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ASX RELEASE

Drilling shows gold mineralisation at Xanadu Project, Western Australia.

Platina Resources Limited's (ASX: PGM) maiden Xanadu drilling program over 2,214m has demonstrated the presence of gold mineralisation at depth and up to 900m of strike on untested ground immediately west of the historical Amphitheatre open pit (refer Figure 4).

Encouraging gold assays were intersected including 7m @ 1.05g/t Au from 168m in XARC005. Mineralisation at Cleopatra was also intersected with 8m @ 1.79g/t Au from 38m in XARC009. An interesting copper anomaly of 1m @ 8.3% from 99m in XARC003 will be assessed in more detail.

Platina Managing Director Corey Nolan said new assay results from the very short drilling program were assisting in building a deeper knowledge of a complex geological model at Xanadu, which neighbours the Mt Olympic Gold Project.

"Xanadu remains a very attractive geological target due to the number of historical high-grade gold intersections within a widespread, 10km zone of hydrothermal alteration on the Nanjilgardy fault zone and its splays in close proximity to the multi-million Mt Olympus gold deposit," Mr Nolan said.

"Future drilling will be focused on unlocking the project's potential by testing the 900m zone west of the Amphitheatre pit and defining the down dip extension and strike of strong mineralisation in XARC009 at Cleopatra."

Mr Nolan said a diamond drilling rig would be used for a second phase drilling program to avoid the problems associated with reverse circulation (RC) drilling in the area.

A cultural heritage survey and phase 2 drilling program are planned for the second quarter next year following a maiden drilling program at Platina's newly acquired Brimstone project near Kalgoorlie.

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

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Xanadu Phase 1 drilling program Overview

The maiden phase 1 RC drilling program at Xanadu comprised a total of 11 holes over 2,214m (refer Figure 2).

The program was widely spaced, targeting a 4km section within the 10km mineralised and altered corridor. This program has been valuable in identifying various stratigraphic horizons and mineralisation patterns which has added to the knowledge of mineralisation controls. The detailed geochemical analysis of the samples has helped define stratigraphic and alteration assemblages relating to vectoring gold mineralisation, which will help in future targeting of the drilling. This definition will also be used to target the remaining tenement package.

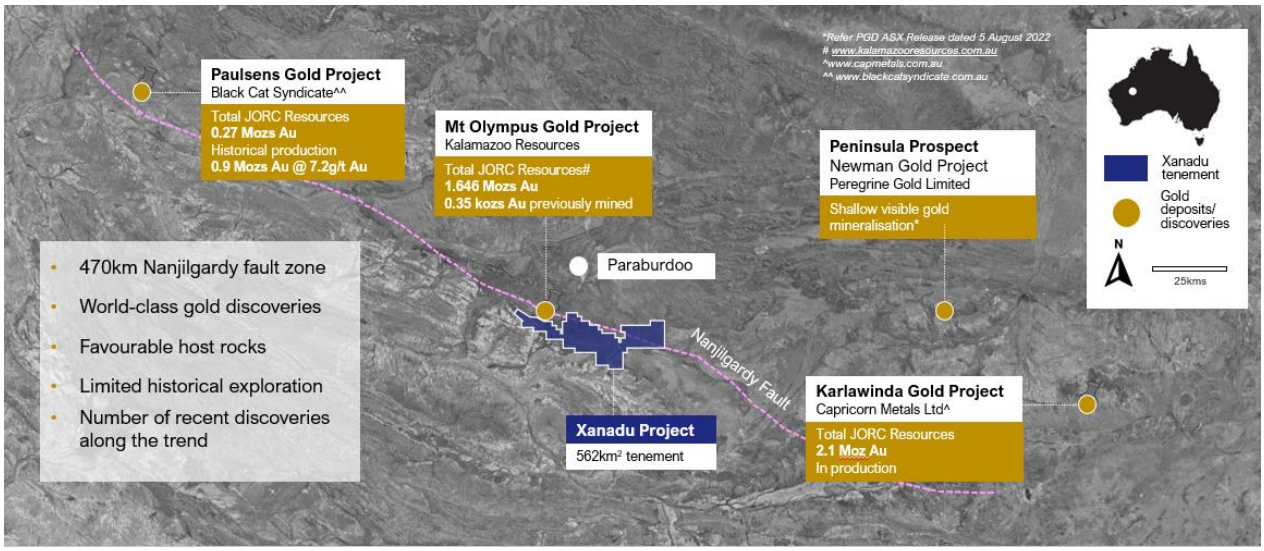

Figure 1. *The Xanadu Project lies within a regional scale structural setting - 2Moz Au nearby.*

Most planned targets were tested, however, several 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.

New results from the phase 1 RC drilling include:

- **1m @ 1.57g/t Au** from 23m in XARC009
- **8m @1.79g/t Au** from 38m in XARC009
  incl. 1m @ 8.37g/t from 43m
- **2m @ 1.16g/t Au** from 94m in XARC003
- **1m @ 0.94g/t Au** from 45m in XARC002
- **7m @ 1.05g/t Au** from 168m in XARC005
- **1m @ 0.53g/t Au** from 9m in XARC008
- **2m @ 0.95g/t Au** from 53m in XARC009
- **2m @ 0.68g/t Au** from 18m in XARC010

The results in drilling from section across XARC003 and XARC005 are considered extremely encouraging as a down dip trend has been highlighted from the strong surface expression of historic assays. Historical diamond hole WDNS005 had intersected 14m @ 2.14g/t from 31m, this zone was located across the bottom part of the clay chert breccia zone and top section of the sedimentary sequence.

XARC003 was planned with an aim to test a down dip extension of this historical intersection. Although no gold assays were returned in the sedimentary stratigraphy of this hole a 14m zone of massive sulphides was intercepted. In this zone, 14m @ 593ppm arsenic was returned (*minimum cut-off 117ppm with no internal dilution*) and just above this zone from 99-100m, 8.3% Cu was also returned. The significance of these assays is being studied for future targeting.

Further 120m down dip in XARC005 an aggregate zone of 43m @ 0.36g/t Au from 143m including a core of 7m @ 1.05g/t Au from 168m was returned. Quartz stringers were associated with this zone. This intersection is considered highly encouraging as it highlights a potential structure feeder and deeper extension of gold mineralisation. This section also opens up the possibility of a replication of the style, structure and mineralisation of the Amphitheatre pit.

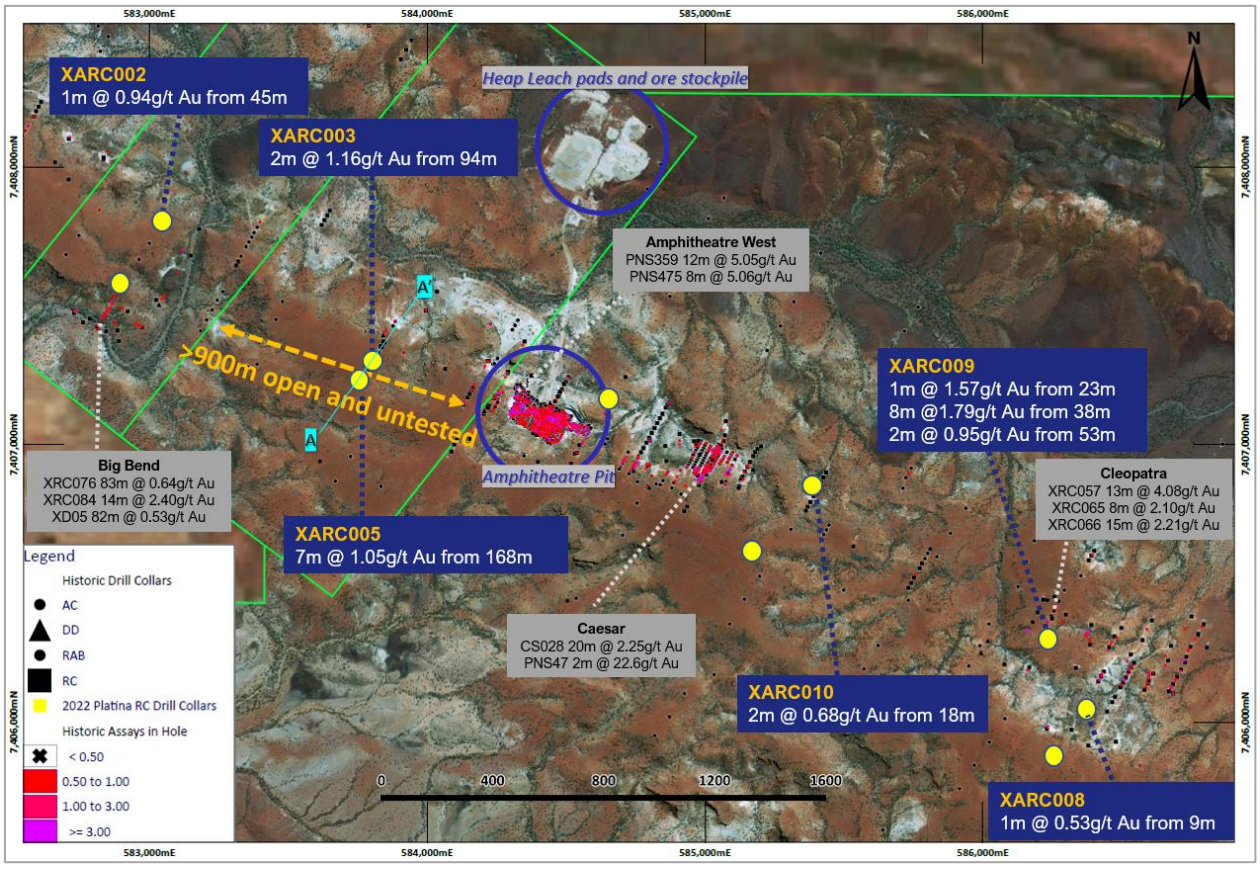

Figure 2. *4km of the 10km mineralised corridor at the north-western section of Xanadu Project where 2022 RC drilling was carried out. Green lines indicate Platina's tenement boundaries. Historic assays are in grey boxes and new assays are in blue boxes*

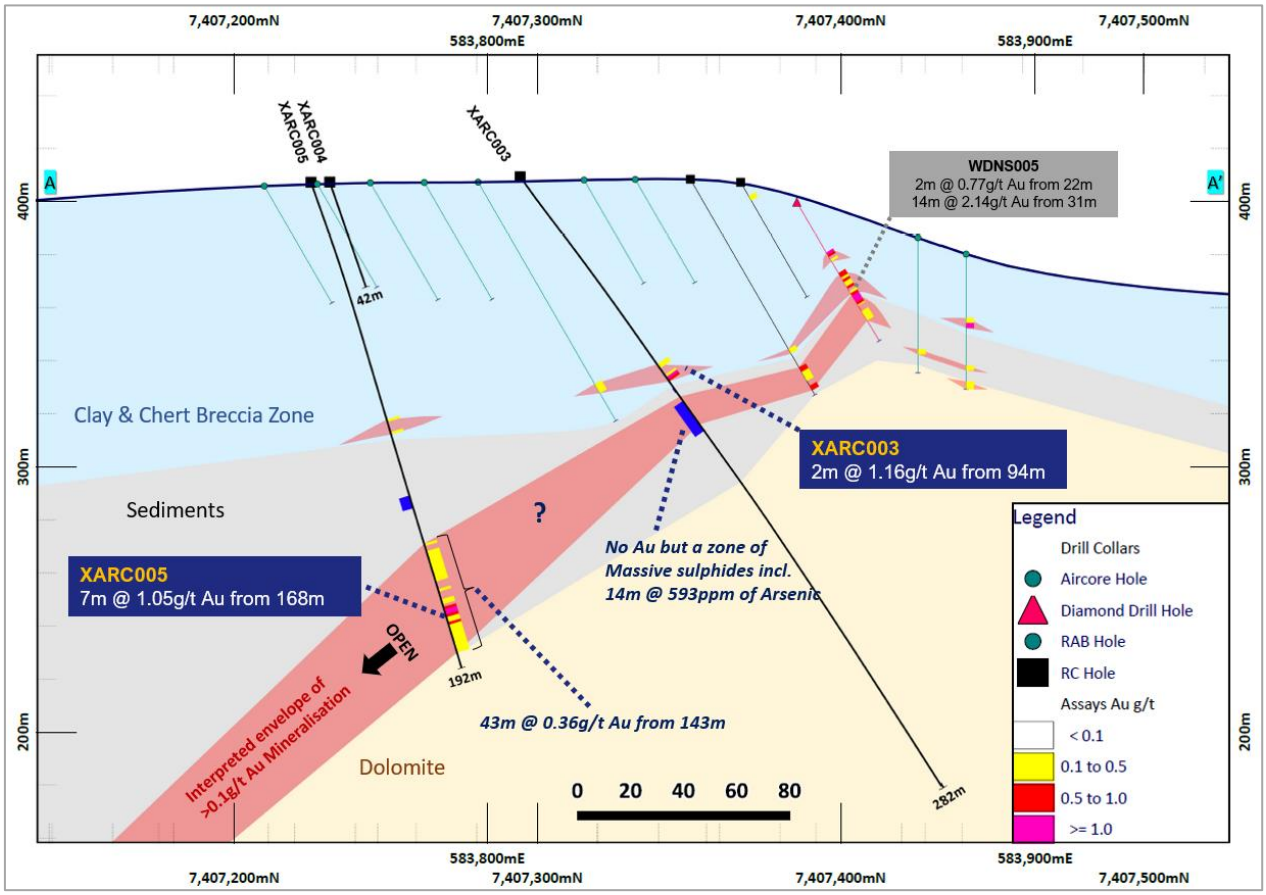

Figure 3. *Shows section across XARC003 and XARC005 which lies west of the Amphitheatre pit. Section limits +/-80m.*

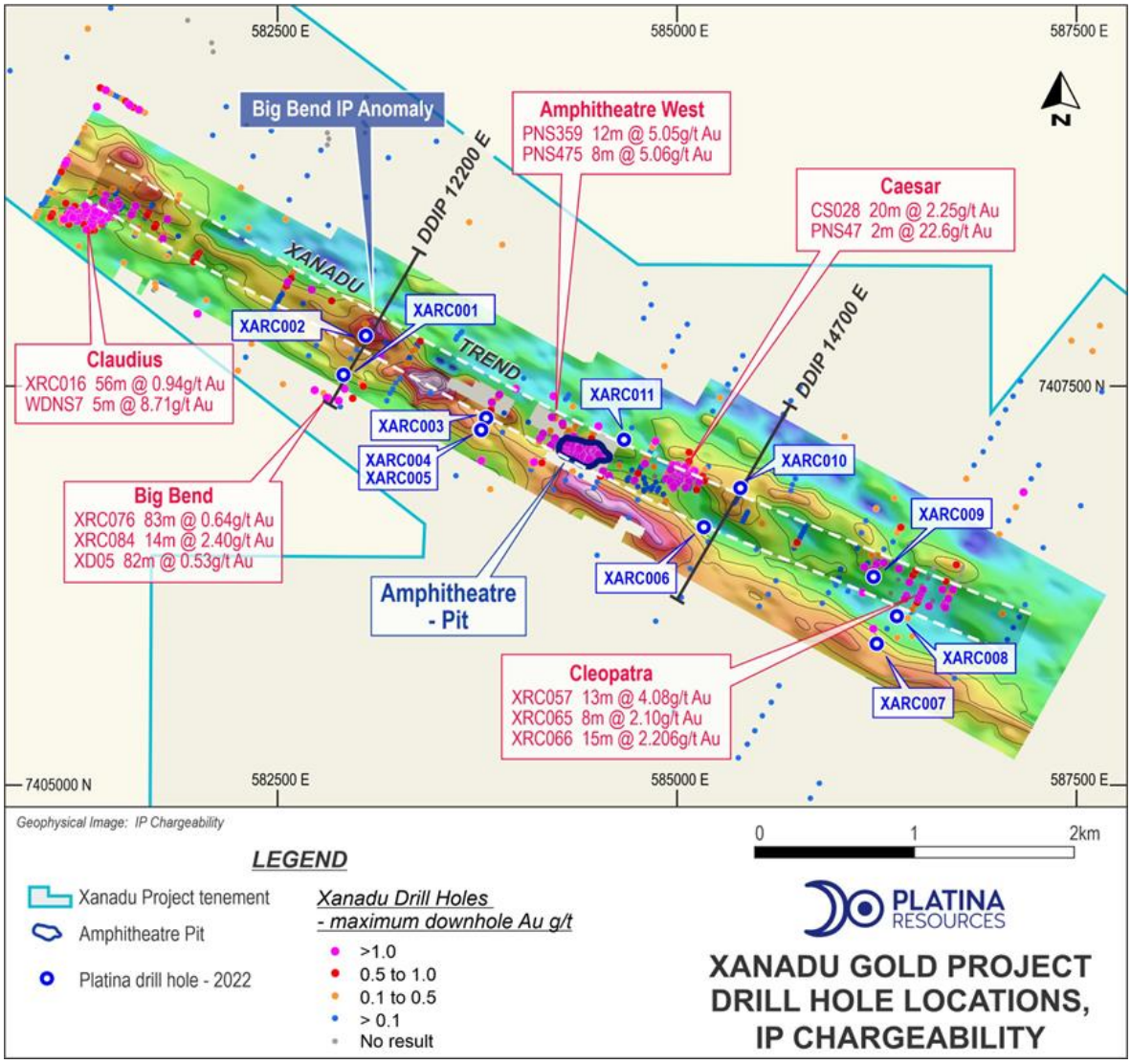

Figure 4. *Location of the drill holes at Xanadu covering both shallow oxide and deeper sulphide targets*

Future Work

A geochemistry and structural mapping assessment will be carried out on areas west of the Amphitheatre pit and east of Cleopatra followed up by second phase drilling. This drilling will be targeted towards the poorly tested 900m zone west of Amphitheatre pit and define the down dip extension and strike of strong mineralisation in XARC009 at Cleopatra.

A future diamond drilling program will also allow testing of previous chargeability anomalies identified from an IP geophysics survey completed last year. Platina believes it has the potential to identify the source of primary mineralisation at Xanadu.

An updated cultural heritage survey will be completed in the first quarter of calendar 2023 with a view to a second phase drilling program in the second quarter.

Furthermore, Platina is currently negotiating cultural heritage agreements at its Brimstone project (in anticipation of drilling early in 2023) and the Beete project, so field reconnaissance activities can commence as soon as possible.

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. The Company controls a portfolio of gold projects in Western Australia and a scandium project in New South Wales.

Platina has share investments in the following companies

- Major Precious Metals (49 million shares, Unlisted) – 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 (12.1 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 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.

Xanadu Drilling Details

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Intercept
XARC002	45	46	1	0.94	1m @ 0.94g/t from 45m
XARC003	94	96	2	1.16	2m @ 1.16g/t from 94m
XARC005	168	175	7	1.05	7m @ 1.05g/t from 168m
XARC008	9	10	1	0.53	1m @ 0.53g/t from 9m
XARC009	23	24	1	1.57	1m @ 1.57g/t from 23m
XARC009	38	46	8	1.79	8m @1.79g/t from 38m
					incl. 1m @ 8.37g/t from 43m
XARC009	53	55	2	0.95	2m @ 0.95g/t from 53m
XARC010	18	20	2	0.68	2m @ 0.68g/t from 18m

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

Hole ID	Drill Type	End Depth (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94/MGA zone 50)	Collar East (GDA94/MGA zone 50)	Collar North (GDA94/MGA zone 50)	Collar RL (GDA94/MGA zone 50)	Collar Survey Method	Tenement ID	Comments
XARC001	RC	150	-81	210	582909	7407567	374	DGPS	P 52/1597	Hole abandoned due to ground conditions
XARC002	RC	282	-62	30	583050	7407811	382	DGPS	P 52/1597	
XARC003	RC	282	-55	30	583800	7407298	409	DGPS	P 52/1598	
XARC004	RC	42	-71	30	583769	7407233	407	DGPS	P 52/1598	Hole abandoned due to ground conditions
XARC005	RC	192	-71	30	583766	7407227	407	DGPS	P 52/1598	Re-drill of XARC004, hole ended before planned depth
XARC006	RC	282	-55	30	585161	7406611	428	DGPS	E 52/3692	
XARC007	RC	282	-55	30	586244	7405881	413	DGPS	E 52/3692	
XARC008	RC	282	-55	30	586364	7406052	393	DGPS	E 52/3692	
XARC009	RC	168	-55	30	586227	7406300	408	DGPS	E 52/3692	Hole ended before planned depth
XARC010	RC	108	-55	30	585392	7406857	384	DGPS	E 52/3692	Hole abandoned due to ground conditions
XARC011	RC	144	-50	210	584663	7407154	389	DGPS	E 52/3692	Hole ended before planned depth

Table 2. *Collar locations and details of all Xanadu RC Drilling from August & September 2022 by Platina Resources Ltd*

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.*	• All drilling and sampling was undertaken in an industry standard manner. • RC holes were sampled on a 1m basis with samples collected from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. 1m sample ranges from a typical 2.5-3.5kg. • Commercially prepared certified reference material (CRM) and course blank were interested at a 5% rate. • Field duplicates were selected on a routine basis to verify the representativity of sampling methods. • An independent laboratory dries, splits and pulverises the entire sample for analysis as described below. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled.
Drilling techniques	*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.).*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were drilled with a 5 1/3-inch bit and face sampling hammer.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• RC samples were visually assessed for recovery. • Samples are considered representative with generally good recovery. • The top section of the clay chert breccia zone at Xanadu was challenging with rods being bogged multiple times. Samples in this zone may not be optimum and have a possibility of contamination. • No sample bias is observed.
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.*	• The entire hole has been geologically logged by Company geologists.
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.* • *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.*	• RC sampling was carried out by a cone splitter on the rig cyclone and drill cuttings were sampled on a 1m basis. • Industry prepared independent standards are inserted approximately 1 in 20 for RC. • Each sample was dried, split, crushed and pulverised. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. • The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling. • RC samples are appropriate for use in a resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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.*	• The samples were submitted to a commercial independent laboratory in Perth, Australia (ALS). • Every metre was sampled and sent to Laboratory. Each sample was assayed for gold by 30g fire assay fusion technique with an AAS finish (AL Code: AuAA25). • Every 5th sample was assayed for multi-elements by 25g Aqua regia extraction with ICPMS finish in the clay chert zone and extremely weather zone (ALS Code: AuTL43-MEPKG). Outside the clay chert breccia zone and extreme weathering, every other 5th sample was assayed for 33 multi-elements with ALS procedure code ME-ICP61 and analysis by ICP-AES. Some zones of visually observed mineralisation were assayed for every metre either by AuTL43-MEPKG or ME-ICP61 depending on where these zones were located in hole. • 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	• *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.*	• Sample results have been merged by the company's database consultants and exploration manager. • 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. • Significant mineralized zones were visually inspected by competent person.
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.*	• RC drill hole collar locations were located by a GARMIN handheld GPS which has an accuracy of +/- 4m. DGPS survey pick-ups were taken with a Stonex Differential GNSS receiver which gets the location to an accuracy of +/-10cm. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Down hole surveys were conducted on all RC holes using a north seeing gyro tool with measurements at 10m and 20m down hole intervals. Varying for some holes due to ground conditions to expedite the survey time.
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.*	• No specific spacing was used for RC drilling as it was more of an exploration targeting program. • 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.
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.*	• The RC drilling is approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation where known and therefore the sampling is considered representative of the mineralised zone. • In some cases, drilling is not at right angles to the strike and dip of mineralised structures and as such true widths are less than downhole widths. This will be allowed for when geological interpretations are completed.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected by company personnel and delivered direct to the laboratory via a transport contractor.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been completed. Review of QAQC data has been carried out by company geologist.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drilling was carried out on P52/1597, P52/1598 and E52/3692 tenements which are owned by Coolabah Resources Pty Ltd which is a 100% owned subsidiary of Platina Resources Ltd • Additional information has been provided in past ASX reporting on 13th April 2021. • There are no known native title interests, historic sites, wilderness areas or environmental settings that affecting the project • There are no known tenure issues of impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• BP Minerals Australia initially identified the Xanadu mineralisation in 1985 following up regional stream sediment sampling (A17665). Following geochemical sampling in 1986, first drilling of 24 RC holes for 1160m was completed. In 1988 (A26565), surface geochemistry, mapping and drilling outlined the Claudius prospect (rock samples to 55.6g/t Au, followed up by rock traverse sampling returning 13m @ 19.78g/t Au), Costean sampling (up to 21.4m rock sampling at 9.29g/t Au) and drilling, with 265 percussion / RC drillholes for 2,524m and 11 diamond core holes for 1065m. In 1989 work at the Stynes prospect totaled 58 RAB holes for 2065m and 22 RC holes for 1246m (A27893). In 1989 work included exploration drilling over 9 prospects and included 70 RC holes for 4128m (A29056). Close spaced drilling at the Amphitheatre – Caesar and Claudius prospects was also carried out for mine planning purposes (109 holes for 5505m). Orientation geophysics included resistivity measurements and ground magnetic surveying over small test areas. The final area of BPs Xanadu project comprised three mining leases, M52/83, M52/84 and M52/105 which are wholly contained within the area of current project prospecting licenses and E52/3692. • In 1989 BP Minerals was purchased by RTZ Corp and renamed Riomin Australia Gold Pty Ltd. Regional stream sampling (A31390) but little other work was carried out by this company up to the sale of the project in 1992. • Nugold Hills Mines NL purchased 3 mining leases from Riomin in November 1992. In 1992-3 they carried out 25RC holes for 1164m at the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Stynes prospect (A38224). Other work (A39829) included detailed drilling on a 10m x 5m pattern over a 240m x 100m area at Amphitheatre as a prelude to mining with 370 RAB holes for 5384m, 228 RC holes for 4797m and 67 aircore holes for 2345m At Caesar prospect 8 RC holes for 300m and at Claudius 68 RAB holes for 1775m were completed. Work in 1994 (A42788) included infill drilling at Claudius (35 vertical RC holes for 1041m) and 8km ground magnetic orientation. • Newcrest explored the project from 1998 to 2006. In 1998-99 (A59612) 29 RC holes for 4088m were completed together with petrology with identified hydrothermal argillic and sericite and pyrite alteration. Subsequent work included further drilling at the Big Bend and other prospects, including deeper diamond drilling in 2001 (XD01 to 422.8m A64103) and 2005 (A71618 – 3 DDH holes for 607.4m). Petrology on core identified widespread metasomatic hydrothermal alteration. Compilation of data and geological mapping is of a high standard. Total drilling approximates 25,000m in total. • MRG Metals Ltd explored the project between 2011 and 2019, completing 3,245m of RC and 960m of diamond core drilling. They carried out review of the project, identifying a potential intrusive related style to the mineralisation. They considered the presence of a large and intense hydrothermal system of 10km extent to be a significant exploration target but work was not taken to further test the area and the leases expired.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mineralisation was considered to be of a style similar to the intrusion related class of gold deposit and also the Carlin type sediment hosted style. There are also several indications of a classic lode structure related gold deposit. Further exploration is required to characterize the project setting in detail and future exploration data may change the current geological interpretation of mineralisation style.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. Only some intercepts have been included on the map to provide an indication of mineralisation extent.
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 map of this report • Intercepts are length weighted averaged. • The RC intercepts are reported to a minimum cutoff grade of 0.5g/t, minimum length 1m and a maximum internal dilution of 4m. • No metal equivalent values have been reported.
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').*	• 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	• *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.*	• All diagrams in the report were prepared to highlight important information relevant to this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 results are provided in the main text of this report. • The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
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.*	Xanadu Project (RC Drilling) • Top 50-80m horizon at Xanadu project consists of a clay chert breccia zone which created conditions for RC drill rods being bogged hence many holes were abandoned and/or did not reach desired end of hole depth. • This clay chert horizon also gives rise to steep topography and escarpments hence a track mounted RC rig was used to safely access these steep tracks. • IP geophysical surveying has been carried out by Khumsup Pty Ltd to provide geophysical targeting for disseminated sulphides which are the host to gold mineralisation at the Xanadu project. The Gradient Array Induced Polarization (GAIP) survey and the Dipole –Diploe array time induced polarisation (DDIP) survey used the following equipment; 1. A 10kw GDD IP Transmitter and 16 Channel GDDRx8-32 IP Receiver 2. Single core receiver and current transmission wire as industry standard • The GAIP program totaled some 70km of line production with receiver dipole spacing at 50m, station spacing at 50m and line spacing at 100m with a transmitter Dipole spacing of 3km.The Dipole –Diploe array time induced polarisation (DDIP) survey was carried out over three lines of approximately 1km with receiver dipole spacing of 100m, station spacing of 100m. The transmitter dipole spacing was 50m with a transmitter frequency of 0.125Hz. (more information on this is available in the 10th February 2022 ASX release by Platina Resources Ltd) • Regional Geophysics: Government aeromagnetic and gravity data was sourced from Geological Survey of Western Australia and https://data.wa.gov.au/ • Other Geophysics: Government and historic geophysical data were reprocessed by a qualified geophysicist Andrew Bisset from Core Geophysics.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Programs of follow up RC and diamond drilling aimed at extending mineralisation at depth and laterally will be planned based further studies on RC results.