @ 1.96g/t Au****, both of which remain open in all directions.*

"The Beete and Binti Binti projects are both located in proven mineralised provinces, with the Historical Beete Gold Mine situated inside the tenure under option.

"This new ground has the capacity to generate significant exploration results in the near term and will result in a solid pipeline of positive news flow over the next 12 to 24 months," he said.

A Programs of Works application has been submitted to the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) and Heritage Survey clearances have been obtained for M27/501 at Garibaldi. Mr Nolan said post completion of the transaction, the Company's top priority would be to immediately apply for further permitting at the Brimstone Project, which had potential to progress quickly towards a mineral resource estimate.

Brimstone is located 42 km from Kalgoorlie, a region well-endowed with infrastructure, gold processing plants, and nearby gold mines including, Penny's Find and Kanowna Belle.

The acquisition of Sangold Resources Pty Ltd, remains subject to a due diligence and exclusivity period as well as a number of other conditions precedent which must be satisfied by 31 October 2022. The Company is intending to complete a capital raising to fund the ongoing development of its asset portfolio. A reverse circulation drilling program is due to commence at the Company's Xanadu Gold Project towards the end of August, while the results of a recent Challa air-core drilling are pending.

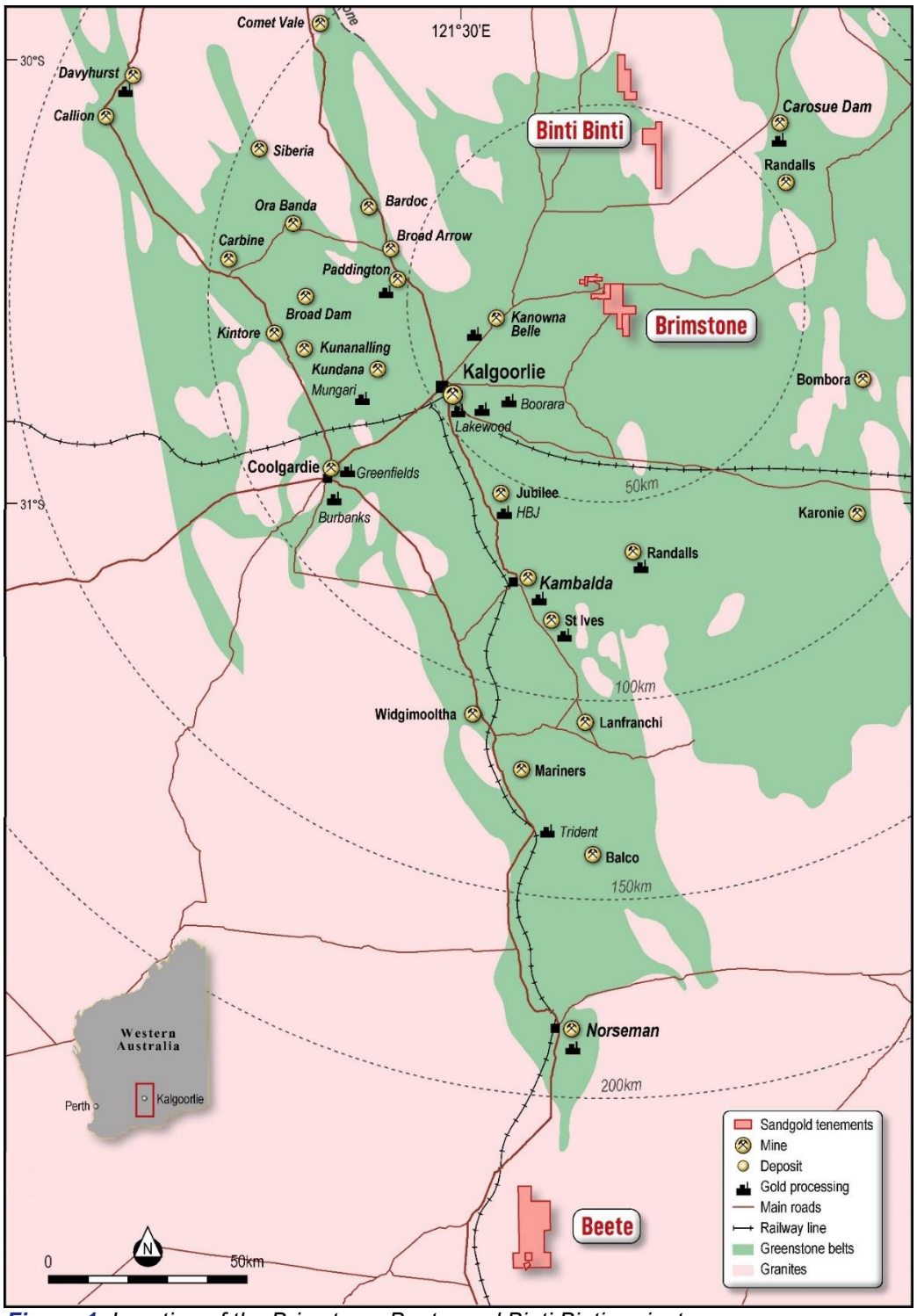

Figure 1: *Location of the Brimstone, Beete, and Binti Binti projects*

PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

Brimstone Gold Project

Brimstone covers 70km^2 and is an advanced, high-grade, near-surface project located 40km north-east of Kalgoorlie, 27km and 2.5km from Kanowna Belle and Penny's Find gold deposits, respectively. Interpreted geological structures cover up to 10km of strike length of mineralisation on highly prospective greenstone rocks.

Within the Brimstone project, the Garibaldi area is a highly mineralised mining lease, open in all directions. Prior drilling intercepted broad high-grade gold mineralisation, including:

- 22m @ 4.55g/t from 18m incl. 11m @ 8.48g/t from 20m (GFRC016)
- 18m @ 6.70g/t from 36m incl. 9m @ 12.68g/t from 37m (GC5-4)
- 55m @ 2.07g/t from 43m (GFRC032)
- 34m @ 2.80g/t from 34m incl. 7m @ 10.65g/t from 48m (GFRC002)
- 23m @ 1.40g/t from 25m (GFRC063)
- 25m @ 1.33g/t from 28m (GFRC028)

Drilling 700m west of Garibaldi, includes:

- 8m @ 2.68g/t from 12m incl. 4m @ 5.2g/t from 12m (G35)
- 1m @ 4.2g/t from 12m (EOH) (G43)
- 8m @ 1.44g/t from 28m incl. 4m @ 2.75g/t from 32m (G23)
- 16m @ 1.18g/t from 17m incl. 4m @ 2.43g/t from 20m (GBR109)

Historical drill hole gold intercepts at other Brimstone prospects (Lapage/Jammie Dodger), include:

- 22m @ 1.96g/t Au from 36m incl. 11m @ 3.56g/t Au from 40m (JDR004)
- 20m @ 1.96g/t from 25m incl. 6m @ 4.41g/t from 38m (IQAC0178)

Historical drill hole Au intercepts at Eastern Workings, include:

- 3m @ 6.6g/t from 48m (EOH) (DG33)
- 12m @ 1.49g/t from 0m incl. 4m @ 4.05g/t from 4m (RRB09-01)

Beete Gold Project

The Beete Exploration Licence is located 50 km south of Norseman and covers 139 km^2. The historical Beete mine, located within the southern end of the tenement package is thought to be a possible extension of the Norseman Greenstone Belt.

Beete sits within an emerging new gold province with nearby recent gold discoveries by Aruma Resources (ASX:AAJ) and Meeka Gold (ASX:MEK) highlighting the significant potential of the region.

Binti Binti Gold Project

Binti Binti comprises two Exploration Licences located approximately 50km north-east of Kalgoorlie and 30km west of Northern Star's Carosue Dam Gold mine. Never explored, the area once thought to be granites has been re-interpreted as a potential greenstone prospect.

Transaction Summary

Platina has signed a conditional binding term sheet to acquire Sangold which owns the Beete and Binti Binti Projects and has an exclusive option to acquire the Brimstone Project. The transaction is subject to a three-month exclusivity and due diligence period, funded by a $50,000 option payment, that expires on 31 October 2022, during which time all conditions must be either satisfied or waived.

Consideration for the acquisition includes $2.5 million of Platina shares issued at 5-day volume weighted average (VWAP) price on announcement of the transaction and $150,000 cash. Of the consideration shares issued for the transaction, $2.4 million will be subject to a 12-month escrow period and $0.1 million for a 3-month period.

A further $1 million shares will be issued if a JORC compliant Inferred Mineral Resource above 100,000 ounces at 1.5g/t is achieved on any project within the acquisition tenements, based on a 5-day VWAP at the time the JORC Mineral Resource is announced.

A corporate advisory and introduction fee of $75,000 (allocated as 50% shares and 50% cash) will be paid to Euroz Hartleys.

Platina is intending to complete a capital raising to fund the ongoing development of its asset portfolio whilst it completes due diligence and finalisation of the transaction with Sangold.

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

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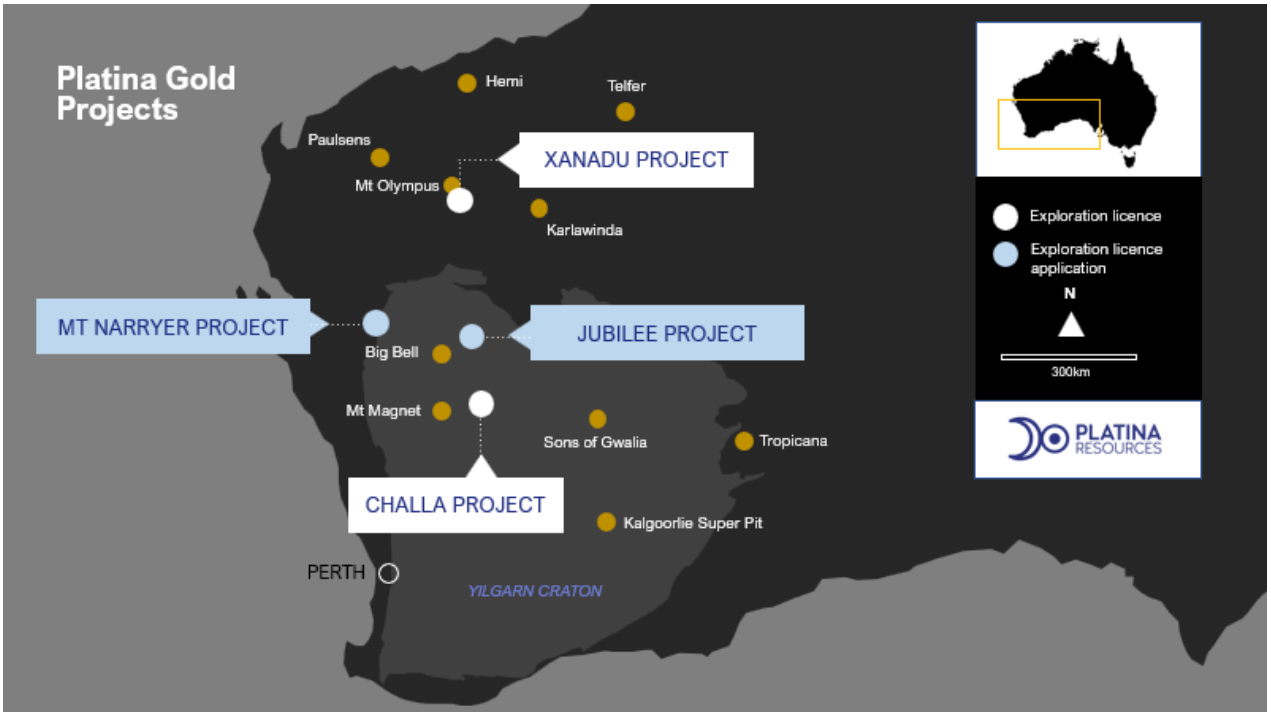
ABOUT PLATINA RESOURCES

Platina is an Australian-based company focused on returning shareholder value by advancing early-stage metals projects through exploration, feasibility, permitting and into development.

Platina controls a 100% interest in the following projects:

- Xanadu Gold Project – located in the Ashburton Basin in Western Australia in close proximity to the Mt Olympus gold project, a multi-million ounce gold endowment;
- Challa Gold Project – located between the prolific Mt Magnet and Sandstone gold districts in Western Australia, 500km north-east of Perth;
- Mt Narryer Gold Project (not granted) - located 300km north-west of the company's Challa Gold Project on the fringe of the Yilgarn Craton, a prodigious gold and base metal producing province;
- Jubilee Gold Project (not granted) – located in the Murchison province 15 km east of Meekatharra and 150 km north of the company's Challa Gold Project; and
- Platina Scandium Project – located in central New South Wales, the project is one of the largest and highest-grade scandium deposits in the world.



Platina has share investments in the following companies

- Major Precious Metals (49 million shares, NEO.SIZE) – Major is a Canadian mining and exploration company whose flagship Skaergaard Project hosts one of the world's largest undeveloped gold deposits and one of the largest palladium resources outside of South Africa and Russia;
- Alien Metals (~128 million shares, AIM.UFO) - Exploration and mining project developer focused on precious and base metal projects including the Hamersley Iron Ore Project, Elizabeth Hill Silver Project and the surrounding Munni Munni exploration permits, all located within the Pilbara region of Western Australia, as well as two silver projects and a copper gold project in Mexico;
- Blue Moon Zinc Corporation (6 million shares, TSXV.MOON) – the Blue Moon Zinc Project has a NI43-101 resource which is open at depth and along strike; and
- Nelson Resources Limited (5.8 million shares, ASX.NES) – West Australian focused gold exploration company.

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.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this Report that relates to Sangold 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.

Sangold Overview

Location

The Sangold projects are all located within prolific gold producing regions in Western Australia. Brimstone and Binti Binti are located approximately 40km and 80km distance from Kalgoorlie, respectively, whilst Beete is 50km distance from Norseman.

All three projects are located on short access tracks from sealed roads providing all year-round access for exploration.

Tenements

The Sangold acquisition includes 13 tenements covering 276.9 km^2, all 100% owned on completion of the transaction.

Table 1 . *Jubilee Gold Project Details*

Project	Tenement	Type	Group	Status	Area (km2)	Grant date	Expiry Date
Brimstone	M27/501	ML	Mt McLeay	Live	0.72	02-Jul-19	01-Jul-40
Brimstone	E27/568	EL	Lapage	Live	41.72	07-Nov-16	06-Nov-26
Brimstone	P27/2249	PL	Mt McLeay	Live	1.97	28-Dec-16	27-Dec-24
Brimstone	P27/2250	PL	Mt McLeay	Live	0.29	28-Dec-16	27-Dec-24
Brimstone	P27/2251	PL	Mt McLeay	Live	1.61	28-Dec-16	27-Dec-24
Brimstone	P27/2318	PL	Mt McLeay	Live	1.34	16-Oct-17	15-Oct-25
Brimstone	P27/2393	PL	Mt McLeay	Live	1.42	10-Jul-19	09-Jul-23
Brimstone	L27/98		Mt McLeay	Live	0.11	21-Apr-21	20-Apr-42
Brimstone	E27/689	EL	Lapage	Pending	11.92	-	-
Brimstone	E25/609	EL	Lapage	Pending	9.00	-	-
Beete	E63/2193	EL		Pending	138.60	-	-
Binti Binti	E28/3172	EL	Binti Binti	Live	38.50	27-Jul-22	26-Jul-27
Binti Binti	E31/1274	EL	Binti Binti	Live	29.70	13-Dec-21	12-Dec-26

Note: ML = Mining Licence, PL = Prospecting Licence and EL = Exploration Licence

Native Title Cultural Heritage Status

The current status of Native Title and Cultural Heritage surveys is as follows:

- Brimstone – Native Title clearance has been obtained on the mining lease (M27/501) by representatives of the Maduwongga People native title claimant group (WC2017/001). No

other agreement is in place for the rest of the Brimstone tenements however a native title heritage agreement will be negotiated in due course with the relevant native title claimant groups. Cultural heritage surveys will need to be completed prior to any exploration activities on site.

- Binti Binti – Heritage agreements have been signed for both tenements with the Kakarra Part A and the Nyalpa Pirniku; and
- Beete – Native title negotiations are underway with the Esperance Tjaltjraak and the Ngadju and are expected to be completed within the coming months.

Brimstone Gold Project Overview

Location and tenure

Brimstone is located 42km north-east of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. The nearby Penny's Find gold project shares very similar geology to Brimstone and Kanowna Belle is 27km to the west.

The Brimstone tenement package incorporates five Prospecting Licences, one Mining Licence, one Miscellaneous Licence and three Exploration Licences (1 granted and 2 pending) covering 70km^2 of prospective greenstone belt.

Access is via a short-graded track and sealed road to Kalgoorlie. Brimstone is located close to many large gold mills providing toll treatment options.

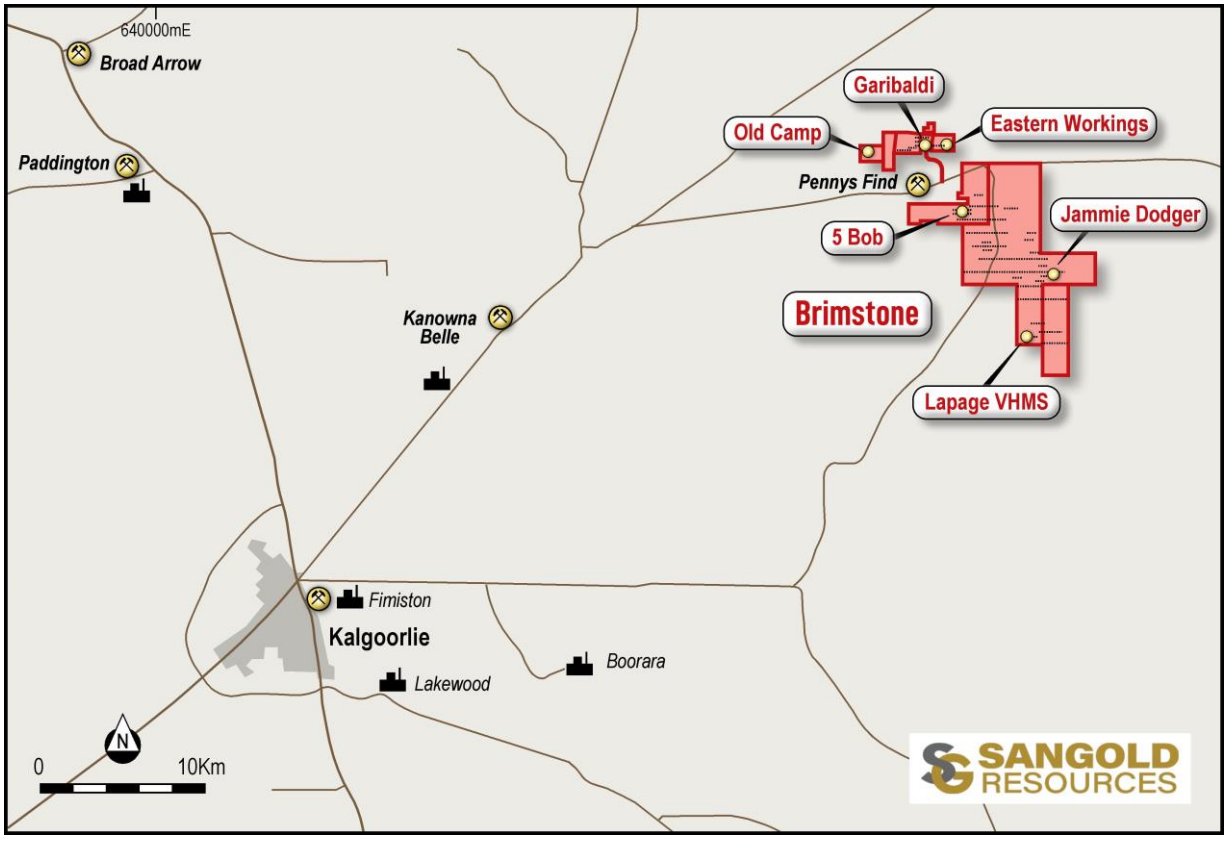


Figure 2. *Brimstone tenement package location in close proximity to Kalgoorlie and projects including Penny's Find and Kanowna Belle*

It's estimated that the Brimstone package has incurred more than $5 million of historical expenditure including, over 964 holes drilled for a total of 51,638 metres with most holes less than 50 metres depth and 93% of holes previously drilled less than 100 metres depth.

Based on geological mapping and historical drilling it is estimated there is more than 10km of strike length on mineralised greenstone rocks with the tenement package. The tenement package has a similar structural and geological setting to other gold mines in the area.

A significant amount of shallow drilling has been completed at the Garibaldi prospect. Garibaldi area is a highly mineralised mining lease, open in all directions. Other potential drill targets include, Old Camp, Eastern Workings, 5 Bob, Jammie Dodger and Lapage VHMS.

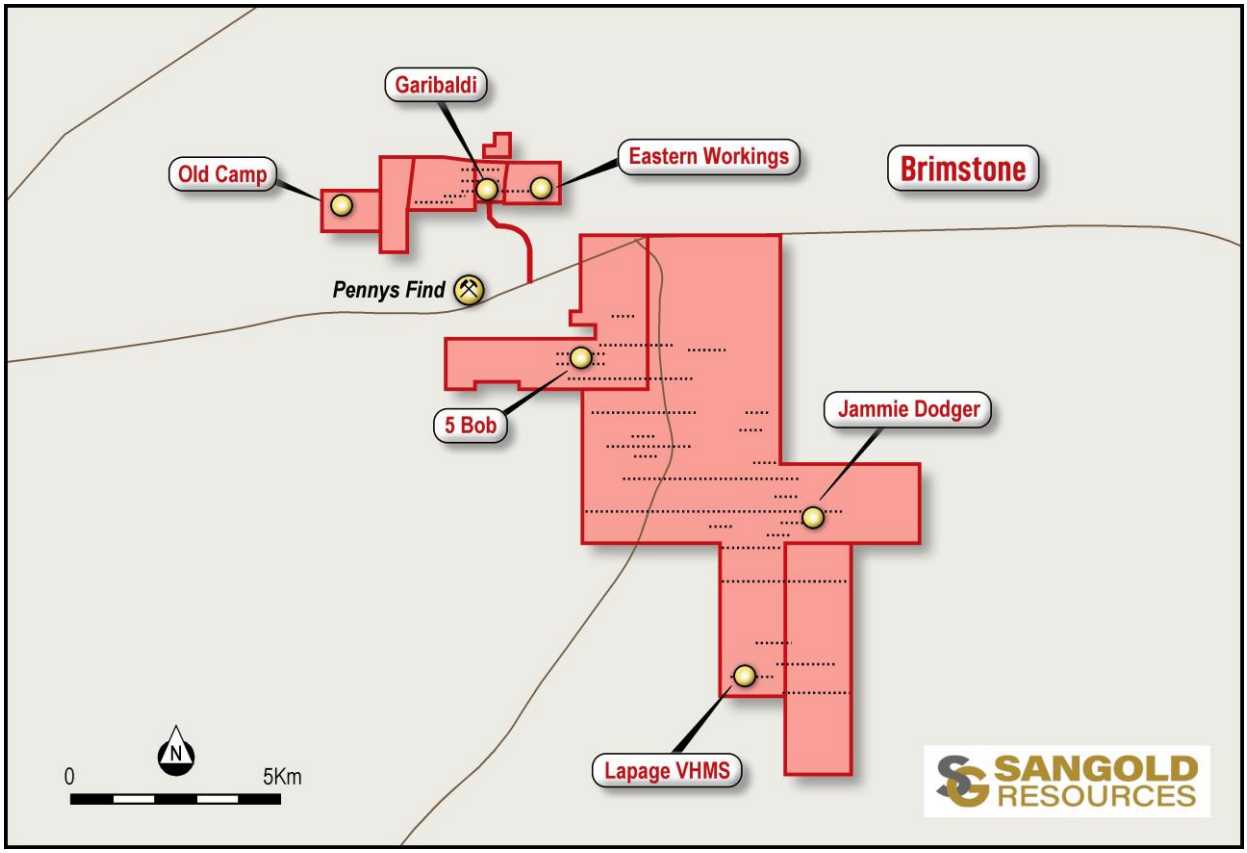


Figure 3. *Target areas for future drilling*

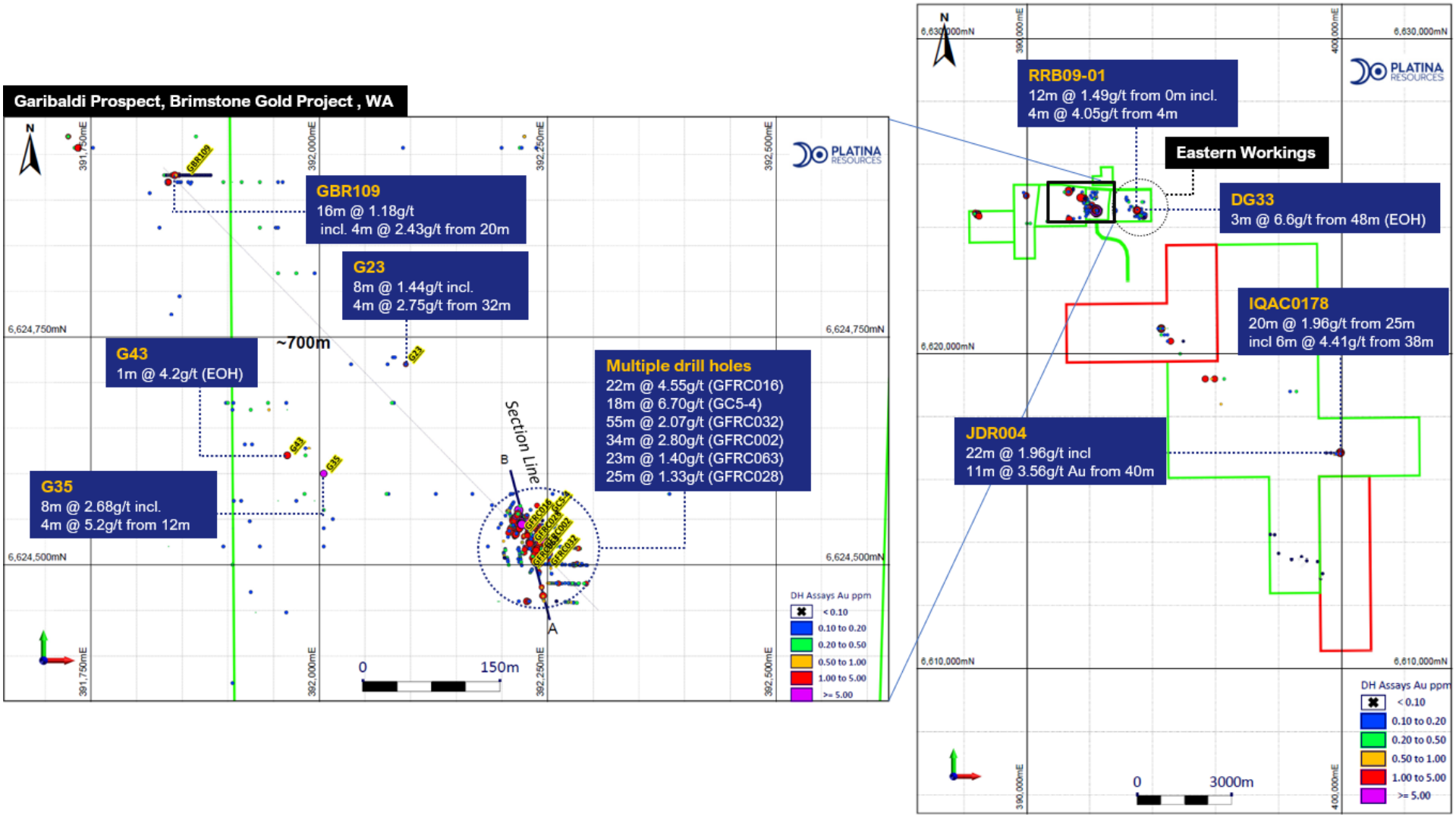


Figure 4: *Plan view and location of Brimstone tenements (approved in green and application in red) along with some significant intercepts.*

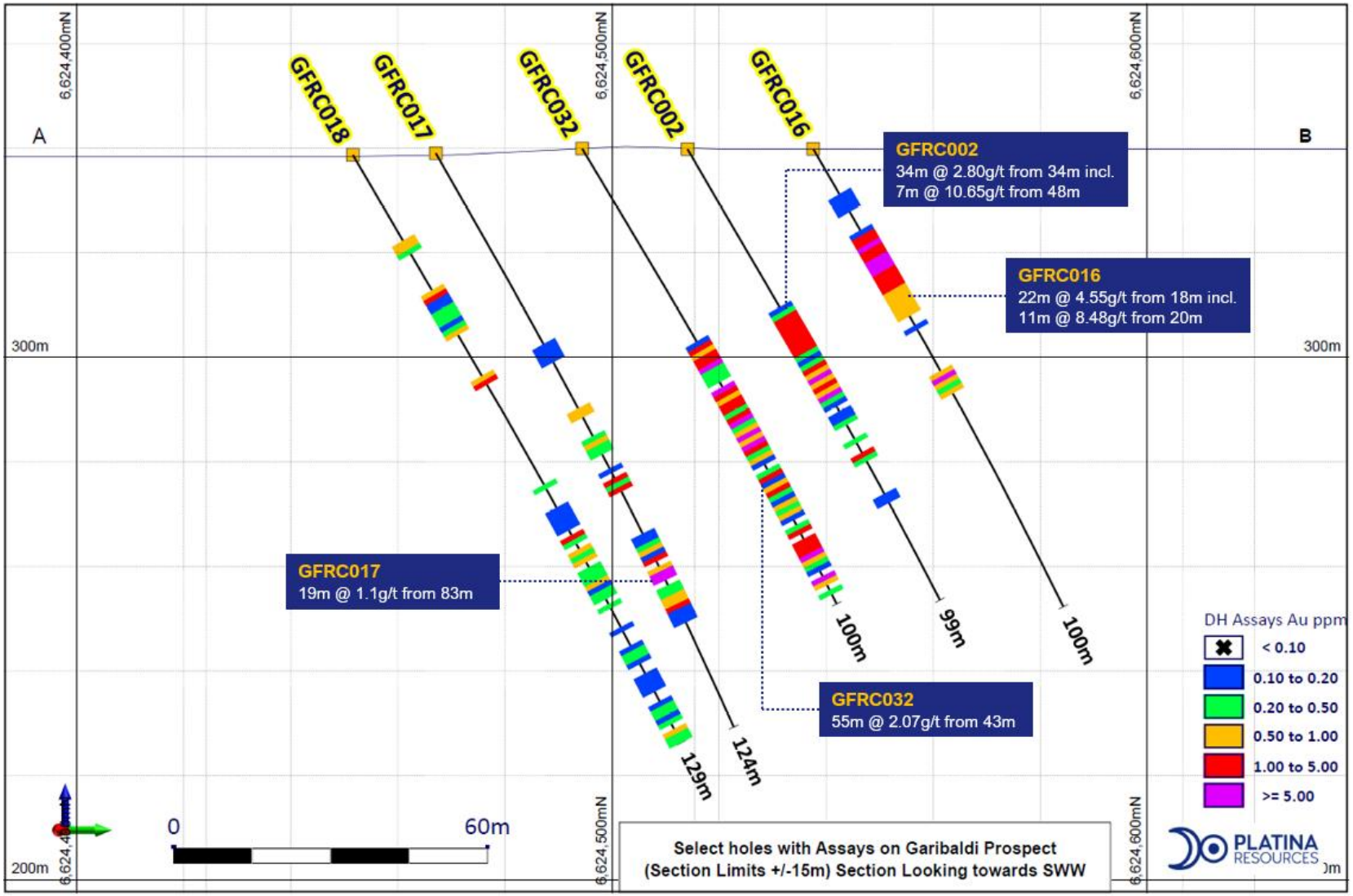


Figure 5: *Oblique Section in the Garibaldi Prospect with drill holes GFRC002, 016, 017 and 018.*
Other holes on this section have not been included for ease of visualisation.

Exploration history

A number of explorers including Perilya Mines NL, Peko Wallsend Operations Ltd (Geopeko) and City Resources (WA) Pty Ltd explored the area from the period 1970 – 1990.

The exploration completed by Heron Resources NL (Heron) between 1995 and 2000 repeated much of the work completed by Perilya and Geopeko. RAB and RC drilling programs were completed in 1997 and 1998 to test soil geochemical anomalies. Most of the work was completed on the ground presently held (tenements P27/2249 and M27/501). A broad intersection of low-level gold mineralisation was achieved at the main Garibaldi prospect, but the best intersection was from drill-hole GBR109 situated in the eastern part of P27/2249 (Maude and Crook, 1998).

From 2009 to 2010, Empire Resources Ltd (Empire) completed exploration within the ground occupied by current tenements P27/2251, P27/2249, P27/2318 and M27/501 as part of a JV with Rubicon. Some RAB and RC drilling was completed.

Late in 2010, Brimstone acquired Empires' interest in the Mt McLeay Project (Brimstone Project known as the Mt McLeay Project historically), commencing exploration in a JV with Rubicon in 2011.

From 2011 to 2015, Brimstone carried out a MMI soil-sample survey of the Mt McLeay Project. Mapping and sampling followed up by RC drilling in 2015 on the Garibaldi prospect was also completed. From 2016 to 2021 brief and continuous RC drill programs were carried out and focussed on Garibaldi West, Garibaldi, Old Camp and Jammie Dodger prospects.

Geology

Brimstone is located near the Penny's Find project which is situated within the north-northwest trending Gindalbie greenstone belt and the southern part of the Kurnalpi Terrane in the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane on the eastern part of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton.

The regional geology includes a sequence of north-northwest striking mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks with intercalated horizons of felsic volcanic rocks and metasediments. The sequence has been subjected to multiple deformation events resulting in significant folding, pronounced foliation, and a steep northerly plunging mineral lineation. Regional geology and structural fabric is strongly influenced by a large north-westerly trending shear system, known as the GMQ Shear, which traverses the eastern parts of the project area and truncates lithological contacts in the Penny's Find area. Subsidiary shears off the GMQ Shear are common and locally these appear to control the spatial distribution of gold mineralisation in the general area of the Penny's Find project, e.g., the Mayday and Garibaldi gold deposits.

The southern block of tenement area covers part of a sequence of clastic sedimentary rocks comprising grey and black shale, siltstone, greywacke, and sub-greywacke with thin boulder beds and iron formation units. The metasedimentary rocks are occasionally tuffaceous and intercalated with minor carbonated altered intermediate to mafic volcanics. The sedimentary rocks are considered part of the Gundocketa Formation and generally strike north-northwest and dip steeply to the east.

Gold mineralisation within the project area lies along one of the subsidiary shears that has been informally named the Penny's Find Shear. This shear can be recognized by the inclusion of abundant quartz stringers within the sheared host rock and its on-strike interpretation is supported by detailed aeromagnetic data. The mineralisation is contained in quartz veins along an easterly dipping sheared contact between pelitic sediments and overlying altered basalt. The mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike.

Outcrop within the southern tenements near the Lake is poor with the regolith dominated by a deeply dissected laterite weathering profile and the subsequently derived colluvial products. Depth of weathering is variable and exceeds 80m in some areas. (Spitalny, 2021) However the tenements in the north only have soil cover and outcrop/subcrop is common.

Exploration strategy

Platina intends to systematically evaluate all the Brimstone prospects to identify areas with the highest opportunity to host significant mineralisation. Past work has been largely directed at the Garibaldi prospect evaluation with little work in the other areas believed to have significant potential.

The application of a modern exploration methodology is seen as a key to understanding the mineral systems and directing drill testing of targets in an efficient and cost-effective way. Past exploration data is an important dataset which will be re-assessed to improve the understanding of the mineral systems. This will initially focus on re-logging of historical reverse circulation rock chips.

The geometry of the Garibaldi mineralisation is roughly understood, and a diamond hole will be proposed to confirm the veins, structures and exact orientation of mineralisation.

VHMS potential around the Queen Lapage/Jammie Dodger area will be systematically followed up as most of the DD holes drilled in the 1970s returned with anomalous values of zinc in black shales.

Beete Gold Project Overview

Location and tenure

The Beete Gold project is a 100% owned Exploration Licence (EL63/2193) covering 139 km^2 approximately 50 kilometres south-east of the gold and lithium mining centre of Norseman in Western Australia.

Historical mapping, drilling and magnetics displays a similar geological setting to the Norseman Greenstone belt. The tenement borders the junction between the Yilgarn Craton (which includes the Norseman Greenstone Belt) and the Albany-Fraser Orogenic belt.

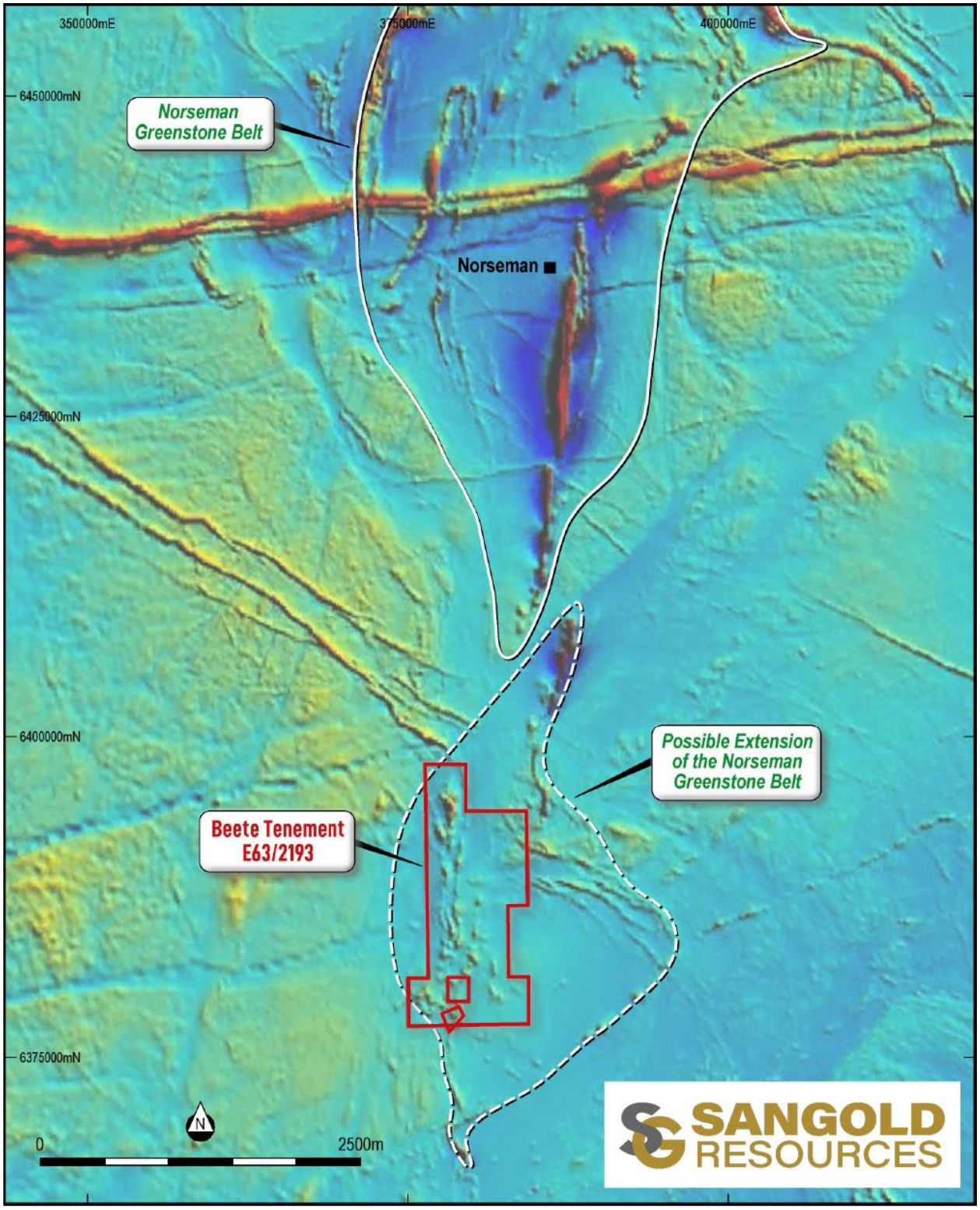


Figure 6. *Location of the Beete gold project in Western Australia with tenement outline and GSWA's Total Magnetic Intensity 1vd. The 2 small red tenements outlined in the southern part of the tenement will be excised and are not a part of E63/2193*

Exploration history

The Historical Beete Gold Mine, located on the southern part of the Exploration Licence, is one of the most southerly mined gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields region. Gold was first discovered by H. Elderidge in 1958 and high-grade mineralisation was mined during the late 1950's intermittently until 1976. The mine area consists of an underlay shaft at 25 degrees to the east and a number of inclined shafts, dipping to the east, in a line to the south of the decline (Jewson, 2013).

J & L Morton conducted exploration between 1993 and 1997 including channel sampling. Numerous costeans have been dug south of the mine area in search of a continuation of the mineralised horizon. Three kilometres south of the Beete Gold Mine a number of small pits and shafts have been sunk into a small granitic outcrop. A weak shear zone striking north-east and dipping 60 degrees east cuts the granite and the Pegmatitic units.

Between 1997 and 2002, Pan Australia Exploration completed some geochemical sampling during 1998 to identify targets. In 1999 there was a program of 96 RAB holes with 17 drilled on E63/2193. The elevated gold values were found to be in the RAB drilling and the historical compilation of this data is in process.

Regional geology

The Beete project area is interpreted to lie at the southernmost extent of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt of the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Yilgarn Block, Western Australia.

The bedrock geology is interpreted to consist of a sequence of Archaean mafic, ultramafic, BIF and sedimentary units extensively intruded by granitic bodies. The metamorphic grade of the greenstone sequence at Beete is interpreted to be low to middle amphibolite facies. Tertiary cover associated with the Gilmore and Dundas Salt Lake systems overlies the Archaean sequence. (R. Jewson, 2013)

Project geology

An unconsolidated colluvium topsoil of ferruginous sandy clay and sand covers the project area. Most of the primary rocks are granite or granitoids. From the drilling that has been undertaken over the tenement numerous intercepts of mafic and ultramafic are present which show a clear presence of greenstone rocks. The greenstone units mostly comprise amphibolite and biotite to biotite-quartz-plagioclase schists and fine-grained leucocratic granitoids of quartz plagioclase and minor biotite.

Mineralisation

Gold mineralisation within the Beete project is hosted within a narrow quartz vein and occasionally within the adjacent hanging and/or footwall shear. A fairly persistent milky quartz vein which occurs below the mineralised quartz vein provides a useful marker horizon. The veins conform closely to the attitude of the host lithologies.

Exploration strategy

Initially, re-interpretation of aeromagnetic survey, will be carried out by Platina. Additionally, this could include further detailed gravity and magnetic surveys, followed by IP (induced polarisation) and other geophysical methods capable of targeting mineralisation.

Orientation soil sampling and auger drilling, assaying for a broad suite of pathfinder elements is a low-cost exploration option to build up the geological understanding of key structures and hydrothermal alteration.

Key targets would be drilled with air-core and reverse circulation drilling. This would also include a focus on drilling around old workings at the Beete mine.

Binti Binti Project Overview

Binti Binti comprises two Exploration Licences (EL31/1274 and EL28/3172) covering 68.2 km^2 approximately 50 kilometres north-east of Kalgoorlie. The tenements are accessible from the Goldfields Highway.

Binti Binti is located within close proximity to gold mines and deposits, including:

- 30km east of Lindsays Gold Mine;
- 30km west of OzAurum Resources (ASX: OZM) and Mulgabbie North Project where recent drilling has intercepted significant gold mineralisation; and
- 30km west of the Northern Star (ASX: NST) Carosue Dam mine;

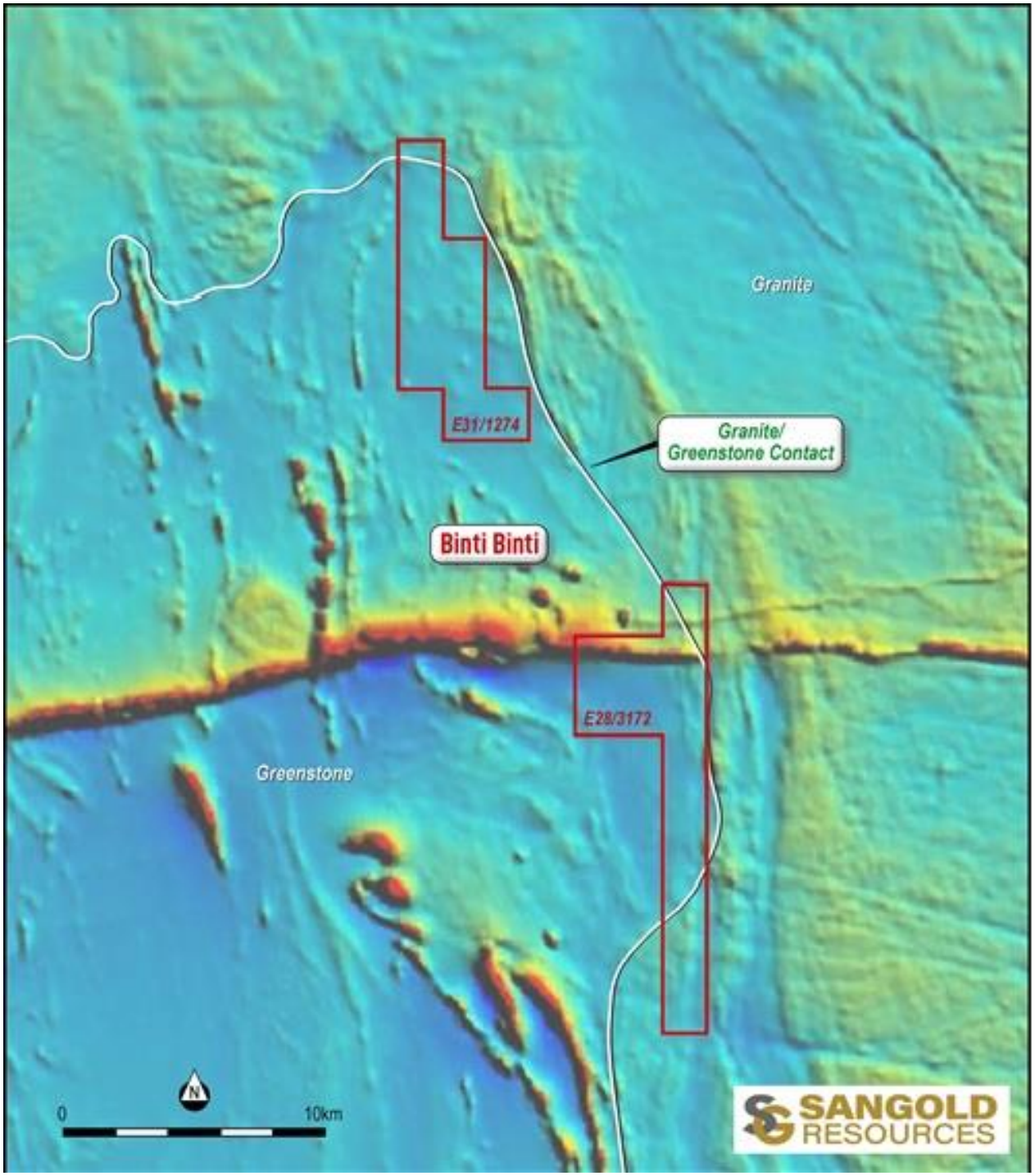


Figure 7. *Location of the Binti Binti gold project in Western Australia with tenement outlines and GSWA's Total Magnetic Intensity 1vd.*

Little to no exploration has been undertaken on the tenements due to its historical labelling as a granite by the Geological Survey of Western Australia (GWSA). However, recently Sangold geologists have reinterpreted the geology based on the publicly available aeromagnetics to be greenstones. Granite and Greenstone contacts represent an ideal lithological contrast for gold precipitation.

Exploration strategy

Initially, re-interpretation of a historical aeromagnetic survey, will be carried out by Platina. Additionally, this could include further detailed gravity and magnetic surveys, followed by IP (induced polarisation) and other geophysical methods capable of targeting mineralisation.

Orientation soil sampling and auger drilling, assaying for a broad suite of pathfinder elements is a low-cost, efficient exploration option to build up the geological understanding of key structures and hydrothermal alteration.

Key targets identified would be drilled with air-core and reverse circulation drilling.

Table 2. *Historical Selected Drill Intercepts*

Company	Prospect	Intercept	Hole_ID	Hole Type	EOH	Dip	MAG Azi	NAT_Grid_ID	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	UTM_RL
Geopeko 1988-92	Garibaldi	8m @ 1.44g/t from 28m incl. 4m @ 2.75g/t from 32m	G23	RAB	46.0	-90.0	360.0	MGA94_51S	392095	6624720	340
	Garibaldi	8m @ 2.68g/t from 12m incl. 4m @ 5.2g/t from 12m	G35	RAB	23.0	-90.0	360.0	MGA94_51S	392005	6624600	340
	Garibaldi	1m @ 4.2g/t from 12m	G43	RAB	13.0	-90.0	360.0	MGA94_51S	391965	6624620	340
	Eastern Workings	3m @ 6.6g/t from 48m	DG33	RAB	51.0	-90.0	360.0	MGA94_51S	393730	6624385	340
Heron Resources - 1996-98	Garibaldi	16m @ 1.18g/t from 17m incl. 4m @ 2.43g/t from 20m	GBR109	RAB	33.0	-60.0	90.0	MGA94_51S	391852	6624928	340
Integra Mining Limited - 2009-12	Queen Lapage	20m @ 1.96g/t from 25m incl 6m @ 4.41g/t au from 38m	IQAC0178	AC	45.0	-60.0	270.8	MGA94_51S	400007	6616860	338
	Eastern Workings	12m @ 1.49g/t from 0m incl. 4m @ 4.05g/t from 4m	RRB09-01	RAB	24.0	-60.0	235.0	MGA94_51S	393528	6624559	350
Brimstone Resources Limited 2014-21	Jammie Dodger	22m @ 1.96g/t Au from 36m incl 11m @ 3.56g/t Au from 40m	JDR004	RC	102.0	-50.0	270.0	MGA94_51S	400008	6616860	333
	Garibaldi	34m @ 2.80g/t from 34m incl. 7m @ 10.65g/t from 48m	GFRC002	RC	99.0	-60.0	350.0	MGA2020 Z51	392244	6624515	340
	Garibaldi	22m @ 4.55g/t from 18m incl. 11m @ 8.48g/t from 20m	GFRC016	RC	100.0	-60.0	350.0	MGA2020 Z51	392223	6624535	340
	Garibaldi	19m @ 1.1g/t from 83m	GFRC017	RC	124.0	-60.0	350.0	MGA2020 Z51	392258	6624469	339
	Garibaldi	22m @ 0.33g/t from 78m	GFRC018	RC	129.0	-60.0	350.0	MGA2020 Z52	392248	392248	339
	Garibaldi	25m @ 1.33g/t from 28m	GFRC028	RC	100.0	-60.0	350.0	MGA2020 Z51	392233	6624522	340
	Garibaldi	55m @ 2.07g/t from 43m	GFRC032	RC	100.0	-60.0	350.0	MGA2020 Z51	392251	6624496	340
	Garibaldi	23m @ 1.40g/t from 25m	GFRC063	RC	96.0	-50.0	32.0	MGA2020 Z51	392231	6624495	339
	Garibaldi	18m @ 6.70g/t from 36m incl. 9m @ 12.68g/t from 37m	GC5-4	RC	54.0	-60.0	210.0	MGA2020 Z51	392252	6624554	340

Note: *significant Intercepts are calculated as minimum 1m @ 0.1g/t and maximum internal unmineralised or low tenure mineralised intervals of 3m. The intercepts above are selected to highlight the main zones and certain prospect areas.*

JORC Code Table

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific 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.* • *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 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.*	**Brimstone (Mt McLeay Group of Tenements)** • Geopeko - 1988-92 WAMEX Report - A30258, A38038 4m composites taken from RAB drilling. Sample was laid out in 2m heaps. Each heap was thoroughly mixed by hand or trowel. A 500mm x 50mm PVC tube cut lengthwise was passed through each heap such that approximately 2.5kg per each 4m interval was obtained. Duplicate samples were taken in the same fashion but without re-mixing the heaps. Below the water table samples were mixed and grab sampled. Water cuts are recorded on logs Samples sent to Genalysis lab, Kalgoorlie for prep then Maddington. Au ppb was analysed using B/ETA method with 1 as the detection limit. Au ppm was analysed by FA/AAS method with 0.01 as the detection limit. • Heron Resources NL- 1996-98 WAMEX Report – A55168 Samples were collected from drill hole collar in trays at 1m intervals. Analysis of Samples was undertaken by Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory (KAL), with Au and Pd assayed using a 30g Aqua Regia digest, graphite furnace AAS=finish with a 1ppb lower detection limit. Selective base metal analyses were determined from the aqua regia digest. • Integra Mining Limited - 2009-12 WAMEX Report – A96582, A85536 (for Rubicon Resources Ltd holes) Sampling of the drill holes included four metre composites and a separate one metre sample from end of hole. The four metre composite samples were submitted to either Genalysis Laboratories Perth or MinAnalytical Laboratories and assayed for gold using 50 g lead collection fire assay method. Regolith samples that were iron-rich were additionally analysed for pathfinder elements. The end of hole one metre samples, samples every 10-20 m from RC drill holes, 5 and 10 m either side of mineralisation, 2 m within mineralisation, and any other chips of interest were analysed for a 60 element suite involving a four acid digest with mass spectrometry (MS) finish analytical technique used for the analysis of Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Ce, Co, Cs, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, La, Li, Lu, Mo, Nb, Nd, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, Sb, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Tl, Tm, U, W, Y, Yb, and Zr, and a four acid digest with inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (OES) finish analytical technique used for the analysis of Al, Ca, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, S, Sc, Ti, V, and Zn. End of hole samples were analysed using the ASD

		spectrometer, and magnetic susceptibility readings were carried out on the last 4 bags of each Aircore/RAB drill hole and every one metre in the RC drill holes. • Brimstone Resources Ltd - 2014-21 WAMEX Reports – 2015-2021 unpublished Initial sample submission for assay was of composite samples, mostly of 4 meter intervals. These were collected by spearing the large bulk samples of each 1 meter interval (making up the composite sample covering the 4 meter interval) and placing the spear-sample into a labeled calico bag. The sampling spear was wiped clean before the collection of samples. The composite samples (along with included standards, blanks and duplicates) were submitted to SGS Perth. Sample preparation was by method PRP88 (dry, crush to <6mm, pulverize to < 75 microns) and assayed by method FAA 505 (conventional lead-collection fire assay of a 50g charge) having a lower limit of detection of 0.01ppm Au (i.e., 10ppb Au). **Beete** Assessment of the detailed historical reports is in progress **Binti Binti** Assessment of the detailed historical reports is in progress
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	**Brimstone (MtMcLeay Group of Tenements)** • Geopeko - 1988-92 WAMEX Report - A30258, A38038 RAB drilling was conducted on this tenement by Grimwood Drilling's rig G R03. • Heron Resources NL- 1996-98 WAMEX Report – A55168 Drilling was undertaken by Connector Drilling Contractors Pty Ltd of Bullsbrook, Perth with rig air capacity rated at 35cfm and pressure 175psi. Drilling was dominantly hammer as many anomalies are located within carbonated basalt bedrock. It was said that in retrospect this machine was too light for the job. • Integra Mining Limited - 2009-12 WAMEX Report – A96582, A85536 (for Rubicon Resources Ltd holes) RAB drilling program conducted across the Queen Lapage tenement package during the 2011-2012 reporting period. Challenge Drilling Rig 3 was used for this purpose. • Brimstone Resources Ltd - 2014-21 WAMEX Reports – 2015-2021 unpublished Drilling was performed by Challenge Drilling using a KWL 350 Drill-Rig, completing Reverse Circulation percussion (RC) holes using a face-sampling hammer-bit.

		RC Drilling in reporting year 2020 was carried out by Jarrafire Drilling (GFRC051 to GFRC058) & Kennedy Drilling. Grade control (GC series holes) RC drilling in reporting year 2021 was carried out by Australian Surface Drilling company. **Beete** WAMEX Report – A98486 Between 1997 and 2002, Pan Australia Exploration completed some geochemical samples during 1998 to identify targets. In 1999 there was a program of 96 RAB holes drilled with 17 on the current tenement. Assessment of the detailed historical reports is in progress. **Binti Binti** Assessment of the detailed historical reports is in progress
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *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.*	**Brimstone (MtMcLeay Group of Tenements)** • Geopeko - 1988-92 WAMEX Report - A30258, A38038 No record found • Heron Resources NL- 1996-98 WAMEX Report – A55168 Recoveries were uniformly very good at 90-95%. Sample loss did occur in a minor number of holes where clays within basalt (interpreted as shear zones) produced as low as 10% recovery. • Integra Mining Limited - 2009-12 WAMEX Report – A96582, A85536 (for Rubicon Resources Ltd holes) Mostly Dry and some Wet samples have been recorded. Apart from this no other information is available. • Brimstone Resources Ltd - 2014-21 WAMEX Reports – 2015-2021 unpublished Mostly Dry and some Wet samples have been recorded. Apart from this no other information is available. **Beete** Assessment of the detailed historical reports is in progress **Binti Binti** Assessment of the detailed historical reports is in progress

Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	**Brimstone (MtMcLeay Group of Tenements)** • Geopeko - 1988-92 WAMEX Report - A30258, A38038 All drill chips have been geologically logged by a field geologist and recorded on paper. • Heron Resources NL- 1996-98 WAMEX Report – A55168 Logged qualitatively by the on-site geologist from drill chip samples taken every metre. Logging is undertaken on geology, alteration, veining, sulphides and shearing. Logging of vein and sulphide percentages is semiquantitative. • Integra Mining Limited - 2009-12 WAMEX Report – A96582, A85536 (for Rubicon Resources Ltd holes) Logged qualitatively by the on-site geologist from drill chip samples taken every metre. Logging is undertaken on geology, alteration, veining, sulphides and shearing. Logging of vein and sulphide percentages is semiquantitative. • Brimstone Resources Ltd - 2014-21 WAMEX Reports – 2015-2021 unpublished Each meter drilled was logged on paper recording sheets and samples were taken of each 1 meter interval and placed in a labeled chip-tray for future reference. Data from the original hard-copy drill logs was entered onto excel spreadsheets. These were checked and any transcription errors corrected. **Beete** Logged qualitatively by the on-site geologist from drill chip samples taken every metre. Logging is undertaken on geology, alteration, veining, sulphides and shearing. Logging of vein and sulphide percentages is semiquantitative. Assessment of the detailed historical reports is in progress **Binti Binti** Assessment of the detailed historical reports is in progress
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	**Brimstone (MtMcLeay Group of Tenements)** • Geopeko - 1988-92 WAMEX Report - A30258, A38038 Sample was laid out in 2m heaps. Each heap was thoroughly mixed by hand or trowel. A 500mm x 50mm PVC tube cut lengthwise was passed through each heap such that approximately 2.5kg per each 4m interval was obtained

	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Heron Resources NL- 1996-98 WAMEX Report – A55168 Samples were collected from drill hole collar in trays at 1m intervals. • Integra Mining Limited - 2009-12 WAMEX Report – A96582, A85536 (for Rubicon Resources Ltd holes) Unless otherwise stated all drill holes were sampled on a 4m basis apart from the last meter which was sampled independently. Any 4m composite that returned elevated gold the corresponding 1m piles were sampled • Brimstone Resources Ltd - 2014-21 WAMEX Reports – 2015-2021 unpublished Samples passed through a cyclone and collected into a dump box, beneath which was a rotary cone splitter from which 1 meter bulk samples were collected representing the 1-meter interval drilled. The rotary cone splitter had two ports from which representative sub samples (primary and duplicate), i.e., 1-m Splits, could be collected. Both the dump box and rotary cone splitter were cleaned while rods were being changed and the cyclone was cleaned during completion of down-hole surveying, which was completed at about 30m intervals as drilling progressed. When a new rod had been connected, air was blown through the drill string ("blow back") to clear the drill string and ensure an uncontaminated sample before re-commencement of drilling. Upon receipt of the results of assay of the composites, the 1-m splits of significant mineralised intervals were selected, and blanks and standards inserted into the sample stream, both at the rate of about 1 in 7 samples. This ratio was to compensate for the absence of duplicate 1-m splits, which were not collected during drilling. **Beete** Assessment of the detailed historical reports is in progress **Binti Binti** Assessment of the detailed historical reports is in progress

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**Brimstone (MtMcLeay Group of Tenements)** • Geopeko - 1988-92 WAMEX Report - A30258, A38038 Sample was laid out in 2m heaps. Each heap was thoroughly mixed by hand or trowel. A 500mm x 50mm PVC tube cut lengthwise was passed through each heap such that approximately 2.5kg per each 4m interval was obtained. *Duplicate samples were taken in the same fashion but without re-mixing the heaps*. Below the water table samples were mixed and grab sampled. QAQC analysis has not been carried out on these samples/drilling. • Heron Resources NL- 1996-98 WAMEX Report – A55168 No information available • Integra Mining Limited - 2009-12 WAMEX Report – A96582, A85536 (for Rubicon Resources Ltd holes) No information available • Brimstone Resources Ltd - 2014-21 WAMEX Reports – 2015-2021 unpublished Duplicates were collected, by the method described previously, at every 40th sample. Blanks were inserted into the sample-stream at a rate of 1 blank for every 40 samples. The blanks were comprised of crushed basalt used as the source of Geostats Certified Reference Material (CRM) GLG912-2, certified to contain 2.54ppb Au, i.e., below the level of detection of the assaying method that would be used to assay the samples. Standards (i.e., specimens of CRM's) were inserted into the sample-stream at a rate of 1 blank for every 40 samples. The standards used were Geostats CRM G314-10, certified to contain 0.38ppm Au, and Geostats CRM G910-5, certified to contain 5.23ppm Au. The standards were inserted in alternation. The blanks were the same as those utilized for the composite sample batch, but the standards used were Geostats CRMs G910-5, certified to contain 5.23ppm Au, and G306-4, certified to contain 21.57ppm Au. The standards were inserted in alternation. The 1-m Split samples (along with included standards and blanks) were submitted to SGS Perth, and the same sample preparation and assaying method was used as for the composite samples. In various annual reports of Brimstone, QAQC analyses of on field standards and lab standards has been completed to show to show some discrepancies and inconsistencies. **Beete** Assessment of the detailed historical reports is in progress **Binti Binti**

		Assessment of the detailed historical reports is in progress
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Most of data and work by subsequent explorers was reviewed by multiple geologists but it is not known if it has been independently verified. The drill database indicates limited twin holes. But the Garibaldi drilling which includes the grade control drilling produces acceptable duplication of mineralisation No adjustment to assay data has occurred.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	**Brimstone (MtMcLeay Group of Tenements)** • Geopeko - 1988-92 WAMEX Report - A30258, A38038 Coordinates were recorded in local grid and holes have later been georeferenced and/or confirmed from aerial photos. • Heron Resources NL- 1996-98 WAMEX Report – A55168 Coordinates have been recorded by GPS in AMG grid • Integra Mining Limited - 2009-12 WAMEX Report – A96582, A85536 (for Rubicon Resources Ltd holes) Coordinates have been recorded by GPS in MGA94_51S. Some survey method is unknown but estimated to have been collected by GPS. • Brimstone Resources Ltd - 2014-21 WAMEX Reports – 2015-2021 unpublished A mix of GPS, DGPS and RTK methods have been used to collect the coordinates. For RTK Leika Captivate RTK GPS & Garmin 64s was used. Down-hole surveying was completed about every 30m, using a GlobalTech Pathfinder DS1 single-shot down-hole survey instrument or a Camteq Gen 4 Proshot single/multi shot down-hole

		survey instrument. Both measured declination, azimuth and the magnetic intensity at the survey location. The azimuth measurements are influenced by local magnetic fields and but considered reasonably reliable if background magnetic intensity at the point of measurement is between 57000 nT and 62000nT (nano Teslas). **<u>Beete</u>** Assessment of the detailed historical reports is in progress **<u>Binti Binti</u>** Assessment of the detailed historical reports is in progress
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Exploration data is unevenly distributed within the individual project areas. No mineral resource or reserve calculation has been applied Not known
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	This is not known if results are biased by structures, but most drilling has been designed to be orthogonal to mineralisation and represents an indication of mineralisation at depth. It Is not known if a sampling bias due to drill orientation has been introduced.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	This not known
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No additional audits have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	All the tenement information has been of ownership and status has been detailed in the main body of the report in table 1. Native Title Brimstone – Native Title clearance has been obtained on the mining lease (M27/501) by representatives of the Maduwongga People native title claimant group (WC2017/001). No other agreement is in place for the rest of the Brimstone tenements however a native title heritage agreement will be negotiated in due course with the relevant native title claimant groups. Binti Binti – Heritage agreements have been signed for both tenements (maximal and Sangold) by the Kakarra Part A and the Nyalpa Pirniku Beete – Native title negotiations are underway with the Esperance Tjaltjraak and the Ngadju and are expected to be completed within the coming months *The Brimstone tenements are located near Lake Yindarlgooda which is a Mammu Tjukurrpa registered mythological site. The tenements are not within the lake itself but on the boundary so a heritage survey and native title agreement will be required before any exploration activities commence.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration over tenements related to this announcement are attributed to. • Geopeko - 1988-92 • Heron Resources - 1996-98 • Integra Mining Limited - 2009-12 • Brimstone Resources Ltd - 2014-21
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The projects are considered to be prospective for orogenic lode-type gold deposits. • Gold mineralisation associated with shear zones and quartz veining will be targeted. • Possible mineralisation associated with lithological contacts at Binti Binti will also be used as a targeting tool for mineralisation. All other geological information is covered in the main body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *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.*	• 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. • All relevant data has been supplied in the main body and subsequent Table 2
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• As detailed in the main body of this report • As detailed in the main body of this report • No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not known. Results are indicative only. • The geometry of the Garibaldi mineralisation is roughly understood but a diamond hole will be required to confirm the exact orientation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of*	• All diagrams were prepared to highlight important information relevant to this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All relevant information has been reported. • Figure 6 & 7 not all drill holes are shown for the ease of visualisation
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Exploration data has been summarized in an appropriate way to reflect the exploration nature of the project.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work is detailed in the main body of this report. • Diagrams including collar locations, plans and oblique sections are contained within the main body of this report.

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