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ASX RELEASE

New mineralised structures identified in aircore drilling at the Brimstone Gold Project, Western Australia.

Platina Resources Limited (ASX: PGM) has confirmed the presence of multiple new mineralised gold structures at its Brimstone Gold Project near Kalgoorlie in Western Australia after completing a maiden 4,381m aircore drilling program.

The 85-hole program identified a strongly mineralised 350m long structure at the Brandy Prospect, which could potentially extend up to 800m length, and at the Billabong North Prospect, which is defined over 120m. These mineralised structures are open along strike and down dip – see Figure 1 and Table 1.

Platina Managing Director, Mr Corey Nolan advised, "We are encouraged by the broad zones of mineralisation from the drilling program. The next step is reverse circulation drilling below the shallow aircore anomalies to potentially identify broader and higher-grade intersections like those seen at the Garibaldi Prospect, 1km to the east or the Penny's Find gold deposit, owned by Horizon Minerals Limited, 2.5km to the south."

"Eight out of 14 aircore holes drilled on the Brandy structure and four out of nine holes drilled at Billabong North intersected mineralisation. The Brandy shear zone is interpreted to be the northern extension of the Penny's Find shear zone, which hosts the Penny's Find gold deposit and drilling on the Brandy structure and Billabong North intersected mineralisation".

"We are very excited with the results from the Brandy Prospect as it replicates similar up dip intercepts from the Penny's Find gold deposit, which becomes a wider mineralised zone at depth. The recent drilling has still not closed off the mineralisation and the 350m shear is expected to extend for up to 800m.

"Further drilling will be required at Old Camp to better define the mineralisation of the interpreted structures from the recent results. Historical drilling at Old Camp has indicated the presence of a strong northwest-southeast trending mineralised structure."

A reverse circulation drill program is being planned for June to test the mineralisation at depth and along strike at Brandy, Garibaldi, Old Camp and Billabong North.

Significant assay results from the aircore drilling program, include:

Brandy

- 9m @ 0.9g/t Au from 32m to EOH in BSAC077 (incl. 6m @ 1.2g/t Au from 34m)
- 12m @ 0.3g/t Au from 24m in BSAC076
- 16m @ 0.4g/t Au from 20m in BSAC066 (incl. 4m @ 1.1g/t from 28m)
- 8m @ 0.6g/t Au from 16m in BSAC061

Billabong North

- 8m @ 1.19g/t Au from 20m in BSAC054
- 8m @ 0.39g/t Au from 28m in BSAC050
- 4m @ 0.83g/t Au from 34m in BSAC049

Old Camp

- 4m @ 0.5g/t Au from 36m in BSAC040

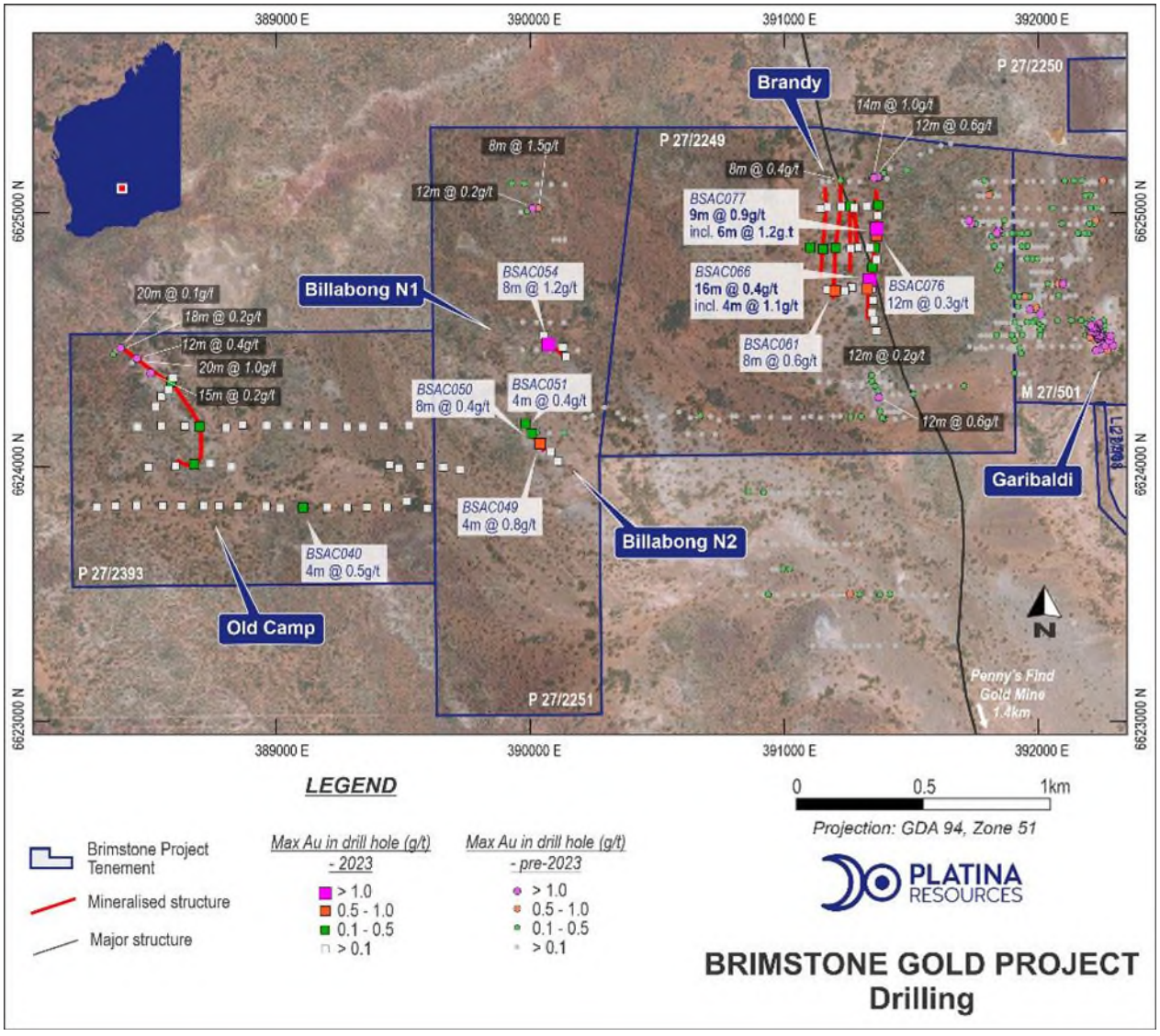

Figure 1. *Brimstone's northern acreage showing drill holes and structures.*

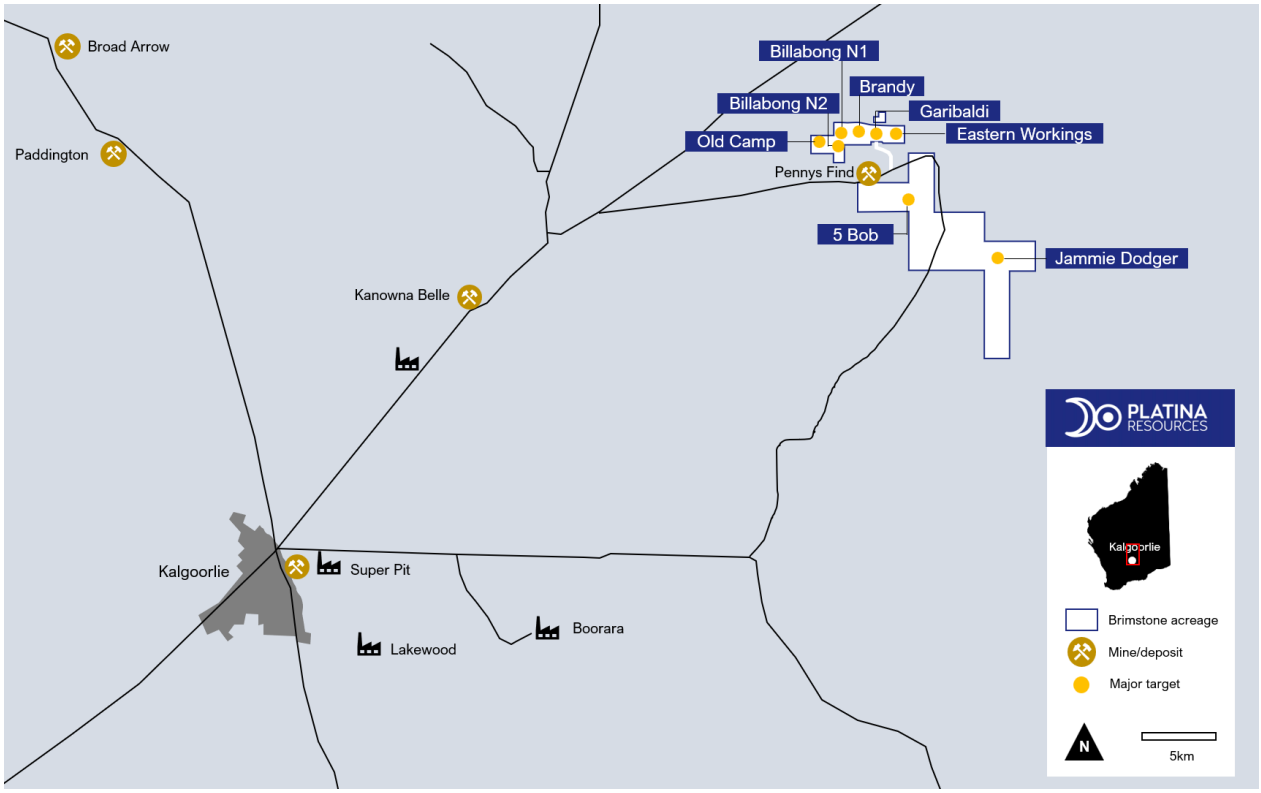

Figure 2. *Brimstone covers 70km² and is an advanced, high-grade, near-surface project located 27km and 2.5km from Kanowna Belle and Penny's Find gold deposits, respectively.*

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

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ABOUT PLATINA RESOURCES LIMITED (ASX: PGM)

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

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

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

DISCLAIMER

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

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASX RELEASES

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

- Pivotal acquisition increases Platina's gold footprint in Western Australia, 10 August 2022.
- Maiden drilling starts at Brimstone Gold Project, WA, 30 March 2023
- Maiden phase of exploration to commence at Brimstone Project, 1 March 2023

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

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this Report that relates to the Brimstone Project 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.

PROJECT DETAILS

Location and tenure

The Brimstone Project is located within the prolific gold producing Kurnalpi terrane in Western Australia. Brimstone is approximately 40km distance from Kalgoorlie, on short access tracks from sealed roads providing all year-round access for exploration. Brimstone is located close to many large gold mills providing toll treatment options.

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

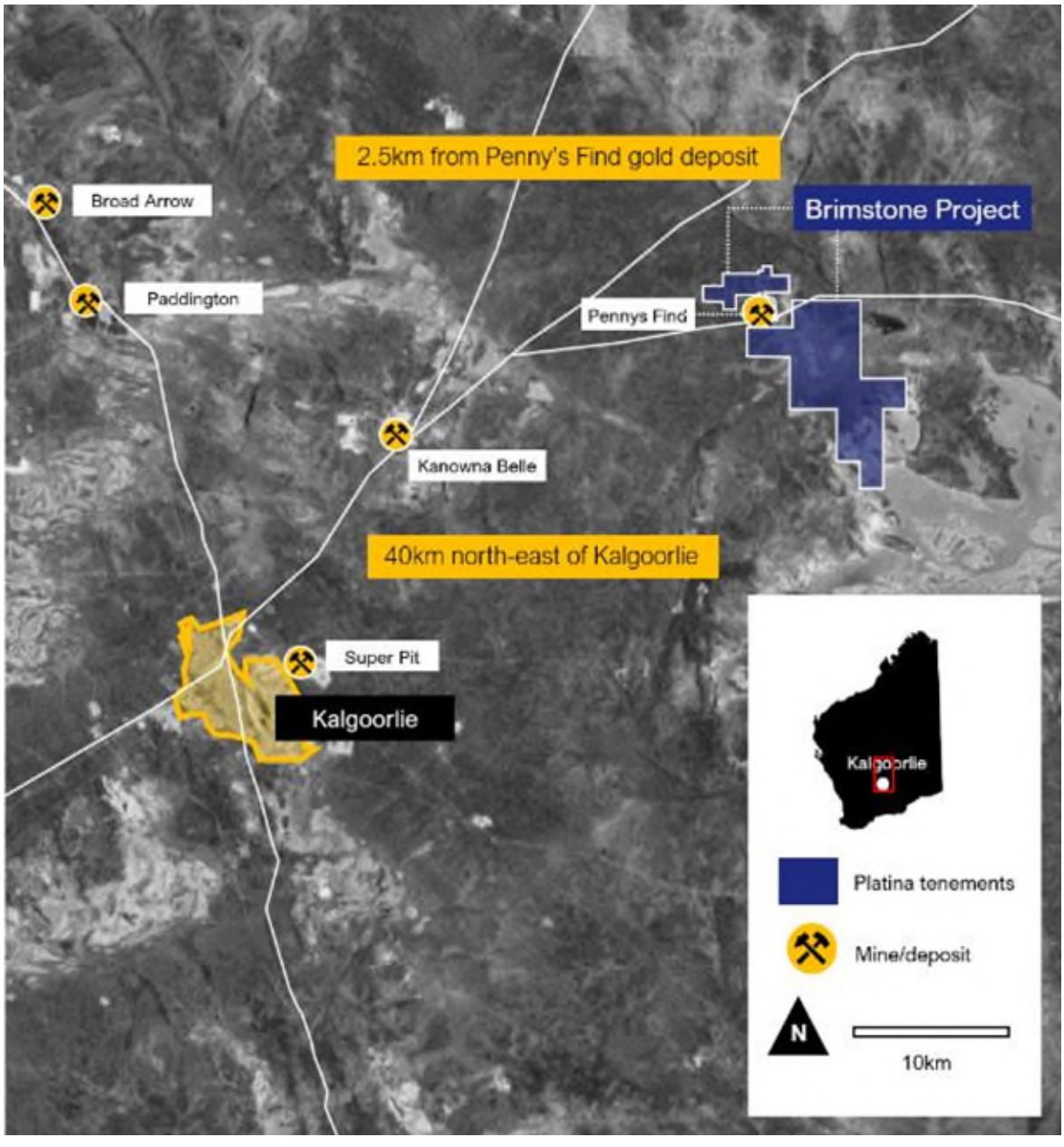


Figure 3. *Brimstone tenement package location in close proximity to Kalgoorlie and projects including Penny's Find and Kanowna Belle*

Brandy Find (Brandy) Prospect

A regional prospect scale N-S structure, interpreted to be the Penny's Find shear zone, passes through the Brandy's Find prospect. This structure is defined by a series of historical mineshafts, small prospecting pits and quartz veins along the basalt-shale contact. Platina's aircore drilling program confirmed this interpretation where eight out of fourteen holes targeting this structure intercepted mineralisation. The main lithologies intercepted were basalt and shales. Gold mineralisation at Brandy is defined by presence of disseminated to massive pyrite, arsenopyrite, elevated arsenic values, quartz veins and chlorite alteration.

A total of 30 AC holes were drilled at Brandy covering a 500m x 250m area. Platina's drilling confirms strong mineralisation for 350m along the N-S Penny's Find shear zone with intersections, including:

- *9m @ 0.9g/t Au from 32m to EOH in BSAC077 (incl. 6m @ 1.2g/t Au from 34m);*
- *12m @ 0.3g/t Au from 24m in BSAC076; and*
- *16m @ 0.4g/t Au from 20m in BSAC066 (incl. 4m @ 1.1g/t from 28m).*

Towards the western side of this shear zone at least four parallel north-south zones (~250m total width of this entire zone) were identified with gold anomalism along with moderate to strong arsenic values and drilling results including, *8m @ 0.6g/t Au from 16m in BSAC061*.

Mineralisation in the two historical east-west drill lines spaced 800m apart align with the mineralisation intersected in the recent aircore drilling. This indicates that the current 350m of mineralized structure can extend well beyond the 800m strike.

The core of this shear zone from BSAC066 to BSAC077 is recommended to be followed up with RC drill holes testing the east dipping structure at depth.

Billabong North (Target 1 and 2) Prospect

The nine AC holes drilled at the Billabong North Target 1 and 2 confirm the presence of two targeted shear zones trending in a NW-SE direction. These shear zones are within alternating lithologies of basalt and dolerites creating a rheological contrast favorable for emplacement of mineralisation. Mineralisation is associated with chlorite and silica alteration along with disseminated pyrite and quartz veining. Strong elevates arsenic values are also noted.

The best mineralisation was intersected at the northern Target 1 with *8m @ 1.2g/t Au from 20m in BSAC054*.

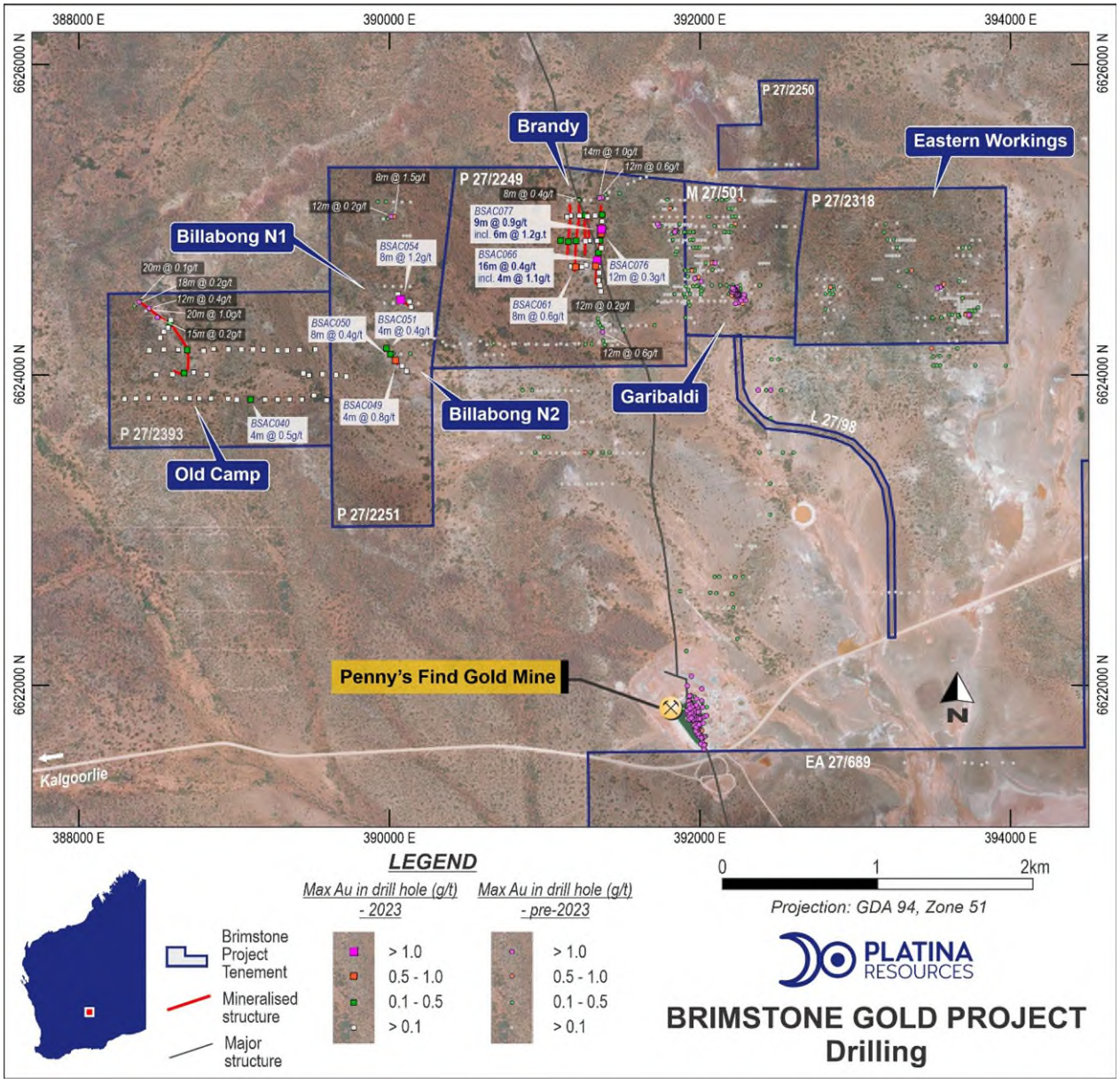
A mix of aircore and reverse circulation drilling is recommended to test these targets sufficiently.

Old Camp Prospect

Drilling at the Old Camp prospect tenement was carried out on a 160m x 80m pattern with 46 AC drill holes. The drilling was targeted to cover a large part of the tenement to help identify any larger mineralised zones and test for the down plunge extensional direction of mineralisation from the historical Old Camp RC drilling.

~500m of anomalous Au trend was identified which compliments the mapped geology of mafic and felsic units which wraps along a fold nose 300m to the south-east of the Old Camp RC drill holes. This vectoring from the AC drilling has been considered very successful as it gives a defined RC target for the plunging Old Camp mineralisation.

Mineralisation was also identified in the central southern line of Platina's AC drilling with *4m @ 0.5g/t Au from 36m in BSAC040* along with multiple holes showing strong arsenic values.



Brimstone Aircore Drilling Details

Prospect	Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Intercept
Old Camp	BSAC040	36	40	4	0.5	4m @ 0.5g/t from 36m
Billabong North	BSAC049	24	28	4	0.8	4m @ 0.8g/t from 24m
Billabong North	BSAC050	28	36	8	0.4	8m @ 0.4g/t from 28m
Billabong North	BSAC051	40	44	4	0.4	4m @ 0.4g/t from 40m
Billabong North	BSAC054	20	28	8	1.2	8m @ 1.2g/t from 20m
Brandy	BSAC061	16	24	8	0.6	8m @ 0.6g/t from 16m
Brandy	BSAC066	20	36	16	0.4	16m @ 0.4g/t from 20m
						4m @ 1.1g/t from 28m
Brandy	BSAC076	24	36	12	0.3	12m @ 0.3g/t from 24m
Brandy	BSAC077	32	41	9	0.9	9m @ 0.9g/t from 32m
						6m @ 1.2g/t Au from 34m

Table 1. *Significant AC intersections (minimum of 0.1g/t Au cut-off with maximum consecutive length of 4m internal dilution and >2gram x m)*

Prospect	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
Old Camp	BSAC001	AC	103	-60	225	388615	6624375	382	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC002	AC	71	-60	220	388603	6624353	381	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC003	AC	64	-60	220	388586	6624318	384	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC004	AC	29	-60	220	388547	6624279	393	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC005	AC	62	-60	220	388524	6624238	393	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC006	AC	66	-60	270	388473	6624159	389	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC007	AC	44	-60	270	388560	6624162	388	GPS

Old Camp	BSAC008	AC	66	-60	270	388641	6624161	392	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC009	AC	60	-60	270	388722	6624159	394	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC010	AC	81	-60	270	388802	6624154	386	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC011	AC	41	-60	270	388882	6624165	385	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC012	AC	12	-60	270	388963	6624163	387	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC013	AC	10	-60	270	389046	6624164	386	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC014	AC	32	-60	270	389122	6624163	384	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC015	AC	47	-60	270	389202	6624163	383	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC016	AC	54	-60	270	389279	6624159	382	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC017	AC	49	-60	270	389364	6624159	383	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC018	AC	87	-60	270	389437	6624160	383	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC019	AC	46	-60	270	389523	6624163	385	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC020	AC	60	-60	270	388522	6624001	393	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC021	AC	37	-60	270	388603	6624002	411	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC022	AC	63	-60	270	388680	6624009	411	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC023	AC	60	-60	270	388768	6624015	404	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC024	AC	63	-60	270	388841	6624002	402	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC025	AC	30	-60	270	389445	6624009	406	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC026	AC	37	-60	270	389497	6623996	404	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC027	AC	69	-60	270	389578	6624004	402	GPS
Billabong North	BSAC028	AC	47	-60	270	389664	6623998	396	GPS
Billabong North	BSAC029	AC	54	-60	270	389735	6623990	401	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC030	AC	62	-60	270	388319	6623844	394	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC031	AC	77	-60	270	388395	6623847	395	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC032	AC	72	-60	270	388477	6623848	398	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC033	AC	35	-60	270	388553	6623847	397	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC034	AC	63	-60	270	388628	6623847	393	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC035	AC	43	-60	270	388714	6623849	395	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC036	AC	45	-60	270	388797	6623847	395	GPS

Old Camp	BSAC037	AC	76	-60	270	388877	6623847	366	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC038	AC	81	-60	270	388960	6623845	365	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC039	AC	82	-60	270	389037	6623839	365	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC040	AC	69	-60	270	389124	6623839	364	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC041	AC	45	-60	270	389200	6623840	363	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC042	AC	54	-60	270	389280	6623840	362	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC043	AC	53	-60	270	389356	6623842	381	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC044	AC	66	-60	270	389437	6623841	383	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC045	AC	50	-60	270	389513	6623867	360	GPS
Old Camp	BSAC046	AC	68	-60	270	389620	6623837	361	GPS
Billabong North	BSAC047	AC	23	-60	230	390110	6624023	357	GPS
Billabong North	BSAC048	AC	18	-60	230	390081	6624059	364	GPS
Billabong North	BSAC049	AC	37	-60	230	390046	6624101	372	GPS
Billabong North	BSAC050	AC	55	-60	230	390017	6624140	390	GPS
Billabong North	BSAC051	AC	45	-60	230	389995	6624183	390	GPS
Billabong North	BSAC052	AC	61	-60	220	390155	6624455	359	GPS
Billabong North	BSAC053	AC	43	-60	220	390129	6624471	362	GPS
Billabong North	BSAC054	AC	41	-60	220	390080	6624492	374	GPS
Billabong North	BSAC055	AC	53	-60	220	390059	6624526	407	GPS
Brandy	BSAC056	AC	20	-60	270	391367	6624536	357	GPS
Brandy	BSAC057	AC	31	-60	270	391362	6624576	404	GPS
Brandy	BSAC058	AC	31	-60	270	391358	6624608	405	GPS
Brandy	BSAC059	AC	45	-60	270	391358	6624657	407	GPS
Brandy	BSAC060	AC	23	-60	270	391178	6624697	406	GPS
Brandy	BSAC061	AC	47	-60	270	391206	6624695	406	GPS
Brandy	BSAC062	AC	49	-60	270	391261	6624695	406	GPS
Brandy	BSAC063	AC	73	-60	270	391296	6624706	380	GPS
Brandy	BSAC064	AC	82	-60	270	391334	6624702	409	GPS
Brandy	BSAC065	AC	61	-60	270	391374	6624701	410	GPS

Brandy	BSAC066	AC	78	-60	270	391350	6624738	409	GPS
Brandy	BSAC067	AC	51	-60	270	391362	6624784	411	GPS
Brandy	BSAC068	AC	50	-60	270	391382	6624816	412	GPS
Brandy	BSAC069	AC	60	-60	270	391126	6624862	412	GPS
Brandy	BSAC070	AC	65	-60	270	391173	6624857	409	GPS
Brandy	BSAC071	AC	51	-60	270	391221	6624861	411	GPS
Brandy	BSAC072	AC	54	-60	270	391262	6624861	409	GPS
Brandy	BSAC073	AC	69	-60	270	391302	6624864	402	GPS
Brandy	BSAC074	AC	51	-60	270	391337	6624863	411	GPS
Brandy	BSAC075	AC	64	-60	270	391378	6624863	412	GPS
Brandy	BSAC076	AC	42	-60	270	391377	6624911	413	GPS
Brandy	BSAC077	AC	41	-60	270	391382	6624937	414	GPS
Brandy	BSAC078	AC	30	-60	270	391380	6624987	415	GPS
Brandy	BSAC079	AC	60	-60	270	391143	6625016	394	GPS
Brandy	BSAC080	AC	40	-60	270	391183	6625023	394	GPS
Brandy	BSAC081	AC	26	-60	270	391223	6625024	398	GPS
Brandy	BSAC082	AC	27	-60	270	391259	6625024	400	GPS
Brandy	BSAC083	AC	30	-60	270	391286	6625020	402	GPS
Brandy	BSAC084	AC	40	-60	270	391334	6625025	401	GPS
Brandy	BSAC085	AC	29	-60	270	391379	6625029	407	GPS

Table 2. *Collar locations and details of all Brimstone AC Drilling from March & April 2023 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.*	**Brimstone (Mt McLeay Group of Tenements)** • 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. Some zones of visual interest with sulphide mineralisation were spear sampled into 1m sample intervals as well. • The independent laboratory pulverises the entire sample for analysis as described below.
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.).*	• Aircore holes were drilled with a 3.35-inch diameter blade bit and where required the hammer was used for a 3.74-inch diameter.

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.*	• Aircore samples were visually assessed for recovery. • Samples are considered representative with generally good recovery. • 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.*	• 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. Some zones of visual interest with sulphide mineralisation were spear sampled into 1m sample intervals as well. • Industry prepared independent standards are inserted at geological intervals with a frequency of approximately 3%. • 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.

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). • 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	• *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 geologists. • 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	• *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.*	• 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 51 projection. • Diagrams and location table are provided in the report. • Topographic control is by google satellite image and GPS data.
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.*	• Aircore drill spacing was carried out on a hole spacing x line spacing as below. o Brandy – 40 x 40m o Billabong North - 30-50m spaced holes targeting a specific structure. o Old camp – 80 x 160m • 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. The sample distribution is sufficient only to determine the spread of Au mineralisation and anomalism over the prospect areas.

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 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.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected by company personnel and delivered direct to the laboratory.
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 geologists.

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.*	There are a total of 12 tenements in the Brimstone Project package. 4 out of the 12 are pending tenements. The live tenements are E27/568, L27/98, M27/501, P27/2249, P27/2250, P27/2251, P27/2318 and P27/2393. All the live P, M & L tenements are in the name of Brimstone Resources Ltd which are in the process of being transferred to Sangold Resources Pty Ltd (100% wholly owned entity of Platina Resources Ltd ASX:PGM). The pending tenements are E27/689, E25/609, E25/630 and E27/716. The total tenement package is 70sqkm. **Native Title** Brimstone – State deed and 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. The Brimstone tenement package is located on overlapping claims of the Maduwongga and Kakarra aboriginal groups. *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 before Platina's acquisition in 2022 are attributed to. • Brimstone Resources Ltd – 2013-14 to 2021 **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.

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		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	• *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. **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

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		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.
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 hole location and directional information are provided in the report.
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.*	• Intercepts are length weighted averaged. • Minimum of 0.1g/t Au cut-off with maximum consecutive length of 4m internal dilution and >2gram x m • No maximum cuts have been made.
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').*	• Based on mapping done by geologists from Brimstone Resources the holes were designed to hit the structures perpendicularly. The results of the assays indicate that this is true. • The geometry of the Brandy, Billabong North and Old Camp mineralisation is roughly understood through mapping and the recent assays, but RC holes will be required to confirm the exact orientation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for*	• All diagrams were prepared to highlight important information relevant to this announcement.

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	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.	
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 anomalous 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.*	• 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.