

5 October 2022

ASX RELEASE

Platina Projects Update.

Platina Resources Limited (ASX: PGM) has been actively exploring its portfolio of gold projects in Western Australia.

Xanadu

The phase 1 maiden reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at Xanadu has been completed. A total of 11 holes were drilled for 2,214m.– see Figure 2.

The current program was widely spaced which covered drilling over 4km within the 10km mineralised and altered corridor, has been valuable in identifying various stratigraphic horizons and mineralisation patterns which will add to the knowledge of mineralisation controls. A detailed geochemical analysis of the samples will be carried out to define alteration and near mineralisation assemblage which will help in future targeting of the drilling and geophysical surveys. This definition will also be used to target the remaining tenement package.



Figure 1. The Xanadu Project lies within a regional scale structural setting - 2Moz Au nearby.



Most planned targets were tested, however, a number of holes ended shallower due to the weathered clay-chert-breccia intersected in the top part of most holes which caused the drill rods to get bogged. Diamond drilling will be required to target mineralisation beyond approximately 200m depth. The RC chips have been sent to the laboratory for assaying. Once the assays are interpreted, a future exploration program will be designed to test the more than 60km of the Nanjilgardy fault zone within the tenement package.

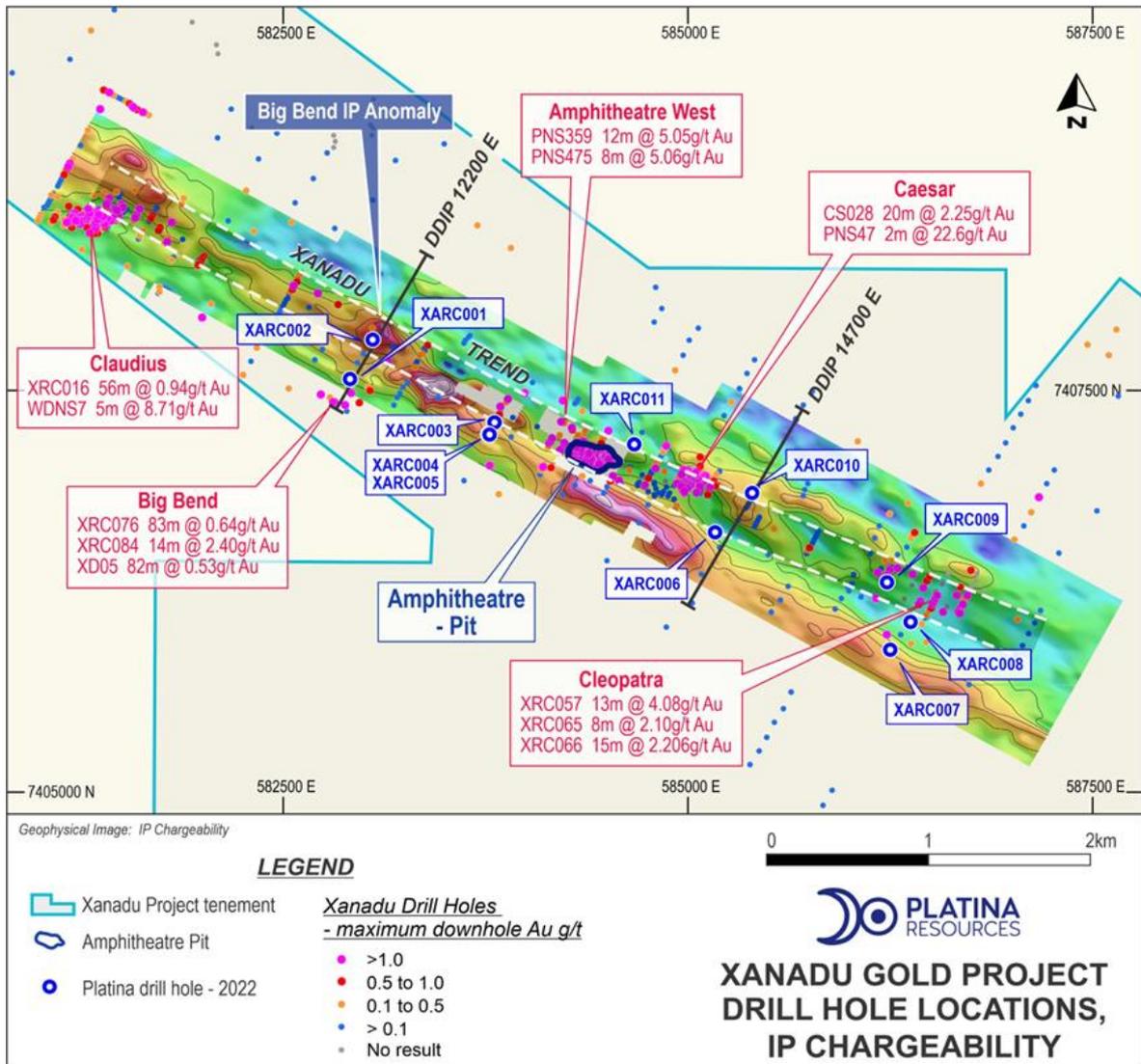


Figure 2. Location of the drill holes at Xanadu covering both shallow oxide and deeper sulphide targets



Challa

All the assays from the Phase 1 air-core drilling program at Challa have been received. The aim of the drilling program was to drill beneath surface soil anomalies and target gold anomalism in the bedrock below the transported soil cover (see Figure 4). No wide-scale significant gold mineralisation was returned in the assays. The best intercept returned was 4m @ 0.2g/t from 32m in CHAC0081. This assay potentially joins up to the 4m @ 0.08g/t from 32m in CHAC0050 to the south (see Table 1).

The plan of the phase 1 drilling program was to drill three air-core lines over two structural target areas out of the seven identified by the soil program and magnetic reinterpretation. Heritage surveys will be carried out later this year to open access to other five target areas for a future phase 2 drilling program.

Whilst the initial assays have not demonstrated broad scale gold mineralisation, the technique of low-cost soil sampling and air-core drilling has proved a successful exploration approach. This approach has proved successful with the discovery of other world-class orebodies in the Yilgarn Craton. Challa's combination of structure (Challa shear zone) and host rocks makes it an attractive exploration target within the company portfolio.

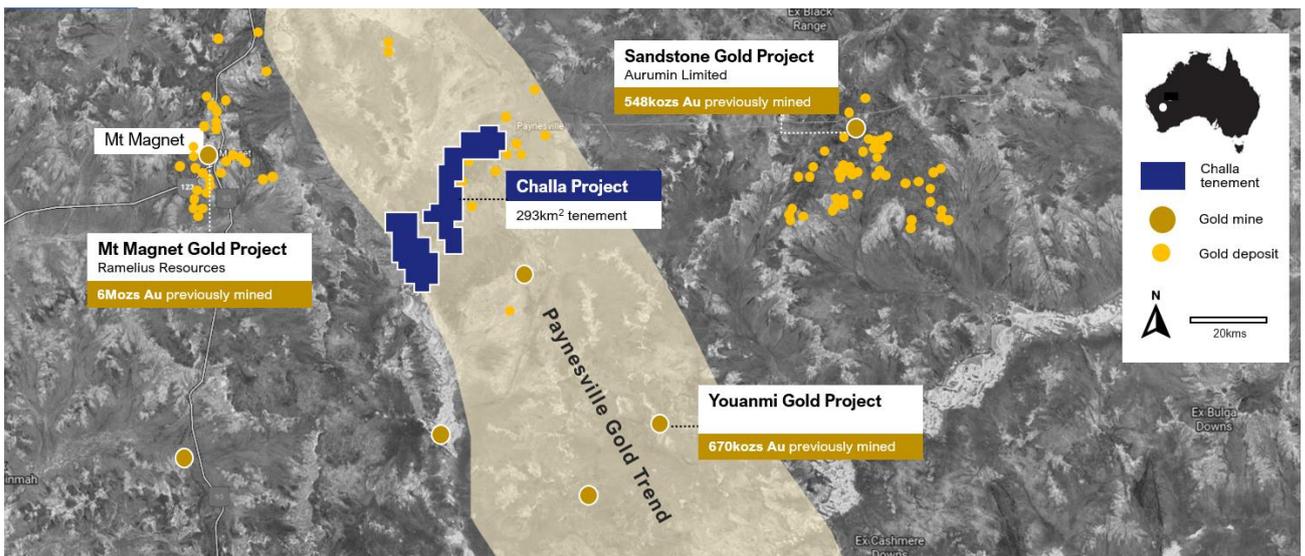


Figure 3. Location of the Challa Project in Western Australia between the Mt Magnet and Sandstone Gold projects

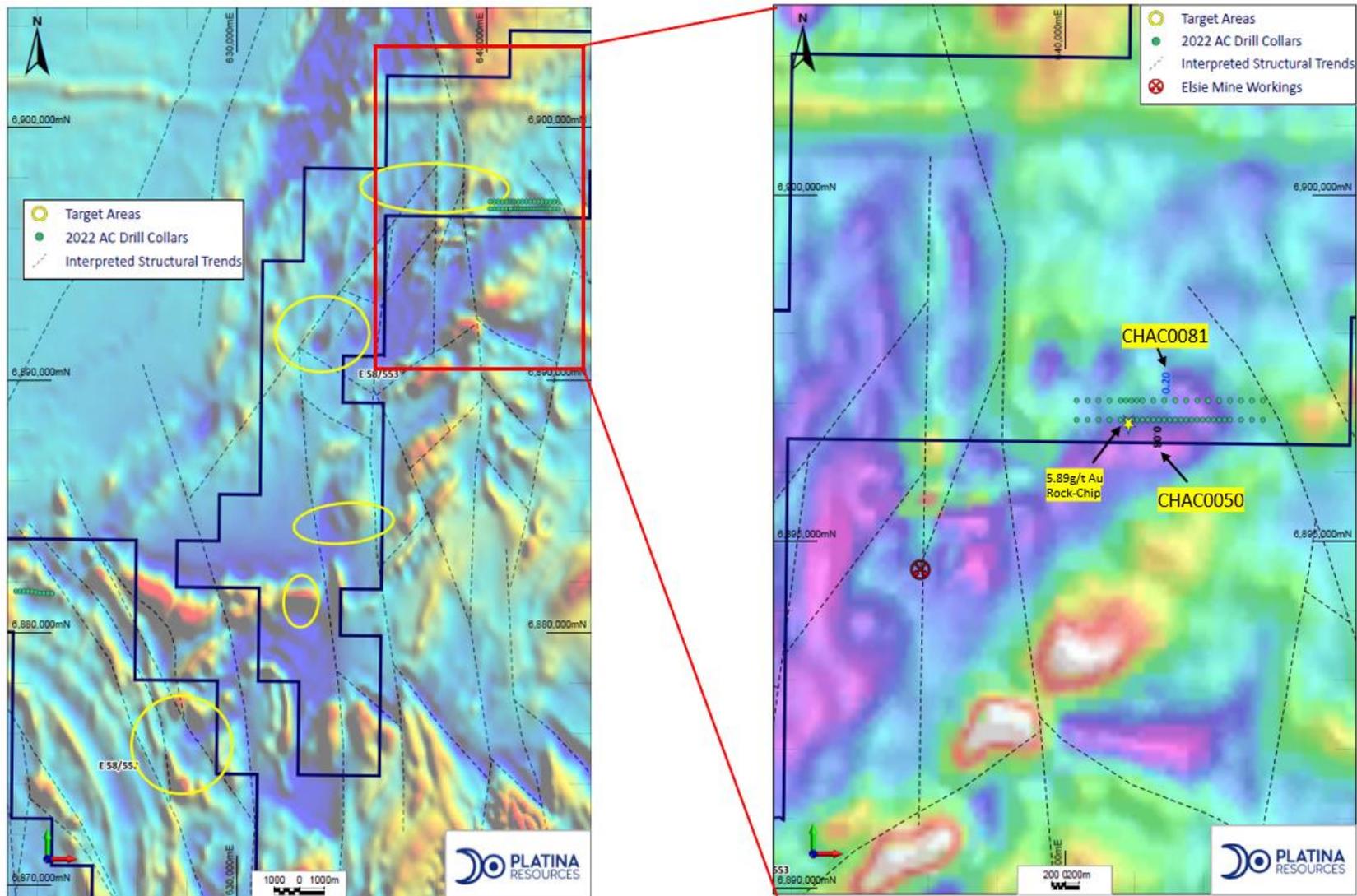


Figure 4. Location of the July 2022 AC Drill Collars and Target Areas (Yellow) over Total Magnetic Intensity (80m) over WA v1 image.



Sangold

In August 2022, Platina signed a conditional binding term sheet with Sangold Resources Pty Ltd (Sangold) to acquire 100% of the advanced, high-grade, near-surface Brimstone Gold Project, 40km north-east of Kalgoorlie (refer ASX release dated 10 August 2022). The transaction is subject to a three-month exclusivity and due diligence period, that expires on 31 October 2022, during which time all conditions must be either satisfied or waived.

Platina is advanced in its due diligence process and has now lodged a Notice of Meeting on the ASX for approving the issue of the consideration shares for the transaction at Extraordinary General Meeting to be held on 21 October 2022.

The 277km² 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.

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.

Platina considers that with the planned exploration on this new ground, it will result in a solid pipeline of positive news flow over the next 12 to 24 months

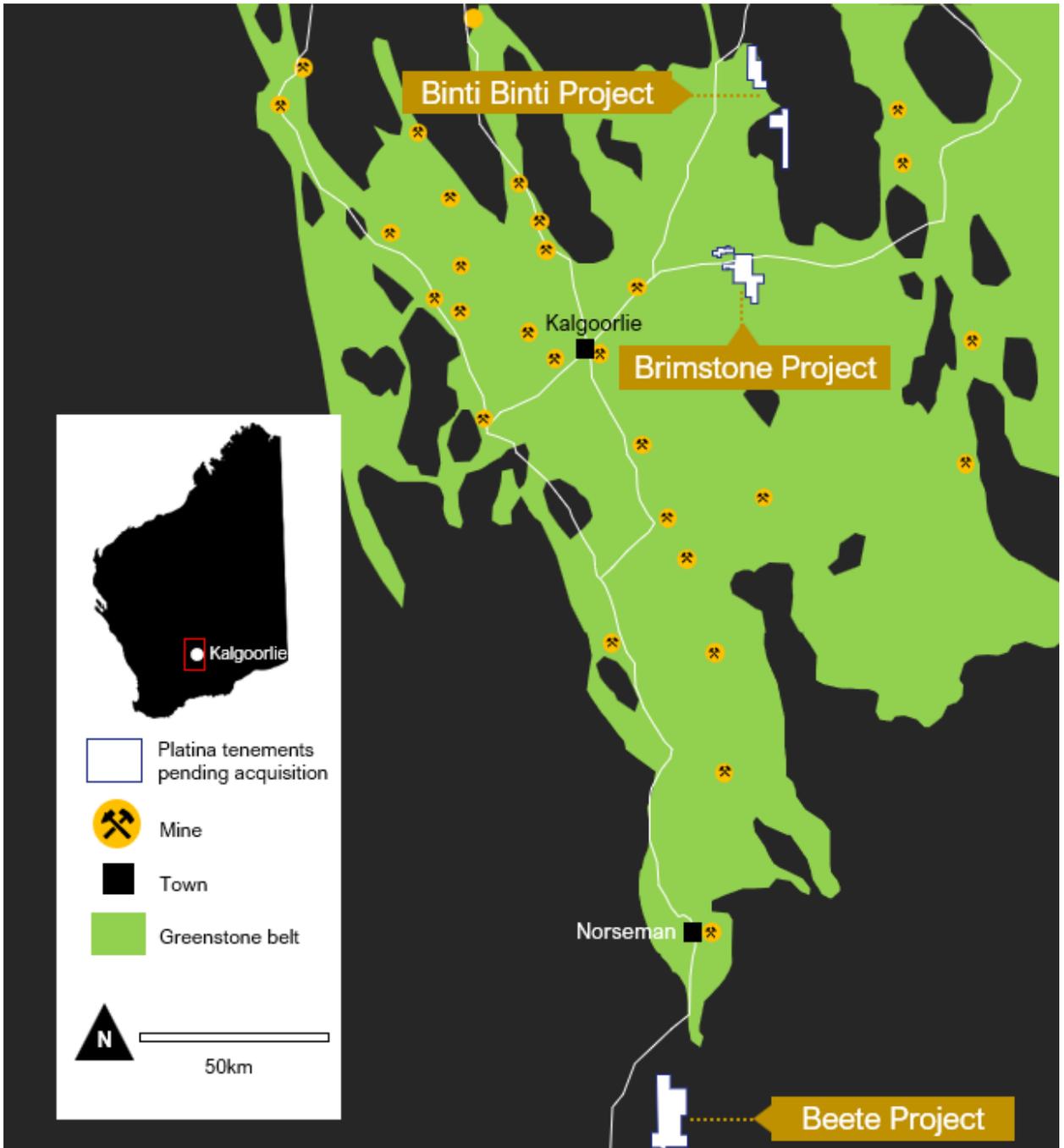


Figure 5. Platina has signed a conditional binding term sheet with Sangold Resources Pty Ltd to acquire 100% of three projects in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.



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

For more information:

Corey Nolan
Managing Director
Phone +61 (0)7 5580 9094
admin@platinaresources.com.au

Gareth Quinn
Corporate Affairs Manager
Mobile: 0417 711 108
gareth@republicpr.com.au



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.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASX RELEASES

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

- Pivotal acquisition increases Platina’s gold footprint in Western Australia, 10 August 2022

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

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this Report that relates to Challa and Xanadu exploration results is based on information reviewed and compiled by Mr Rohan Deshpande who is an employee of Platina Resources and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Deshpande has sufficient experience which is relevant to this style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the overseeing activities which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves’. Mr Deshpande consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.



Challa Air-Core Drilling Details

Hole ID	Drill Type	End Depth (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Tenement ID	Collar East (GDA94)	Collar North (GDA94)	Collar RL (GDA94)	Collar Survey Method	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
CHAC0050	AC	54	-60	270	E 58/553	641348	6896767	502	GPS	32	36	4	0.08
CHAC0081	AC	51	-60	90	E 58/553	641436	6897033	552	GPS	32	36	4	0.2

Hole ID	Drill Type	End Depth (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Tenement ID	Collar East (GDA94)	Collar North (GDA94)	Collar RL (GDA94)	Collar Survey Method
CHAC0027	AC	12	-60	270	E 58/552	622597	6881553	496	GPS
CHAC0028	AC	22	-60	270	E 58/552	622440	6881556	498	GPS
CHAC0029	AC	12	-60	270	E 58/552	622276	6881559	499	GPS
CHAC0030	AC	14	-60	270	E 58/552	622117	6881570	502	GPS
CHAC0031	AC	14	-60	270	E 58/552	621954	6881601	506	GPS
CHAC0032	AC	16	-60	270	E 58/552	621800	6881628	510	GPS
CHAC0033	AC	18	-60	270	E 58/552	621640	6881638	501	GPS
CHAC0034	AC	16	-60	270	E 58/552	621480	6881639	499	GPS
CHAC0035	AC	9	-60	270	E 58/552	621320	6881643	500	GPS
CHAC0036	AC	4	-60	270	E 58/552	621160	6881644	501	GPS
CHAC0039	AC	20	-60	270	E 58/553	640157	6896756	490	GPS
CHAC0040	AC	27	-60	270	E 58/553	640322	6896760	491	GPS
CHAC0041	AC	15	-60	270	E 58/553	640481	6896763	490	GPS
CHAC0042	AC	31	-60	270	E 58/553	640640	6896763	491	GPS
CHAC0043	AC	43	-60	270	E 58/553	640797	6896764	491	GPS
CHAC0044	AC	24	-60	270	E 58/553	640880	6896762	492	GPS



Hole ID	Drill Type	End Depth (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Tenement ID	Collar East (GDA94)	Collar North (GDA94)	Collar RL (GDA94)	Collar Survey Method
CHAC0045	AC	25	-60	270	E 58/553	640982	6896762	493	GPS
CHAC0046	AC	31	-60	270	E 58/553	641043	6896764	495	GPS
CHAC0047	AC	41	-60	270	E 58/553	641123	6896758	498	GPS
CHAC0048	AC	66	-60	270	E 58/553	641204	6896762	503	GPS
CHAC0049	AC	62	-60	270	E 58/553	641281	6896765	503	GPS
CHAC0050	AC	54	-60	270	E 58/553	641348	6896767	502	GPS
CHAC0051	AC	57	-60	270	E 58/553	641440	6896762	500	GPS
CHAC0052	AC	60	-60	270	E 58/553	641524	6896765	497	GPS
CHAC0053	AC	54	-60	270	E 58/553	641612	6896764	497	GPS
CHAC0054	AC	52	-60	270	E 58/553	641685	6896764	495	GPS
CHAC0055	AC	83	-60	270	E 58/553	641764	6896767	495	GPS
CHAC0056	AC	51	-60	270	E 58/553	641854	6896762	496	GPS
CHAC0057	AC	52	-60	270	E 58/553	641928	6896766	497	GPS
CHAC0058	AC	56	-60	270	E 58/553	642009	6896761	497	GPS
CHAC0059	AC	54	-60	270	E 58/553	642088	6896761	496	GPS
CHAC0060	AC	58	-60	270	E 58/553	642176	6896742	495	GPS
CHAC0061	AC	58	-60	270	E 58/553	642244	6896760	495	GPS
CHAC0062	AC	63	-60	270	E 58/553	642323	6896763	495	GPS
CHAC0063	AC	80	-60	270	E 58/553	642404	6896763	496	GPS
CHAC0064	AC	60	-60	270	E 58/553	642567	6896764	496	GPS
CHAC0065	AC	75	-60	270	E 58/553	642727	6896762	496	GPS
CHAC0066	AC	78	-60	270	E 58/553	642883	6896763	496	GPS
CHAC0069	AC	14	-60	90	E 58/553	640170	6897033	490	GPS
CHAC0070	AC	22	-60	90	E 58/553	640323	6897037	490	GPS
CHAC0071	AC	17	-60	90	E 58/553	640481	6897043	549	GPS



Hole ID	Drill Type	End Depth (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Tenement ID	Collar East (GDA94)	Collar North (GDA94)	Collar RL (GDA94)	Collar Survey Method
CHAC0072	AC	23	-60	90	E 58/553	640640	6897039	540	GPS
CHAC0073	AC	33	-60	90	E 58/553	640800	6897035	540	GPS
CHAC0074	AC	24	-60	90	E 58/553	640880	6897035	542	GPS
CHAC0075	AC	23	-60	90	E 58/553	640961	6897036	548	GPS
CHAC0076	AC	41	-60	90	E 58/553	641041	6897035	552	GPS
CHAC0077	AC	61	-60	90	E 58/553	641115	6897035	550	GPS
CHAC0079	AC	57	-60	90	E 58/553	641278	6897037	551	GPS
CHAC0081	AC	51	-60	90	E 58/553	641436	6897033	552	GPS
CHAC0083	AC	51	-60	90	E 58/553	641601	6897038	551	GPS
CHAC0085	AC	24	-60	90	E 58/553	641764	6897040	550	GPS
CHAC0087	AC	23	-60	90	E 58/553	641918	6897038	550	GPS
CHAC0089	AC	29	-60	90	E 58/553	642080	6897042	550	GPS
CHAC0091	AC	39	-60	90	E 58/553	642237	6897037	551	GPS
CHAC0093	AC	39	-60	90	E 58/553	642399	6897039	552	GPS
CHAC0094	AC	69	-60	90	E 58/553	642560	6897038	551	GPS
CHAC0095	AC	61	-60	90	E 58/553	642723	6897039	551	GPS
CHAC0096	AC	67	-60	90	E 58/553	642881	6897036	551	GPS
CHAC0118	AC	37	-60	270	E 58/553	640966	6896765	515	GPS
CHAC0119	AC	26	-60	30	E 58/553	640952	6896750	512	GPS

Table 1. Collar locations and details of all AC Drilling from July 2022 by Platina Resources Ltd



JORC Code Table

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sounds, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <p><i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drilling and sampling was undertaken in an industry standard manner. • Aircore samples were collected by spear from 1m sample piles and composited over 4m intervals. • The independent laboratory pulverises the entire sample for analysis as described below.
Drilling techniques	<p><i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aircore holes were drilled with an 89mm diameter blade bit.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <p><i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aircore samples were visually assessed for recovery. • Samples are considered representative with generally good recovery. • No sample bias is observed.
<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entire hole has been geologically logged by Company geologists.
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aircore samples were collected by spear from 1m sample piles and composited over 4m intervals. A final 1m bottom of hole assay were taken for assaying with a different technique. • Industry prepared independent standards are inserted approximately 1 in 33 for AC. • Each sample was dried, split, crushed and pulverised. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. • The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling. • Aircore samples are generally of good quality and appropriate for delineation of geochemical trends but are not generally used in resource estimates.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The samples were submitted to a commercial independent laboratory in Perth, Australia (ALS). 4m Aircore samples were analysed for Au using 25g aqua regia extraction with ICPMS finish and multi-elements by ICPAES and ICPMS using aqua regia digestion. 1m EOH samples were analysed for Au using 25g aqua regia extraction with ICPMS finish and multi-elements by ICPAES using four acid digestion. The techniques are considered quantitative in nature. As discussed previously certified reference standards were inserted by the Company and the laboratory also carries out internal standards in individual batches. The standards were considered satisfactory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample results have been merged by the company's database consultants. Results have been uploaded into the company database MX Deposit, checked and verified. No adjustments have been made to the assay data. Results are reported on a length weighted basis.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore hole collar locations are located by handheld GPS to an accuracy of 4m. Elevation data can be considered as low quality and they will be adjusted in future by DTM data. Locations are given in GDA94 zone 50 projection. Diagrams and location table are provided in the report. Topographic control is by detailed satellite image and GPS data.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore drill spacing was carried out on 280m spaced lines, with holes spaced at 80m or 160m along lines. All holes have been geologically logged and provide a strong basis for geological control and continuity of mineralisation. Sample compositing has not been applied except in reporting of drill intercepts.



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



Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p><i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i></p>	<p>Challa Project (AC Drilling)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E58/552 and E58/553 are 100% owned by Platina Resources. The only Native Title Claim affected the area was rejected by the Federal Court in 2015.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Challa Project (AC Drilling)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical exploration conducted principally by Aarex Resources NL (1996-1997), and Corporate & Resource Consultants Pty Ltd & BR Legendre (2016-2017) Apex Minerals NL were active in adjoining areas (2004-2006).
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>Challa Project (AC Drilling)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is considered to be prospective for orogenic lode-type gold deposits.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<p>Challa Project (AC Drilling)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole location and directional information provide in the report.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used 	<p>Challa Project (AC Drilling)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intercepts are length weighted averaged. No maximum cuts have been made.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill holes are interpreted to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. Drilling is not always perpendicular to the dip of mineralisation and true widths are less than downhole widths. Estimates of true widths will only be possible when all results are received, and final geological interpretations have been completed.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All diagrams in the report were prepared to highlight important information relevant to this announcement.
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"> All anomalous results are provided in the main text of this report. The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
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. 	<p>Challa Project (AC Drilling)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional aeromagnetism: Government aeromagnetic and gravity data was sourced from Geological Survey of Western Australia and https://data.wa.gov.au/ Aeromagnetism: Government aeromagnetic data was reprocessed by a qualified geophysicist for Corporate & Resource Consultants Pty Ltd.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Challa Project (AC Drilling) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Based on the current results and following a detailed geochemistry review either follow up aircore drilling will be undertaken or the information will be used to efficiently test for mineralisation in the other 5 target zones.