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ASX RELEASE

Multiple gold prospective targets identified in aircore drilling across the Beete Gold Project, Western Australia.

Platina Resources Limited (ASX: PGM) has confirmed the presence of multiple new anomalous gold targets at its Beete Gold Project near Norseman in Western Australia after completing a maiden 6,331m aircore drilling program over 202 holes.

The drilling has confirmed the presence of a greenstone belt across the tenure (potentially the extension of Norseman greenstone belt), which was previously interpreted to be the Albany Frazer Orogeny. Further investigation will be carried out along this belt which could host high grade gold deposits like the Norseman mineralisation trend to the north.

Along with the greenstone identification and NE-SW potential 4km Beete Mine Trend, the drilling has served to interpret a major 16km long N-S shear zone. This shear zone starts from the north of the tenure and traverses through the historical Beete Mine.

The target areas identified are predominantly defined by >10ppb gold and >100ppm arsenic clusters over geophysical trends. These zones also correlate with multi-element geochemistry of elevated values in bismuth, molybdenum, tin, lead, copper, silver, zinc, etc (Figure 1).

Anomalous gold and arsenic results at the bottom of holes from the program included 1m @ 0.13g/t Au from 22m in BEAC020, 1m @ 0.25g/t Au from 38m in BEAC124 & 3m @ 416ppm As from 36m and 2m @ 661ppm As from 52m incl. 1m @ 1,180ppm As from 52m.

Platina Managing Director, Mr Corey Nolan, said the maiden wide-spaced scoping drill program had achieved its objective to identify and focus on specific target areas.

“The drilling achieved an average depth of only 30m, hence infill drilling is required to achieve better resolution of these anomalous zones. The drilling was spaced 320m between holes and 640m between lines, this spacing in the anomalous zones can fit a Scotia mine.” Mr Nolan said.

The next phase of exploration activities will comprise detailed geochemical analysis, close spaced drone magnetic surveys over the interpreted targets areas and infill air core drilling (planned in 4QCY2024).

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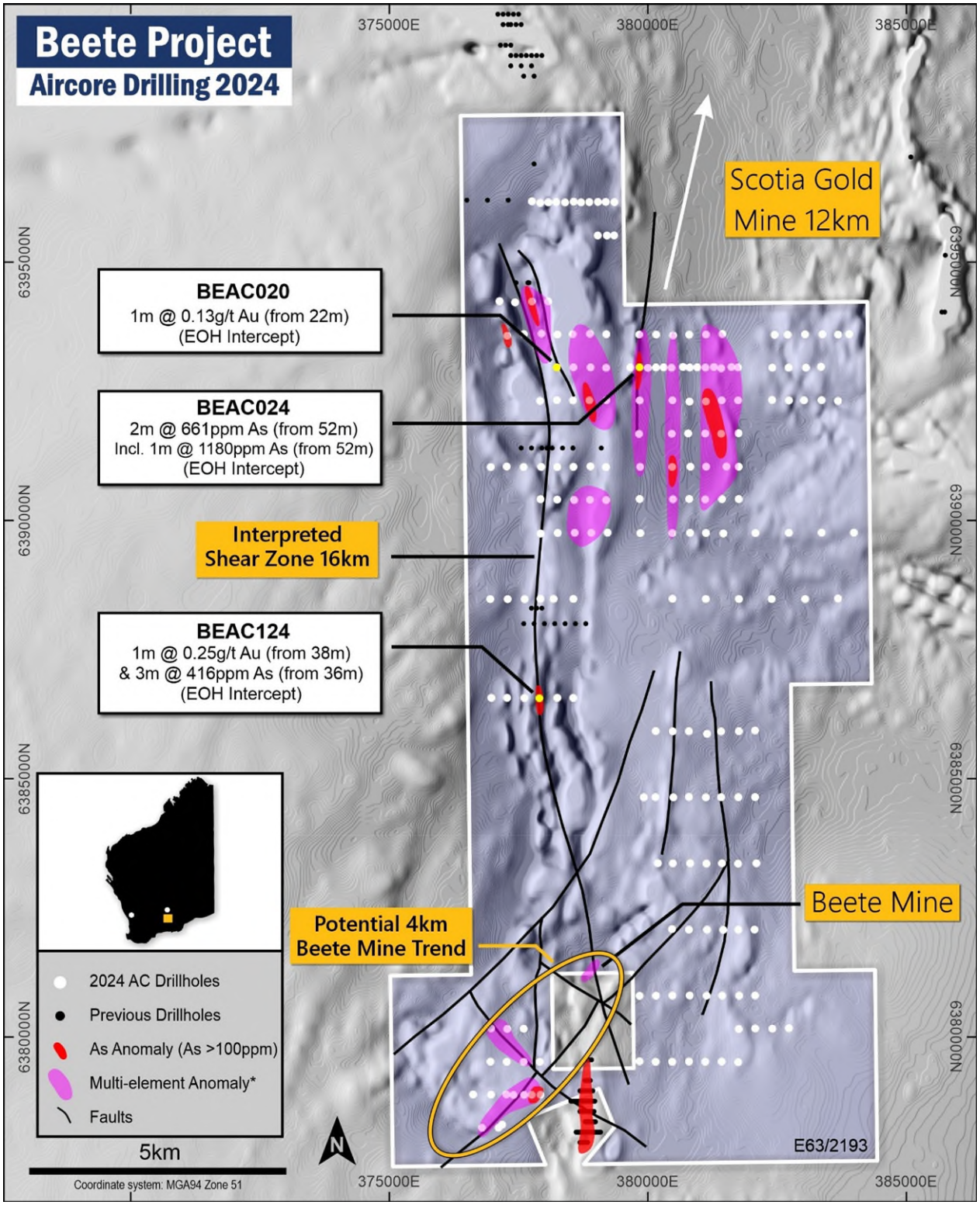

Figure 1. *Beete Project's acreage showing May-June 2024 aircore drill holes and generated targets over GSWA's reprocessed TMIRTP WA State merged magnetics.*

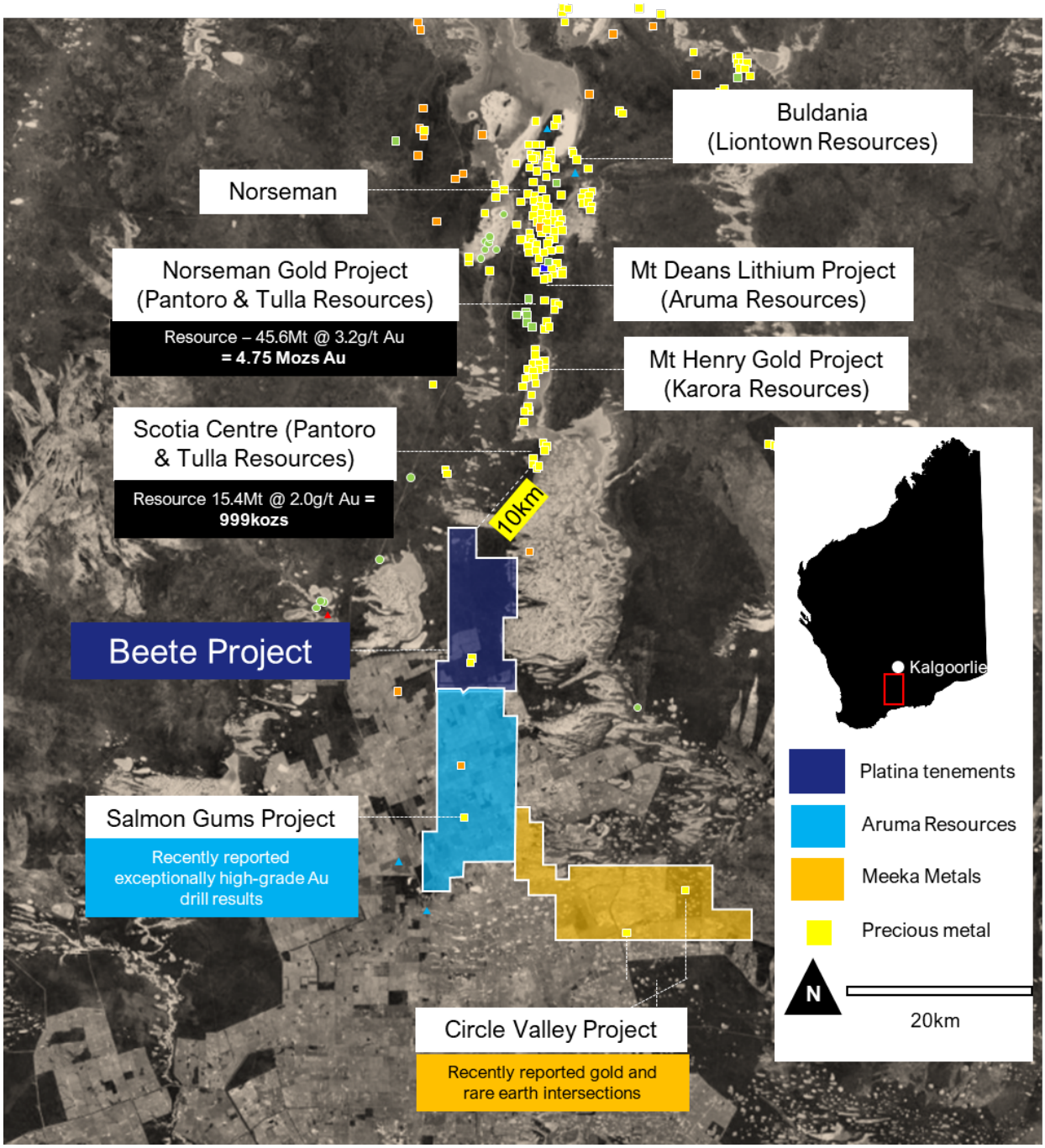

Figure 2. *Beete Project covers 134km^2 and is a greenfield near-surface project located 50km south of Norseman.*

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

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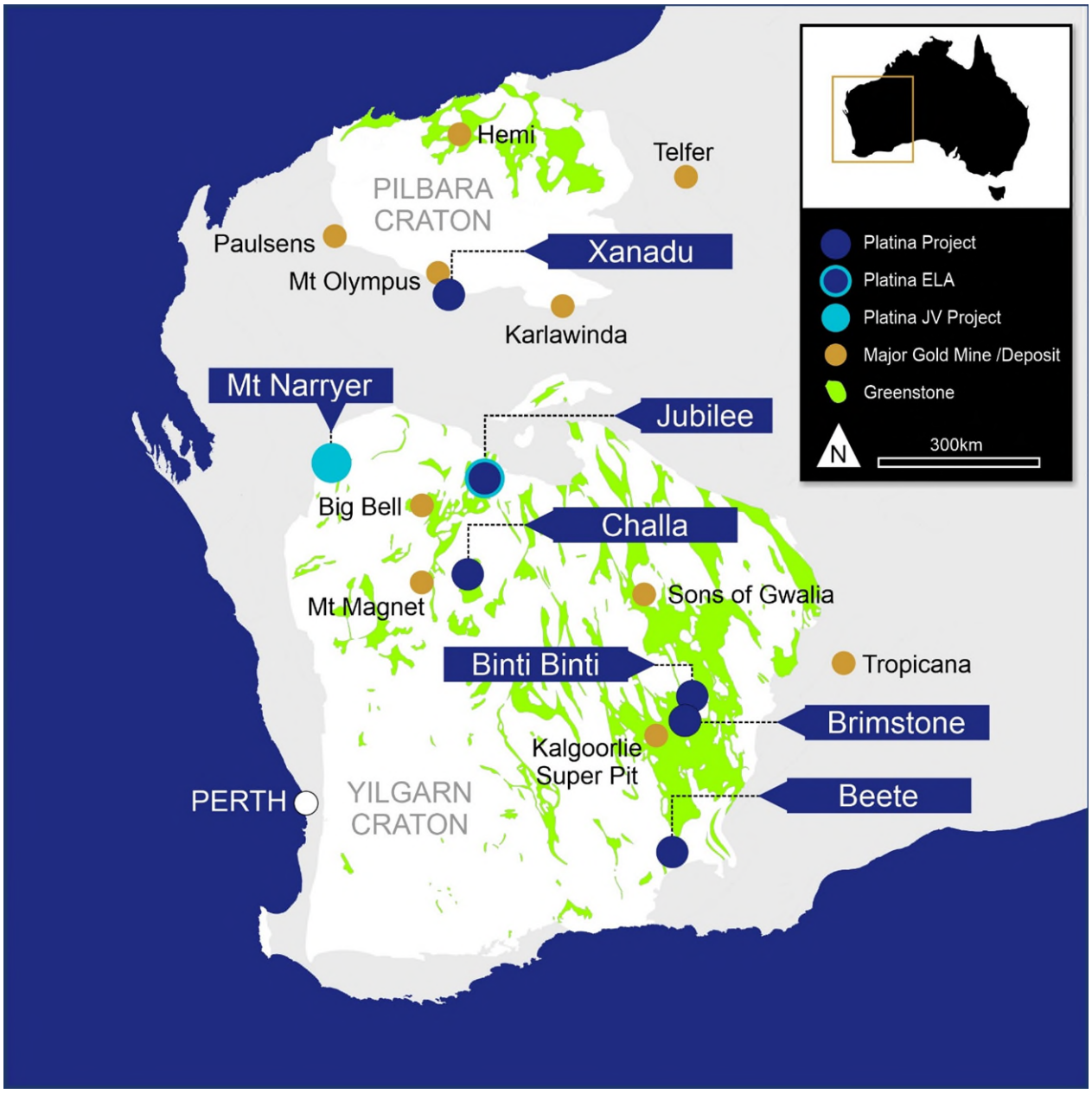
ABOUT PLATINA RESOURCES LIMITED (ASX: PGM)

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:

- Platina to build gold presence in Western Australia, 3 August 2022
- Platina to commence exploration at its new Western Australia gold projects, 16 January 2023
- Quarterly Activities/Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report, 28 April 2023
- Platina to drill two gold projects in early 2024 as gold prices reach record highs, 9 January 2024
- Beete maiden aircore drilling program commences, 23 May 2024

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 Beete 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.

References to JORC Mineral Resources in Quarterly Report

Project / Owner / Source	Category	kt	g/t Au	Kozs
Scotia Mining Centre	Indicated	10,734	2.2	734
Pantoro Limited	Inferred	4,736	1.5	227
www.pantoroltd.com.au	**Total**	**15,471**	**2.0**	**999**
Norseman Gold Mineral Resource	Measured	5861	11.3	2130
Pantoro Limited	Indicated	28022	2.2	1981
Source: PNR: Mineral Resource Statement	Inferred	11684	1.7	639
	Total	45567	3.2	4750

PROJECT DETAILS

Location and tenure

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

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

May-June 2024 Aircore Drill Program

202 aircore holes were drilled across the 20km long and ~7km wide tenement for a total of 6,331m. The holes were drilled on a 320m hole spacing and 1,280m line spacing pattern. The line spacing was reduced to 640m in areas that had highlighted anomalism in the soil sampling exercise. All the holes were drilled to refusal, with only 17 holes drilled beyond 60m. Average depth of the holes was 31m. These holes were designed to target and prove the presence of the Norseman greenstone belt extension, which is known to host substantial gold mineralisation.

Geology

The drilling was successful in identifying greenstone rocks across its entire length. Major lithologies intersected were ultramafic rocks, basalts, granites and sediments. Most of these lithologies suggest similarities with the Norsemen greenstones. Generally, a 5-15m regolith transported zone exists in most part of the tenement and within this zone a 2-15m wide lignite zone has been identified, predominantly in the western section of drilling.

Structure and Mineralisation

A north-south 16km shear zone is interpreted, based on logging and anomalous gold plus arsenic associated along a magnetic trend. This 16km shear zone traverses across the Beete Gold mine in the southern part of the tenure. Another 4km gold anomalous trend in a NE-SW direction from the Beete Gold mine is also interpreted. In historical reports multiple directions for the extension of the Beete Gold mine mineralisation were suggested and the identified trend, although proposed, had never been tested. Additionally, the center north part of the tenement where a jog in magnetics was identified, has a multiple cluster of >10ppb and >100ppm arsenic.

These zones also correlate with multi-element geochemistry of elevated values in bismuth, molybdenum, tin, lead, copper, silver and zinc (Figure 1). Anomalous gold and arsenic results at the bottom of holes from the program include:

- 1m @ 0.13g/t Au from 22m in BEAC020
- 1m @ 0.25g/t Au from 38m in BEAC124 & 3m @ 416ppm As from 36m
- 2m @ 661ppm As from 52m incl. 1m @ 1,180ppm As from 52m

Further work

A detailed analysis of the multi-element geochemistry and hyperspectral data will be carried out for identification of alteration assemblages, lithological classification and correlation to the Norseman greenstones. A first ever detailed geological map will be produced showing the greenstones which were previously classified as the Albany Frazer Orogeny. This will aid in better targeting of the anomalous zones. A detailed magnetic geophysical survey is proposed to get better resolution of the structures.

All the best anomalous hits were intercepted at the bottom of holes which were wide spaced. The spacing is such that it can fit a 1moz Scotia Mine footprint between these holes and further infill drilling is planned, which may also include slimline reverse circulation drilling to get to depths past 120-150m.

A detailed assessment of the Beete Gold Mine area will be conducted and tested to determine if usage of any geophysical tools can be used to better target the 4km NE-SW trend (Note: 1.4 km of this trend is excised from Platina's tenement). A large 3km section immediately north of the Beete Gold mine is under farming and is planned to be tested with aircore drilling following completion (Figure 3).

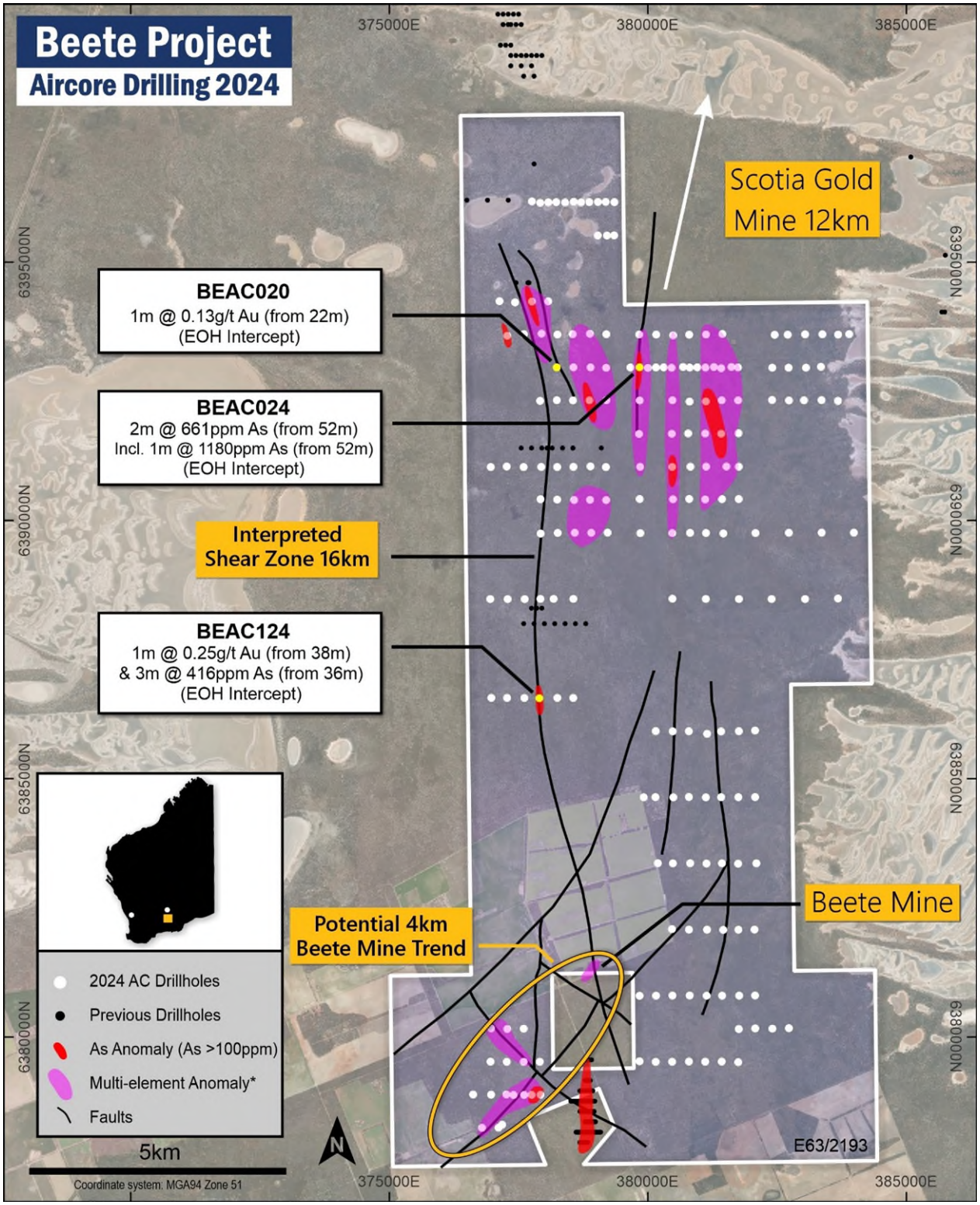


Figure 3. *Beete Project's acreage showing May-June 2024 aircore drill holes and generated targets over google satellite image. Shows the untested farmland immediate north of the Beete Gold mine.*

Beete AC Drilling Details

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Intercept
BEAC020	22	23	1	0.13	1m @ 0.13g/t from 22m
BEAC124	38	39	1	0.25	1m @ 0.25g/t from 38m

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

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	As (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Arsenic (As) Intercept	Comments
BEAC024	**52**	**54**	**2**	**661**	**0.0065**	***2m @ 661ppm from 52m***	**EOH intercept**
						incl. 1m @ 1180ppm from 52m	
BEAC038	12	24	12	137		*12m @ 137ppm from 12m*	
BEAC043	8	16	8	320		*8m @ 320ppm from 8m*	
BEAC077	20	24	4	101		*4m @ 101ppm from 20m*	
BEAC085	8	16	8	227	0.002	*8m @ 227ppm from 8m*	
BEAC094	4	12	8	208		*8m @ 208ppm from 4m*	
BEAC124	**36**	**39**	**3**	**416**	**0.1057**	***3m @ 416ppm from 36m***	**EOH intercept**
BEAC138	20	24	4	168		*4m @ 168ppm from 20m*	
BEAC143	45	46	1	109		*1m @ 109ppm from 45m*	

Table 2. *Significant arsenic AC intersections (minimum of 100 ppm As cut-off with maximum consecutive length of 10m internal dilution)*

Prospect	Hole ID	Drill Type	End Depth (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar East (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar North (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar RL (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar Survey Method	Tenement ID
Beete	BEAC001	AC	72	-60	270	377281	6393575	250	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC002	AC	17	-60	270	377603	6393605	251	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC003	AC	20	-60	270	377944	6393616	260	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC004	AC	15	-60	270	378252	6393598	260	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC005	AC	33	-60	270	378548	6393605	268	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC006	AC	23	-60	270	378879	6393613	276	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC007	AC	42	-60	270	379197	6393604	283	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC008	AC	57	-60	270	379834	6393599	289	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC009	AC	51	-60	270	380162	6393598	265	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC010	AC	12	-60	270	380489	6393582	263	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC011	AC	11	-60	270	380800	6393595	263	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC012	AC	26	-60	270	381125	6393598	270	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC013	AC	37	-60	270	381441	6393609	275	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC014	AC	9	-60	270	382453	6393593	301	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC015	AC	4	-60	270	382706	6393595	298	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC016	AC	66	-60	270	383042	6393602	292	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC017	AC	11	-60	270	383376	6393603	289	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC018	AC	2	-60	270	383680	6393597	286	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC019	AC	3	-60	270	383895	6393606	281	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC020	AC	23	-60	270	378238	6392961	253	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC021	AC	28	-60	270	378561	6392963	247	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC022	AC	33	-60	270	378892	6392962	244	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC023	AC	52	-60	270	379194	6392954	249	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC024	AC	54	-60	270	379840	6392964	262	GPS	E 63/2193

Prospect	Hole ID	Drill Type	End Depth (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar East (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar North (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar RL (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar Survey Method	Tenement ID
Beete	BEAC025	AC	54	-60	270	380157	6392961	252	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC026	AC	38	-60	270	380459	6392955	264	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC027	AC	41	-60	270	380810	6392960	270	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC028	AC	66	-60	270	381115	6392959	278	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC029	AC	26	-60	270	381419	6392946	276	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC030	AC	63	-60	270	381743	6392961	264	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC031	AC	19	-60	270	382407	6392956	266	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC032	AC	13	-60	270	382722	6392956	271	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC033	AC	6	-60	270	383059	6392956	267	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC034	AC	2	-60	270	383348	6392973	255	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC035	AC	61	-60	270	377916	6392314	273	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC036	AC	18	-60	270	378240	6392327	279	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC037	AC	28	-60	270	378552	6392323	278	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC038	AC	29	-60	270	378870	6392324	279	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC039	AC	54	-60	270	379198	6392326	282	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC040	AC	51	-60	270	379843	6392322	280	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC041	AC	53	-60	270	380476	6392325	255	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC042	AC	54	-60	270	380806	6392300	257	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC043	AC	48	-60	270	381123	6392303	270	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC044	AC	6	-60	270	381429	6392325	284	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC045	AC	42	-60	270	381746	6392324	290	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC046	AC	24	-60	270	382403	6392331	290	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC047	AC	6	-60	270	382730	6392322	289	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC048	AC	4	-60	270	383021	6392325	292	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC049	AC	4	-60	270	383360	6392328	287	GPS	E 63/2193

Prospect	Hole ID	Drill Type	End Depth (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar East (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar North (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar RL (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar Survey Method	Tenement ID
Beete	BEAC050	AC	2	-60	270	383678	6392313	280	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC051	AC	33	-60	270	379663	6392960	285	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC052	AC	67	-60	270	380001	6392952	291	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC053	AC	30	-60	270	380307	6392962	257	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC054	AC	62	-60	270	380681	6392970	265	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC055	AC	60	-60	270	380956	6392963	297	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC056	AC	24	-60	270	381279	6392969	308	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC057	AC	33	-60	270	381616	6392970	312	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC058	AC	110	-60	270	377758	6396176	240	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC059	AC	69	-60	270	377919	6396148	235	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC060	AC	39	-60	270	378075	6396158	239	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC061	AC	14	-60	270	378228	6396161	238	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC062	AC	3	-60	270	378400	6396156	230	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC063	AC	6	-60	270	378567	6396170	237	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC064	AC	2	-60	270	378709	6396157	237	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC065	AC	9	-60	270	378868	6396162	240	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC066	AC	18	-60	270	379035	6396165	240	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC067	AC	21	-60	270	379185	6396166	237	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC068	AC	31	-60	270	379353	6396161	228	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC069	AC	9	-60	270	379032	6395516	227	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC070	AC	26	-60	270	379209	6395515	227	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC071	AC	27	-60	270	379348	6395517	225	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC072	AC	67	-60	270	377131	6394244	233	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC073	AC	39	-60	270	377432	6394221	237	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC074	AC	65	-60	270	377759	6394238	252	GPS	E 63/2193

Prospect	Hole ID	Drill Type	End Depth (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar East (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar North (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar RL (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar Survey Method	Tenement ID
Beete	BEAC075	AC	53	-60	270	378072	6394241	254	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC076	AC	62	-60	270	376962	6391033	258	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC077	AC	50	-60	270	377271	6391043	263	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC078	AC	28	-60	270	377598	6391033	273	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC079	AC	46	-60	270	377938	6391035	296	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC080	AC	27	-60	270	378247	6391033	310	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC081	AC	46	-60	270	378561	6391036	325	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC082	AC	36	-60	270	378890	6391045	325	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC083	AC	5	-60	270	379189	6391032	327	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC084	AC	42	-60	270	379851	6391037	317	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC085	AC	26	-60	270	380471	6391035	319	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC086	AC	35	-60	270	380824	6391039	314	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC087	AC	51	-60	270	381128	6391040	283	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC088	AC	30	-60	270	381520	6391043	286	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC089	AC	4	-60	270	381758	6391039	287	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC090	AC	27	-60	270	379830	6391674	274	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC091	AC	28	-60	270	380464	6391677	283	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC092	AC	47	-60	270	380780	6391683	293	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC093	AC	56	-60	270	381110	6391681	303	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC094	AC	60	-60	270	381419	6391678	312	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC095	AC	2	-60	270	381754	6391687	322	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC096	AC	24	-60	270	377925	6390410	298	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC097	AC	31	-60	270	378247	6390402	309	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC098	AC	53	-60	270	378575	6390394	276	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC099	AC	21	-60	270	378882	6390398	273	GPS	E 63/2193

Prospect	Hole ID	Drill Type	End Depth (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar East (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar North (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar RL (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar Survey Method	Tenement ID
Beete	BEAC100	AC	18	-60	270	379194	6390393	270	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC101	AC	28	-60	270	379842	6390414	259	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC102	AC	32	-60	270	380800	6390415	256	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC103	AC	37	-60	270	380486	6390409	260	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC104	AC	61	-60	270	381109	6390406	261	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC105	AC	38	-60	270	381435	6390412	265	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC106	AC	32	-60	270	381758	6390413	266	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC107	AC	42	-60	270	377927	6389745	256	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC108	AC	42	-60	270	378257	6389757	257	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC109	AC	30	-60	270	378586	6389761	259	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC110	AC	9	-60	270	378905	6389760	265	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC111	AC	7	-60	270	379221	6389763	268	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC112	AC	26	-60	270	379855	6389753	266	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC113	AC	44	-60	270	380472	6389755	274	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC114	AC	41	-60	270	380817	6389758	267	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC115	AC	20	-60	270	381125	6389756	268	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC116	AC	31	-60	270	381461	6389747	275	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC117	AC	6	-60	270	382082	6389755	280	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC118	AC	20	-60	270	382728	6389760	289	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC119	AC	6	-60	270	383362	6389763	289	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC120	AC	3	-60	270	383985	6389763	285	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC121	AC	30	-60	270	376973	6386565	287	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC122	AC	18	-60	270	377278	6386564	279	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC123	AC	31	-60	270	377612	6386562	284	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC124	AC	39	-60	270	377902	6386557	284	GPS	E 63/2193

Prospect	Hole ID	Drill Type	End Depth (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar East (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar North (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar RL (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar Survey Method	Tenement ID
Beete	BEAC125	AC	47	-60	270	378250	6386564	291	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC126	AC	18	-60	270	378558	6386563	304	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC127	AC	50	-60	270	376967	6380165	295	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC128	AC	73	-60	270	377280	6380154	255	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC129	AC	33	-60	270	377599	6380159	268	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC130	AC	36	-60	270	376957	6379521	261	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC131	AC	44	-60	270	377272	6379518	257	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC132	AC	50	-60	270	377599	6379518	268	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC133	AC	27	-60	270	377910	6379518	281	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC134	AC	11	-60	270	376621	6378885	297	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC135	AC	25	-60	270	376968	6378882	299	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC136	AC	27	-60	270	377266	6378885	297	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC137	AC	63	-60	270	377607	6378877	279	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC138	AC	56	-60	270	377923	6378880	286	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC139	AC	63	-60	270	376793	6378241	283	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC140	AC	28	-60	270	377112	6378242	284	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC141	AC	23	-60	90	377183	6378300	276	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC142	AC	25	-60	270	377403	6378876	253	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC143	AC	70	-60	270	377754	6378878	246	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC144	AC	36	-60	270	379840	6380796	269	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC145	AC	38	-60	270	380159	6380798	270	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC146	AC	24	-60	270	380476	6380801	269	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC147	AC	21	-60	270	380809	6380802	275	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC148	AC	27	-60	270	381138	6380798	268	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC149	AC	56	-60	270	381437	6380799	284	GPS	E 63/2193

Prospect	Hole ID	Drill Type	End Depth (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar East (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar North (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar RL (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar Survey Method	Tenement ID
Beete	BEAC150	AC	33	-60	270	381767	6380799	275	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC151	AC	24	-60	270	382074	6380802	265	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC152	AC	27	-60	270	381759	6380153	281	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC153	AC	10	-60	270	382077	6380164	277	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC154	AC	24	-60	270	382409	6380160	279	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC155	AC	36	-60	270	382729	6380169	281	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC156	AC	46	-60	270	379839	6379528	262	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC157	AC	39	-60	270	380152	6379517	273	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC158	AC	45	-60	270	380470	6379519	278	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC159	AC	31	-60	270	380795	6379524	290	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC160	AC	13	-60	270	381110	6379520	298	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC161	AC	37	-60	270	381429	6379523	310	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC162	AC	37	-60	270	381748	6379511	314	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC163	AC	31	-60	270	380467	6382087	293	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC164	AC	9	-60	270	380795	6382077	295	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC165	AC	18	-60	270	381145	6382076	293	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC166	AC	10	-60	270	381459	6382072	284	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC167	AC	18	-60	270	381752	6382075	283	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC168	AC	30	-60	270	382063	6382078	284	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC169	AC	9	-60	270	380194	6383363	294	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC170	AC	15	-60	270	380484	6383360	302	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC171	AC	27	-60	270	380819	6383362	302	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC172	AC	21	-60	270	381135	6383356	289	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC173	AC	12	-60	270	381434	6383361	282	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC174	AC	8	-60	270	381746	6383354	276	GPS	E 63/2193

Prospect	Hole ID	Drill Type	End Depth (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar East (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar North (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar RL (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar Survey Method	Tenement ID
Beete	BEAC175	AC	6	-60	270	382100	6383361	266	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC176	AC	31	-60	270	379921	6384639	282	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC177	AC	32	-60	270	380147	6384642	290	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC178	AC	47	-60	270	380493	6384638	303	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC179	AC	22	-60	270	380794	6384645	298	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC180	AC	34	-60	270	381122	6384638	318	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC181	AC	10	-60	270	381417	6384641	312	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC182	AC	6	-60	270	381751	6384641	295	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC183	AC	8	-60	270	382075	6384643	301	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC184	AC	51	-60	270	380153	6385921	318	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC185	AC	31	-60	270	380481	6385916	294	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC186	AC	25	-60	270	380793	6385918	292	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC187	AC	20	-60	270	381146	6385868	290	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC188	AC	22	-60	270	381417	6385914	282	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC189	AC	25	-60	270	381761	6385919	281	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC190	AC	24	-60	270	382074	6385932	278	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC191	AC	36	-60	270	376952	6388477	280	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC192	AC	25	-60	270	377289	6388476	268	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC193	AC	24	-60	270	380476	6388483	319	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC194	AC	34	-60	270	381122	6388479	316	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC195	AC	36	-60	270	381762	6388478	278	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC196	AC	31	-60	270	382394	6388478	274	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC197	AC	41	-60	270	383042	6388477	267	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC198	AC	34	-60	270	383678	6388487	271	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC199	AC	39	-60	270	377618	6388476	282	GPS	E 63/2193

Prospect	Hole ID	Drill Type	End Depth (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar East (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar North (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar RL (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar Survey Method	Tenement ID
Beete	BEAC200	AC	13	-60	270	377922	6388480	286	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC201	AC	33	-60	270	378178	6388480	282	GPS	E 63/2193
Beete	BEAC202	AC	52	-60	270	378560	6388480	283	GPS	E 63/2193

Table 3. *Collar locations and details of all Beete AC Drilling from May & June 2024 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.*	**Beete** • 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, 2m and 3m sample intervals as well. • The bottom of hole metre was always collected and sampled as a 1m sample. • 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. Some locations an aircore diamond bit was also used.

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.*	• 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.*	• Logged qualitatively by the on-site geologist from drill chip samples taken every metre. Logging is undertaken on geology, alteration, veining, sulphides and shearing. Logging of vein and sulphide percentages is semiquantitative
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, 2m and 3m sample intervals as well. • Industry prepared independent standards and blanks were 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.

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). • 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. (ALS Code: TL43-MEPKG) • 1m EOH samples were analysed for Au using 25g aqua regia extraction with ICPMS finish (AuTL43) and multi-elements by ICPAES using four acid digestion (ALS Code: ME-MS61). Some samples where high carbon content was identified had to be assayed for EOH by aqua regia digestion. • Hyperspectral analysis was also carried out on the EOH samples. (ALS Code: HYP-PKG) • Only select 15 random samples were analysed by peroxide fusion for Li analysis. Here ALS codes ME-MS91 and ME-ICP89 methods have been used. • Many zones in regolith with lignite had to be identified for the laboratory to be processed separately due to WHS reasons. • 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. There was less percentage of standards and blanks in the EOH sample sequence. • The results of 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 line x hole spacing as below. o 640m X 320m o 640m X 160m (2 small sections) • 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 is only one tenement in the Beete Project E 63/2193. Adjoining to the south of the historical mine is a tenement E 63/ 1816 is excised and does not belong to Platina Resources Ltd. **Native Title** There are two Native title parties with the northern part and majority of the tenement coming under the Ngadju and the smaller section to the south coming under The Esperance Nyungars. Platina Resources Ltd has executed agreements with both the Native title groups. There are no know impediments to operating on this tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**Exploration history** The Historical Beete Gold Mine, located on the southern part of the Exploration Licence, is one of the most southerly mined gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields region. Gold was first discovered by H. Elderidge in 1958 and high-grade mineralisation was mined during the late 1950's intermittently until 1976. Regional exploration for nickel lead and zinc was performed by Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd from 1968 to 1970. The work and its results have little relevance to the Beete Gold Mineralisation. During 1979 - 1980 Central Norseman Gold Corporation Ltd established a grid over the Beete Mine area, cut and sampled several costeans, performed a resistivity survey over portion of the area, flew aerial magnetics and drilled one percussion hole (this hole has not been located by PGM). The mine area consists of an underlay shaft at 25 degrees to the east and several inclined shafts, dipping to the east, in a line to the south of the decline (Jewson, 2013). J & L Morton conducted exploration between 1992 and 1997 including channel sampling. Numerous costeans have been dug south of the mine area in search of a continuation of the mineralised horizon. Three kilometres south of the Beete Gold Mine several small pits and shafts have been sunk into a small granitic outcrop. A weak shear zone striking north-east and dipping 60 degrees east cuts the granite and the Pegmatitic units. Between 1997 and 2002, Pan Australia Exploration completed some geochemical sampling during 1998 to identify targets. In 1999 there was a program of 96 RAB holes with 17 drilled on E63/2193. The elevated gold values were found to be in the RAB drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(No reporting of historical assays in this report only collar location is used)
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project is prospective for orogenic lode-type gold deposits. • Gold mineralisation associated with shear zones and quartz veining will be targeted, similar to the Scotia Mine 12km north of the tenement. **Regional Geology** The Beete project area is interpreted to lie at the southernmost extent of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt of the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Yilgarn Block, Western Australia. Gold was first discovered at Norseman in 1894 following discoveries at Dundas, 22km to the south in 1892. Majority of production in the region has come from the Maraoa-Crown (Main Field) and North Royal Reefs. The oldest unit within the Norseman area is the Penneshaw Formation. The western part of this unit is dominated by amphibolites with minor sedimentary and felsic rocks, whereas the eastern part comprises intercalated amphibolites and highly deformed felsic lithologies. The overlying Noganyer Formation consists of sedimentary iron formations, siltstones and sandstones, and minor carbonaceous shale and is in turn overlain by the Woolyeenyer Formation. The Woolyeenyer Formation is dominated by mafic volcanics with minor conformable ultramafic units and sedimentary bands. These rocks are intruded by mafic dykes with a dominant north-northwest trend that are interpreted to be syn-volcanic. The Woolyeenyer Formation is unconformably overlain by sedimentary and felsic volcanic to volcaniclastic rocks of the Mt Kirk Formation, which is intruded by thick, differentiated mafic sills. The contact between these units is marked by the regionally extensive Abbotshall Chert. Intrusive lithologies in the Norseman Region include: • The Buldania Granite that intrudes the Penneshaw Formation • The Pioneer Granite and similarly poorly exposed domal granites that intrude the sequence along the western margin of the greenstone belt • Felsic porphyry to granitoid dykes that intrude all units and predate mineralisation • Proterozoic mafic dykes that occupy a Yilgarn wide set of linear brittle fractures The rocks of the Norseman area can be broadly correlated with the stratigraphy of the Kalgoorlie-Kambalda region. |Woolyeenyer Formation mafic volcanic rocks, internally separated stratigraphically by the informally named Talbot Island Ultramafic unit, can be correlated with the lower basalt-komatiite-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		upper basalt sequence of the Kalgoorlie-Kambalda region. The sediment dominated Mt Kirk Formation can similarly be correlated with the Black Flag Beds. The structural/tectonic history of the Norseman area involved at least two phase of extension that were followed by regional shortening episodes. Metamorphic grade in the greenstone sequence at Norseman varies from upper greenschist facies within the central part of the greenstone belt, around lake Cowan, to middle amphibolite facies to the south where the greenstone sequence is highly attenuated between granitoid intrusions. Alteration assemblages associated with gold mineralisation vary with the metamorphic grade of host lithologies. Ductile deformation of gold bearing quartz veins and alteration haloes implies that Norseman mineralisation formed pre or syn-deformation and at high temperatures. **Project Geology** An unconsolidated colluvium topsoil of ferruginous sandy clay and sand covers the project area. Most of the primary rocks are granite or granitoids. From the drilling that has been undertaken over the tenement, numerous intercepts of mafic and ultramafic are present which show a clear presence of greenstone rocks. The greenstone units mostly comprise amphibolite and biotite to biotite-quartz-plagioclase schists and fine-grained leucocratic granitoids of quartz plagioclase and minor biotite. Gold mineralisation within the Beete Mine area is hosted within a narrow quartz vein and occasionally within the adjacent hanging and/or footwall shear. A persistent milky quartz vein which occurs below the mineralised quartz vein provides a useful marker horizon. The veins conform closely to the attitude of the host lithologies. Rocks exposed in the shafts and declines are ferruginous quartz rich arenites striking northeast and dipping to the east. Quartz feldspar amphibole schists are found on the dumps of the decline. Gold is found in quartz veins within the sediments and schists.
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*	• Intercepts are length weighted averaged. • Minimum of 0.1g/t Au cut-off with maximum consecutive length of 10m internal dilution. • No maximum cuts have been made.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 previous Companies, the dip of the Beete Mine workings and Scotia Mine orientation the drilling was carried out to drill to west. The drill program was quite wide spaced, and results of the assays are inconclusive to indicate that this is true.
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 were prepared to highlight important information relevant to this announcement.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • 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.
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.