

30 May 2025

ASX RELEASE

Aircore drilling to commence at Challa and Beete gold projects, and Xanadu drilling update.

Platina Resources Limited (ASX: PGM) will commence back-to back follow-up aircore drilling programs at its Challa and Beete gold projects in Western Australia in June.

At Challa, 14 aircore holes (1,690m) (Figure 1 and 2) will test for strike extension of the first greenfield gold intersection of 12m @ 0.66g/t Au from 100m (incl. 4m @ 1.7g/t Au from 100m) in CHAC0155 along the northwest trending splay of the craton scale Challa shear.

At Beete, 39 aircore holes (1,536m) (Figure 3) will test for larger and more prominent mineralised signatures in areas which returned anomalous values of gold and arsenic in phase 1 drilling.

Platina Managing Director Corey Nolan said the aircore drilling programs are following up promising gold intersections and anomalies from previous drilling campaigns.

Meanwhile, the Company will focus on shallower oxide drilling at its Xanadu Project in Western Australia's Ashburton Basin (Figure 4) after its government-funded 380m deep Cleopatra diamond hole drilled in February 2025 failed to intersect mineralisation in the deeper geophysical target.

Encouragingly, a shallower intersection of 16.1m @ 0.2g/t Au from 202m was returned which suggests a larger mineralised target could be deeper and further to the south – see Figure 5.

A large blanket of oxide mineralisation extends over 10km at Xanadu West and includes previous mining and heap leach operations at Amphitheatre. There is potential for a lot of gold within the system and further assessment is required to better understand the controls on the deeper mineralisation.

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

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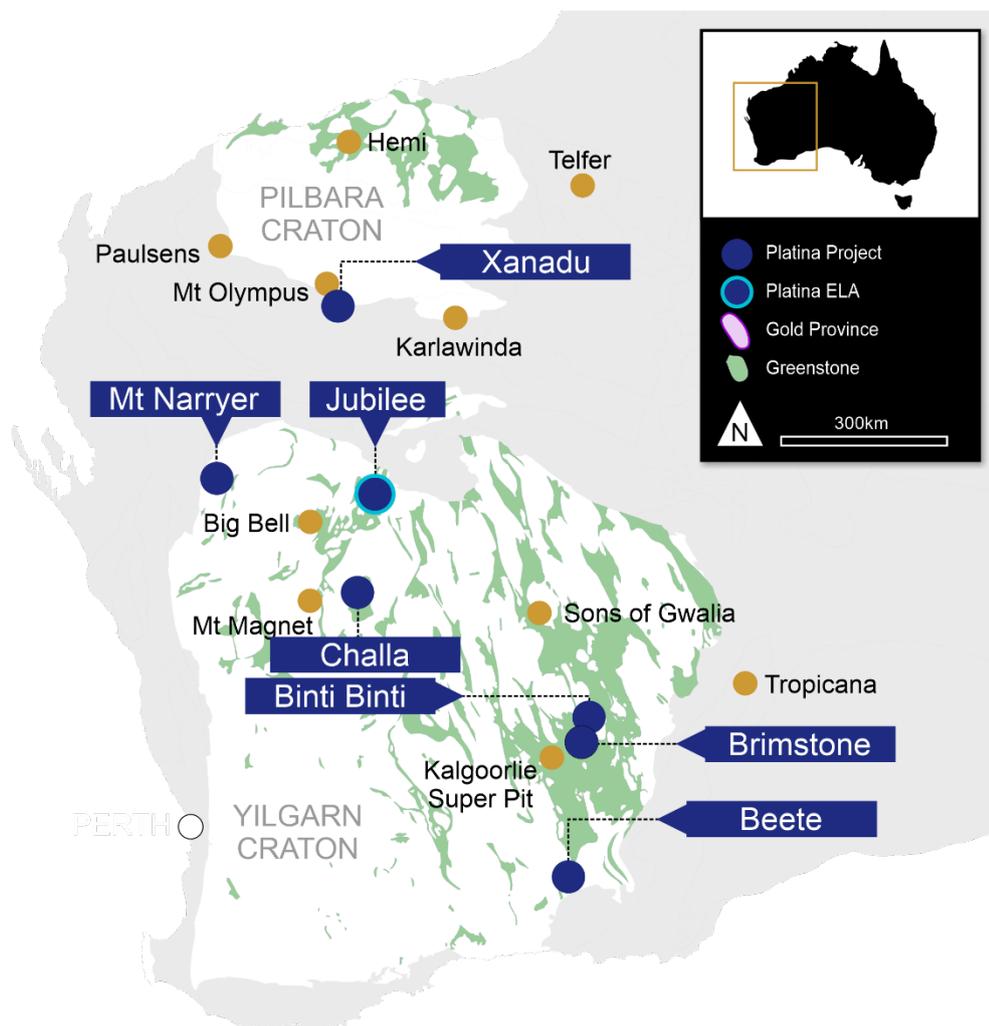


ABOUT PLATINA RESOURCES LIMITED (ASX: PGM)

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:

Challa

- Platina acquires gold project in prolific Western Australia province, 11 June 2020
- Exploration to commence at the Challa Gold Project, 13 August 2020
- Challa Gold Project moves to next phase, 6 October 2020
- Challa Exploration to ramp up after encouraging results, 4 November 2020
- Soil sampling program at Challa Gold Project completed, 1 December 2020
- New soil sampling program planned for Challa Gold Project, 11 January 2021
- Platina moves closer to maiden drilling program at Challa, 31 March 2021
- Assay results at Challa to lead to Maiden drill program, 7 October 2021
- Maiden drilling program begins at Challa Gold Project in WA, 4 July 2022
- Platina Projects Update, 5 October 2022
- Quarterly Activities/Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report, 31 January 2023
- PGM accelerates exploration at its WA gold projects, 9 July 2024
- Gold mineralisation along major shear zone at Challa Project, 4 October 2024

Beete

- 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
- AC drilling identifies multiple gold targets at Beete, 8 August 2024

Xanadu

- Pivotal acquisition increases Platina's gold footprint in Western Australia, 10 August 2022
- Drilling shows gold mineralisation at Xanadu Project, Western Australia, 29 November 2022
- Further drilling in early 2024 as gold prices reach highs, 9 January 2024
- Platina commences drilling program at Xanadu West, 19 February 2024
- Extension of oxide gold mineralisation confirmed at Xanadu, 4 April 2024
- EIS grant to drill Xanadu Deeps target and Mt Narryer update, 1 November 2024
- Platina commences diamond drilling the Xanadu Deeps target, 10 February 2025

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



Challa AC Drilling

The Challa Gold Project is a 100% Platina owned project (E58/552 and E58/553) covering 293km² and is located 55km east of the gold mining town of Mount Magnet. 1,690m across 14 aircore holes are proposed to be drilled as a part of a third phase program at the Challa Project around the mineralised drillhole CHAC0155. (Figure 2)

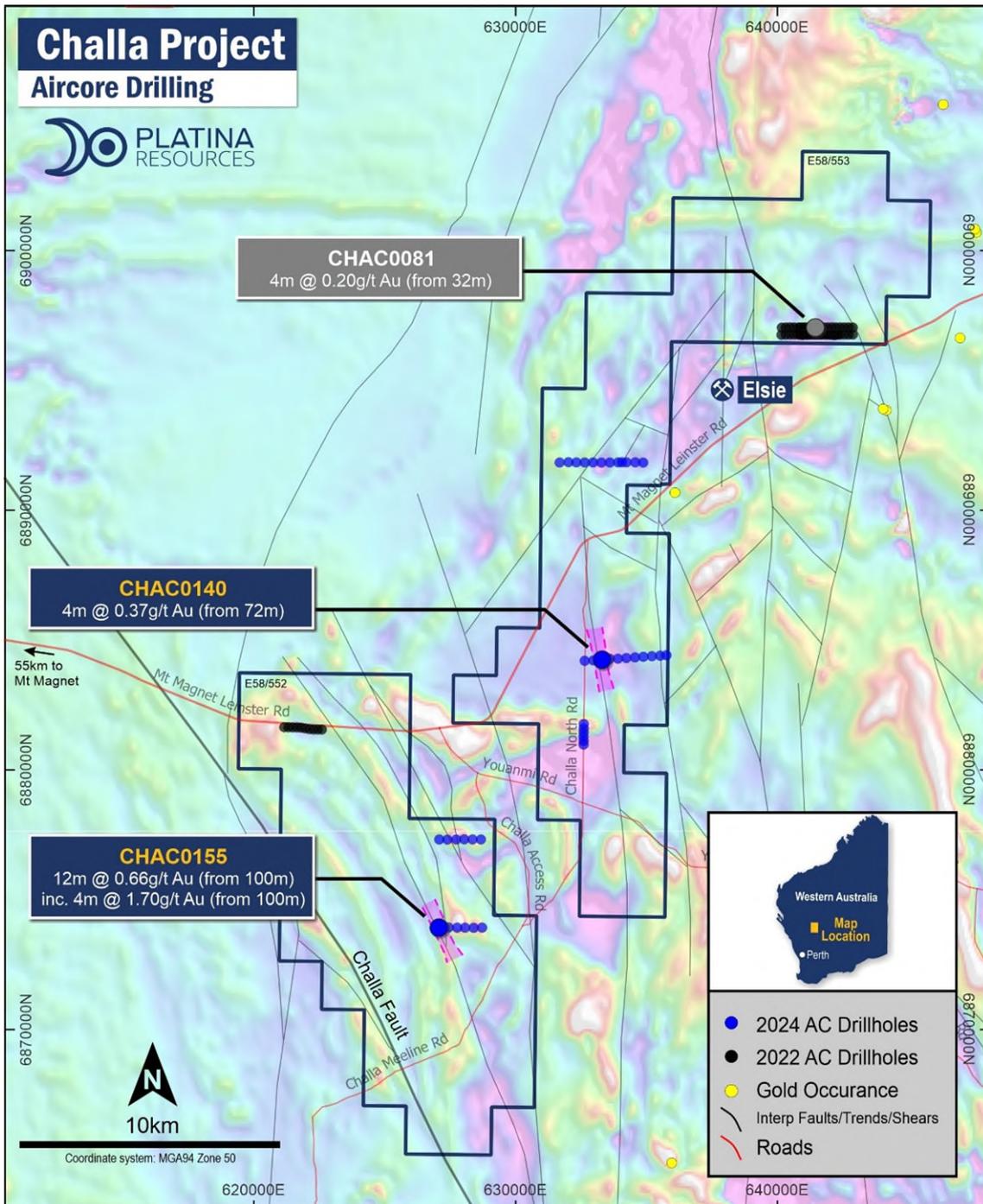


Figure 1. Challa Project's acreage showing July-August 2024 aircore drill holes and generated targets over GSWA's reprocessed TMIRTP WA State merged magnetics.



As the intercept of CHAC0155 was the first greenfield gold intersection in drilling along the NW trending splay of the craton scale Challa shear and within the western section of the Windimurra igneous intrusive complex, the Company will carry out a closely spaced AC drilling program within the current heritage cleared surveyed area. This drilling aims to target the extent of this mineralisation and test the current geological interpretation before carrying out further work at the Challa Project.

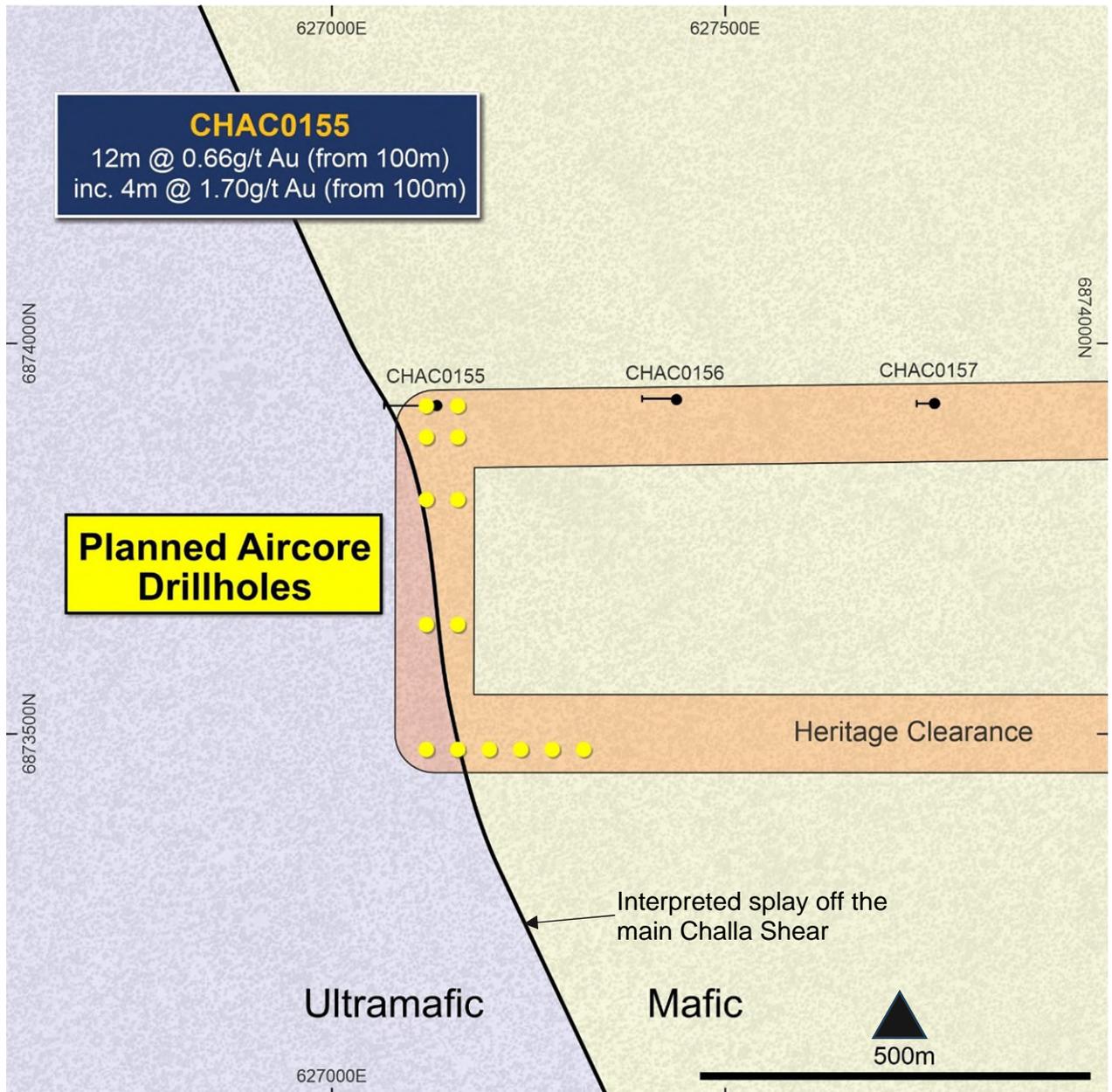


Figure 2. Map showing plan view of the planned AC holes at the Challa Project. Also showing July-August 2024 aircore drill holes overlaying heritage clearance area and interpreted geology from AC drilling.



Beete AC Drilling

The Beete Gold project is a 100% owned Exploration Licence (EL63/2193) covering 139km² approximately 50km south-east of the high-grade gold mining centre of Norseman. 1,536m across 39 aircore holes are proposed to be drilled as a part of a second phase follow up infill program at the Beete Project. (Figure 3)

This infill drilling will test for larger and more prominent mineralised signatures in areas which returned anomalous values of gold and arsenic in the phase 1 drilling. The 2024 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. The current planned program will step out 20m and 40m either side from the anomalous results of the phase 1 drilling.

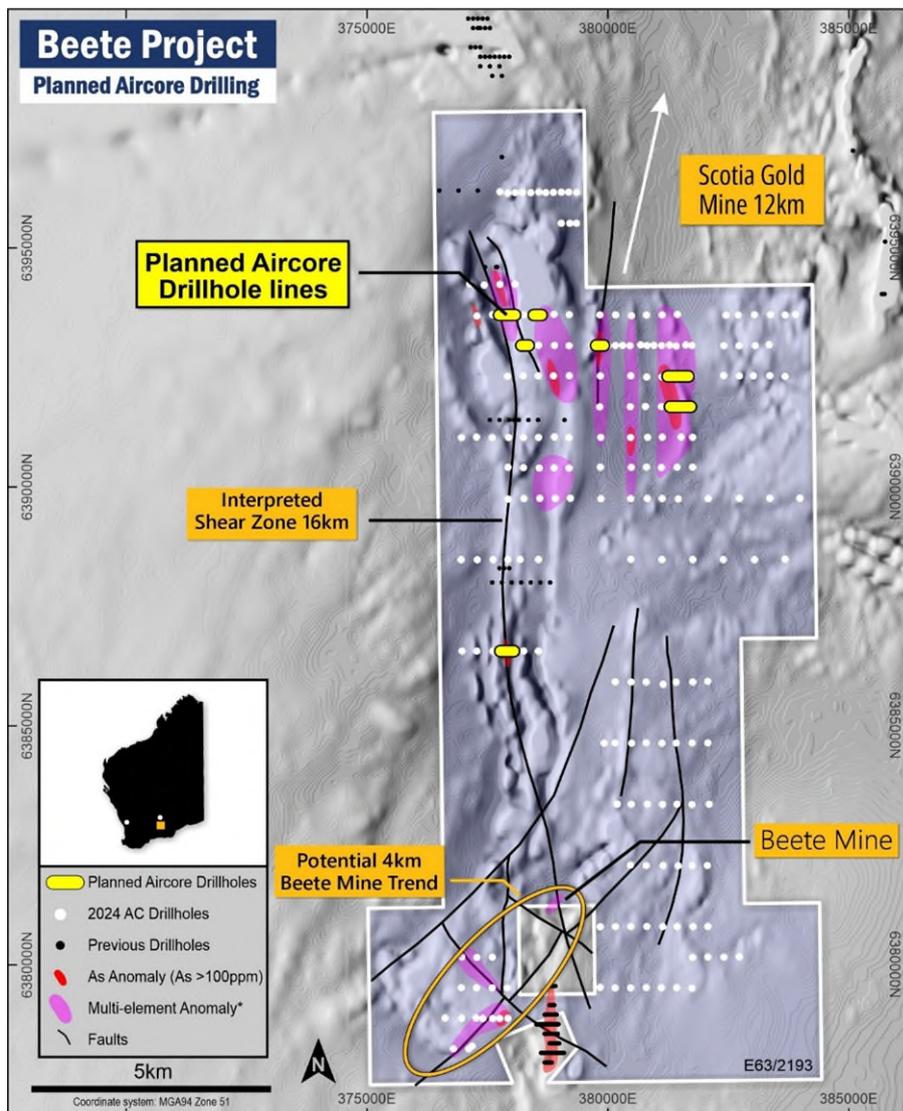


Figure 3. Map showing plan view of the planned AC holes' location at the Beete Project. Also showing May-June 2024 aircore drill holes and generated targets over GSWA's reprocessed TMIRTP WA State merged magnetics



Xanadu EIS Diamond Drilling Summary

Prospect Location and Geology

The Xanadu project is located ~38kms southeast of the town of Paraburdoo in the Neerambah Area which lies near the northeast margin of the Ashburton Fold Belt of the Capricorn Orogeny (Figure 4).

Geological Setting - The tenements cover a portion of the northern-central margin of the Ashburton Basin, flanking the southern margin of the Pilbara Craton, and the southern margin of the Hamersley Basin. The area of tenure predominant overlies stratigraphy of the Lower Proterozoic Wyloo Group (Beasley River Quartzite, Cheela Springs Basalt, the Mount McGrath Formation, Duck Creek Dolomite and the Ashburton Formation). The Wyloo Group unconformably overlies the Mount Bruce Supergroup (Turee Creek Group, Hamersley Group, Fortescue Group) with the contact between the two Groups considered to be tectonic, at least in part.

Mining of the Amphitheatre deposit was completed in 1994 with the heap leaching operation suspended in 1995. The exposures in the Amphitheatre open cut pit allow a clearer understanding of the structural setting and controls on gold mineralization within the broader region, providing a 3-dimensional insight for the purposes of exploration.

2025 DD Drilling

Platina was awarded \$54,750 to fund up to 50% of the direct drilling costs as a part of the Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) grant from the Western Australian government in November 2024.

One diamond hole XADD027 was drilled for 380.3m at the Cleopatra South Prospect to target the core of an unexplained reprocessed aero electromagnetic anomaly along an 800m long arsenic trend identified from historical drilling. (Figure 5 and 6)

Drilling was significantly delayed due to extremely challenging drilling conditions, through the top clay chert breccia zone and evacuation from site due to Cyclone Zelia. The assaying was pushed back as a decision was made to first run the highly fractured core through the HyLogger at the DEMIRS at the Perth Core Library. This was decided as after cutting, the weathered core would have completely crumbled and significant information gathering opportunity would have been lost.



Mineralisation - **16.1m @ 0.2g/t Au from 202m** was intersected in the mixed sandstone-siltstone units where an interpreted steep structure intersects this favourable lithology. The mineralisation was identified by disseminated weathered and blebby pyrite along with multigenerational quartz veinlets and goethite replacing the veining. With information from the new drilling it is interpreted that the mineralisation is strata bound, generally occurring in the mixed sedimentary beds close to the rheologically contrasting dolomites.

Geology - Observations from previous RC drilling indicate the weathering profile of the entire Xanadu West region is deep. This deep weathering, especially in the top clay chert breccia proved to be extremely difficult for the diamond rig as well. The drilling conditions through weathered profile resulted in substantial core loss up to 165m depth.

As expected, the top section of the hole up to ~130m was a clay chert brecciated zone, followed by a shale dominated horizon up to ~165m, this shale zone is represented by the shallow dipping feature in the AEM interpretation.

Up to 235m there are distinct mixed sediments which have now been proven to be the ideal host rocks for emplacement of gold. Finally, from ~235m to end of hole at 380.3m the interpreted AEM anomaly was observed to be a mix of dolomites and stromatolites intersected by steeply dipping hole parallel quartz veinlets. This quartz veining has caused some sections in the dolomite to be extremely silicified, while other zones are highly fractured and brecciated.

Initial observations suggest that these fluids passed in multiple generations through a non-reactive dolomitic zone but when these fluids intersected the mixed sediment zone precipitation of gold occurred. Further work has been recommended to better understand the nature of these veins and mineralisation.

Proposed Future Work at the Xanadu West Project

More detailed interpretations by specialised consultants will be carried out to define further exploration strategy for the western section of the project area.

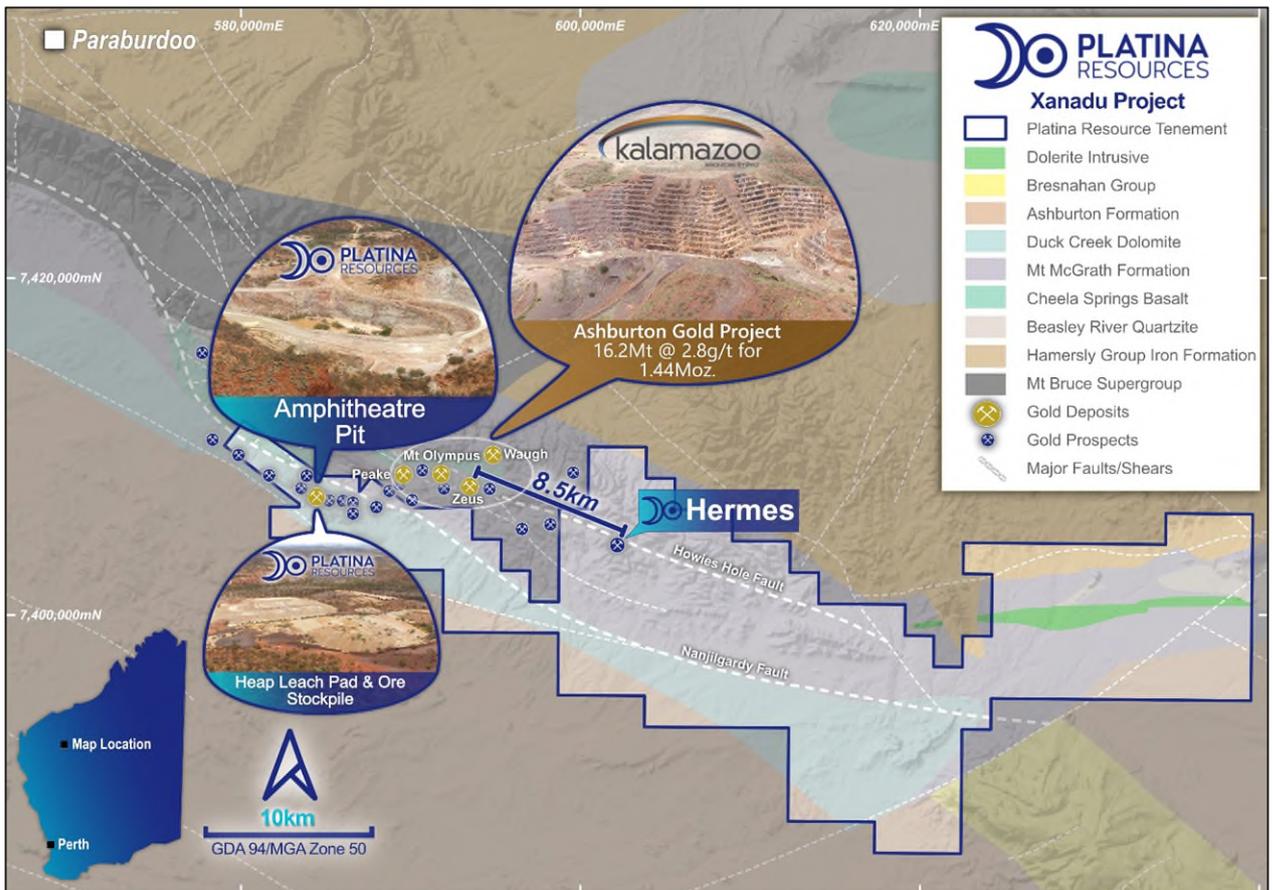


Figure 4. Map showing the Xanadu Project Location with interpreted regional geology underlain by google satellite image.

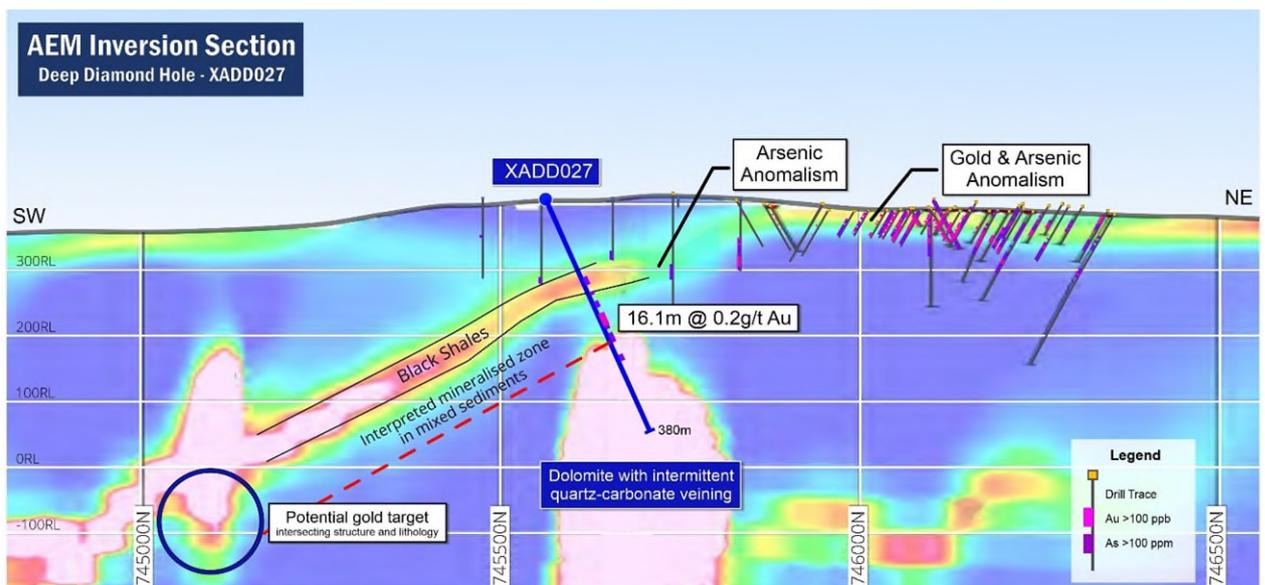


Figure 5. Section across XADD027 with new assay results and interpretation which lies south of the Cleopatra prospect. Section limits +/-200m. Section showing the aero electromagnetic one-dimensional inversion scheme interpretation done by Southern Geoscience in 2021. The original survey on the line 2024002 Bearing 030 was flown by AusAEM 02 WA/NT in 2019-20.

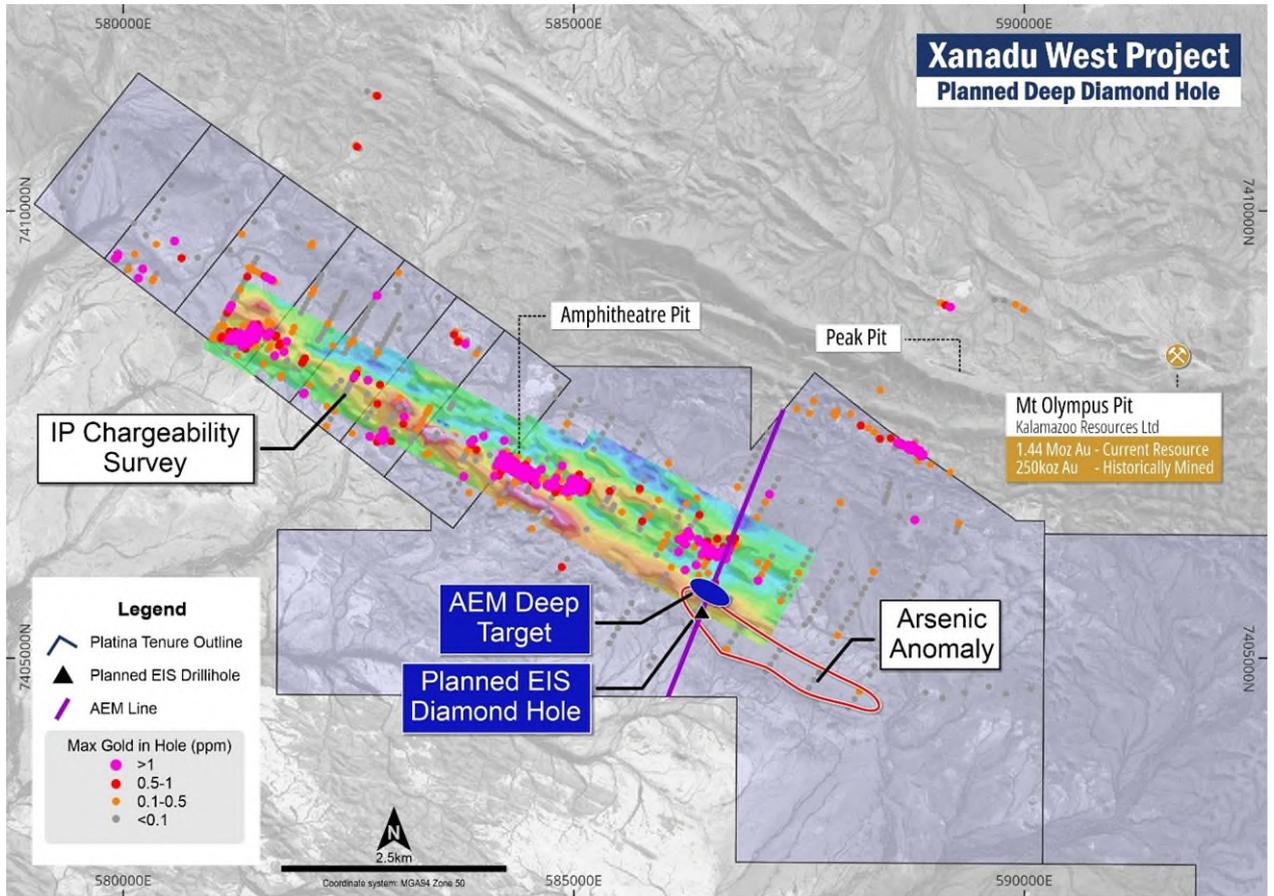


Figure 6. Plan view of the Xanadu West area with max gold in hole over IP chargeability, tenure and geosatellite image.



XADD027 Drilling Details

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Intercept
XADD027	202	218.1	16.1	0.20	16.1m @ 0.20g/t from 202m

Table 1. Significant new DD results (minimum of 1m and 0.1g/t Au cut-off with maximum consecutive length of 4m internal dilution)

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	Tenement ID
Cleopatra South	XADD027	DD	380.3	-65	30	586423	7405589	410	GPS	E 52/3692

Table 2. Collar location and details of XADD027 by Platina Resources Ltd



JORC Code Table for Xanadu Drilling

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p><i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was carried out with Top Drill's Diamond Rig 04 Drilling and sampling was undertaken in an industry standard manner Diamond drill core was sampled on 1m intervals except on geological and mineralisation boundaries where samples were a minimum of 30cm Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled Commercially prepared certified reference material (CRM) and course blank were interested at a 5% rate An independent laboratory dries, splits and pulverises the entire sample for analysis as described below
Drilling techniques	<p><i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was carried out with a PQ size bit from 0-168.7m and HQ size bit to end of hole at 380.3m The hole was drilled in the dip and direction appropriate to target the AEM anomaly (dip -65 & azimuth 30)



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <p><i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drilling the hole was through extremely weathered and friable rock and hence a lot of core loss was recorded predominantly until 245m • All core loss was recorded by the drillers in the core trays and in the geological database • 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 after recording core loss
<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entire hole has been geologically logged by Company geologists in Perth • Drill core was orientated and marked up with metre intervals and orientation line before sampling and logging.
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core was cut in half with an automated core saw • Samples were collected in prenumbered calico bags • Industry prepared independent standards are inserted approximately 1 in 20 • Each sample was dried, split, crushed and pulverised • Diamond core was prepared with a jaw crusher prior to pulverizing • A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type and hardness. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. • The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The samples were submitted to a commercial independent laboratory in Perth, Australia (ALS) • Geologically selected intervals were cut, sampled and sent to Laboratory. • Each sample was assayed for gold by 30g fire assay fusion technique with an AAS finish (AL Code: AuAA25). • Each sample was also analysed by ALS using 4-Acid Digest & Assay (ME-MS61) • Each sample was also analysed for a spectral mineralogy in the VNIR and SWIR portions of the electromagnetic spectrum collected with a handheld spectrometer. Scan is processed on coarse reject. Spectral Interpretation was done by an external lab Auspec International. ALS lab code is HYP-PKG • 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
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample results have been merged by the company's exploration manager and database consultants • Results have been uploaded into the company geological database MX Deposit, checked and verified • No adjustments have been made to the assay data • Results are reported on a length and weighted average basis • Significant mineralized zones were visually inspected by competent person • Hylogger scanning was also completed by the DEMIRS core library before cutting the core. Summary histograms and Mineral logs were generated by this process which assisted in rock and alteration identification and helping select samples for cutting intervals • No twinned holes have been completed at this stage



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole collar location was located and recorded by a GARMIN handheld GPS which has an accuracy of +/- 4m • 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 • Down hole surveys were conducted using a north seeing gyro tool with measurements at 30m down hole intervals
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holes were drilled to target aero electromagnetic anomaly along with some geochemical signature • 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.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drilling orientation was generally perpendicular along with the general stratigraphy, but main objective was to test the AEM anomaly • From structural measurements recorded, drilling seemed to follow perpendicular to the stratigraphy
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were cut at the ALS yard in Perth under supervision of company representatives and assayed at the same laboratory • The core trays were transported to ALS via an authorised transport contractor • Photos of all trays were collected before transporting to core from site to Perth
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. <p><i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was carried out on E52/3692 tenement which is 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 are affecting the project There are no known tenure issues of impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineralisation was of a style similar to the Carlin type sediment hosted style. There are also several indications of a classic lode structure related to 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
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • A collar table is supplied in the report • A table of significant intercepts is supplied in the report
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As detailed in the map of this report • Intercepts are length weighted average • The intercepts are reported to have a minimum cutoff grade of 0.1g/t, minimum length 1m and a maximum internal dilution of 4m • No metal equivalent values have been reported.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill holes are interpreted to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation • Diamond drilling samples are greater than 20cm and measured to the nearest centimeter to reflect geology and 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.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All diagrams in the report were prepared to highlight important information relevant to this announcement.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All results are provided in the main text of this report. • The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration data has been summarized in an appropriate way to reflect the exploration nature of the project.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs of follow-up RC and diamond drilling aimed at extending mineralisation at depth and laterally will be planned based on further studies.