12 August 2025

Plutonic drilling update

Lion Selection Group Limited (**Lion** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce a drilling update from its unlisted investment Plutonic Limited (**Plutonic**), which has been conducting a campaign of diamond drilling at its Georgetown project in North Queensland.

Lion received a shareholder update from Plutonic, which is attached to this announcement, that summarises the drilling completed so far in 2025 and assay results for the first hole drilled. This also provides an update on drilling plans for Plutonic's Champion project in the Northern Territory, and granting of a new project in North East Queensland.

Hedley Widdup, Managing Director of Lion (and Chairman of Plutonic) said: *"Plutonic is an unlisted company that is exploring for district scale targets in Australia. At Georgetown the target is an Intrusion Related Gold System, which contains IP anomalies within a 7km striking structure that features elevated surface geochemistry for gold and relevant trace elements. This is an enormous area to be exploring and the first question is whether or not the targeted system is present, and first assay results have provided strong evidence that suggests this to be the case, which is a great outcome for first drilling. The drill program is expected to conclude in coming weeks, with results from the other four holes to follow."*

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DRILLING AND EXPLORATION UPDATE

12 AUGUST 2025

Georgetown drilling

- **3 of 5 holes complete in the current program**
- **Observations consistent with intersecting areas proximal to intrusion related gold systems (IRGS) and potentially other styles of mineralisation**
- **Assays of first hole contain pathfinder elements consistent with IRGS proximity**

Champion

- **Heritage clearances awaited and now booked for later 2025, expect first drilling at Champion in 2026**
- **Plutonic awarded up to $131,275 for co-funded drilling under the NT Government's Geophysics and Drilling Collaborations (GDC) Program**

GEORGETOWN PROJECT

Plutonic commenced the drilling of 5 initial targets across the Georgetown Project near Gilbert River (Far North Queensland) in mid-June. Drilling has progressed well, and the rig is currently drilling the fourth hole of the program (25GT002). Plutonic is targeting an Intrusion Related Gold System, and the first diamond holes have been targeted on IP anomalies within a 7km striking structure that features elevated surface geochemistry for [gold and relevant trace elements].

Holes have not been drilled in order:

- First hole drilled was 25GT004, to 247.2m end of hole depth (EOH)
- Second hole drilled was 25GT005, to 612.6m EOH
- Third hole drilled was 25GT003, to 708.8m EOH
- Fourth hole 25GT002 currently in progress

Final assay results have been received for the first completed hole (25GT004) only. No significant gold intersections were encountered; however, significant zones of sulphides and hydrothermal graphite were intersected downhole. Peak geochemically anomalous zones were elevated in molybdenum-antimony-tellurium; and zinc was elevated throughout the hole. The sedimentary, volcanic and hydrothermal breccia lithologies intersected in the hole, along with the structural regime and geochemistry suggests the hole penetrated a large fault system possibly on the fringes of the targeted mineral system.

While assays for the subsequent hole (25GT005) collared ~770m to the west on the same east-west section, have not yet been received; a similar structural regime has been interpreted. The

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lithologies are similar to those observed in hole 25GT004, and are dominated by older intrusive rocks and sediments, which are hosted within the same large, broad fault zone as 25GT004. Zones of hydrothermal alteration and graphite were intersected throughout the hole. Collectively, the holes on this section, both of which were targeting strong induced polarisation chargeability anomalies within a broad Fathom Geophysics 3D geochemical footprint; highlight the possibility of a potential Intrusion Related Gold system off section further to the north.

The third hole drilled, 25GT003, intersected broad zones of volcanic and sedimentary sequences progressing down into broad zones of hydrothermal breccias, intense alteration and sulphide zones comprising intense hydrothermal graphite zones, strong pyrite veining, quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins and significant disseminated sulphides (predominantly pyrite and pyrrhotite) in a likely porphyritic intrusive before being truncated by a significant fault and going into strongly broken sedimentary rock. Sampling and assaying of this hole is in progress.

The rig is currently collared on hole 25GT002. Initial observations of alteration, sulphide distribution and the occurrence of hydrothermal breccias from the southern- to northernmost drill sections has led the technical team to conclude, preliminarily, that the Falling in Reverse target zone is a very large scale magmatic-hydrothermal system with high potential for significant mineralisation across the >7.5km strike length currently being drilled. Drilling is anticipated to conclude over the coming weeks, with assays to be received over the coming months.

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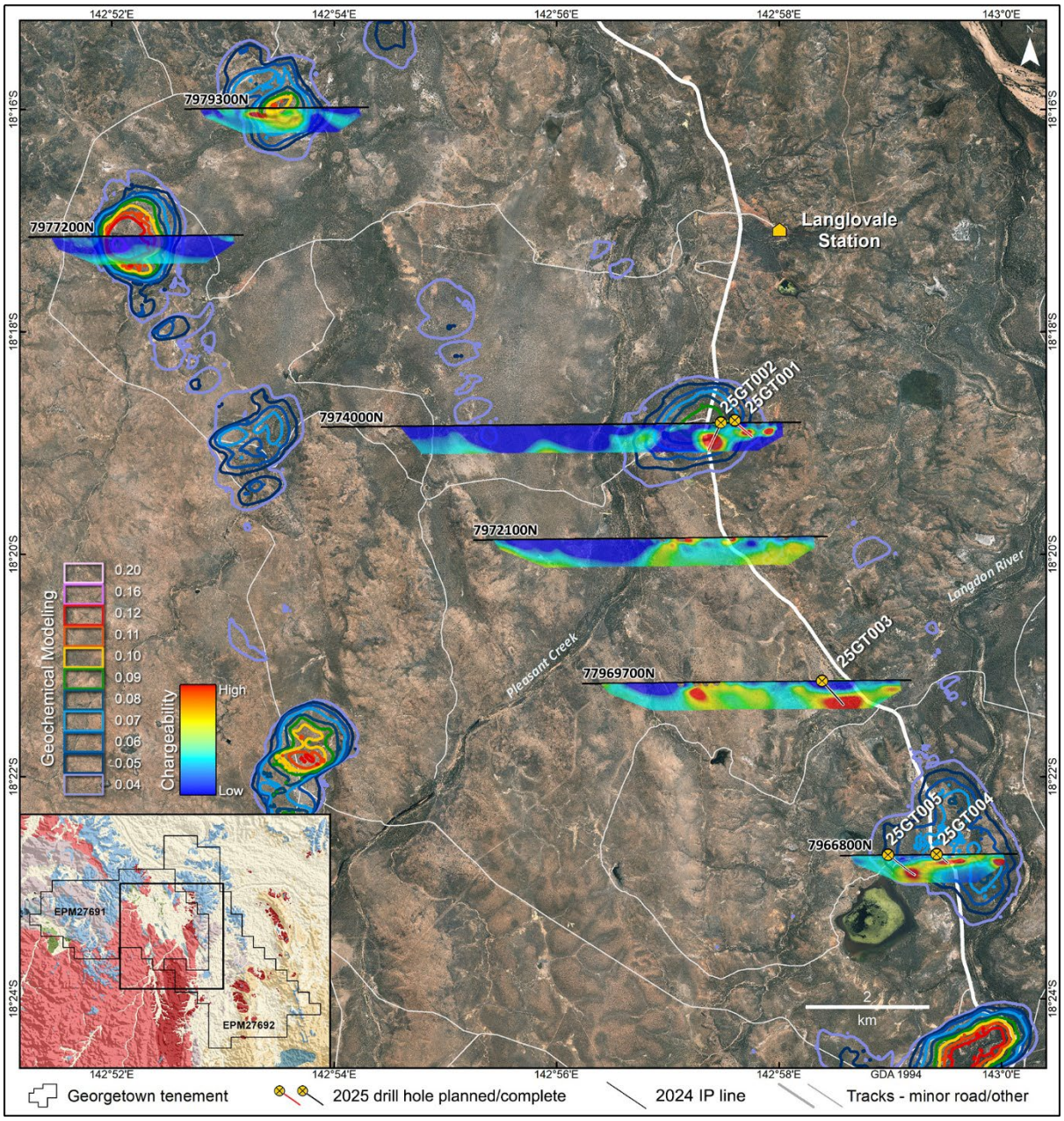

Figure 1. Current drill progress across the Falling In Reverse target at Georgetown showing Induced Polarisation Chargeability (Sections) and Fathom 3D Geochemical Footprints (isosurfaces).

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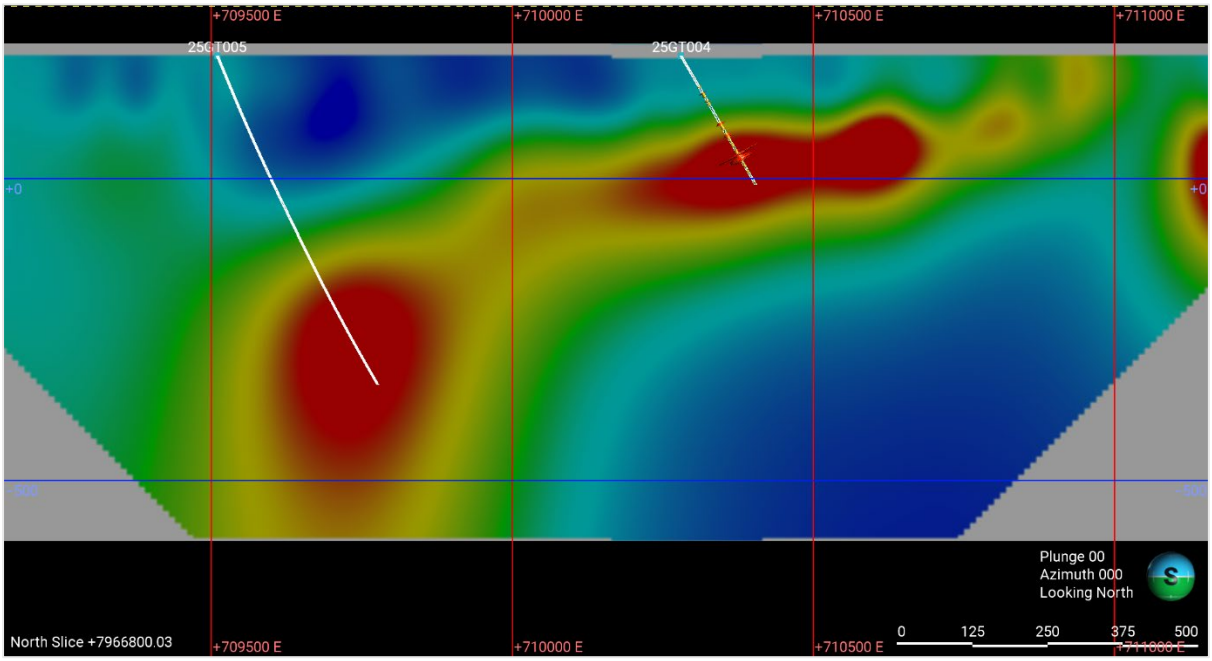

Figure 2. Drill Section 7966800mN (southernmost) showing downhole assay results for molybdenum (Mo) in hole 25GT004 relative to the Induced Polarisation chargeability model. Peak Mo was 19.3ppm and the elevated zone was consistent with elevated tellurium (Te) – antimony (Sb) as well as hydrothermal graphite (geochemically Total Graphitic Carbon, "TGC") which collectively highlight a well constrained pathfinder zone likely on the far fringe of a potential mineralised system, the geochemical zone is also proximal to the centre of the chargeability anomaly.

Table 1: Plutonic's completed and planned diamond drillholes - Georgetown Project

Drill hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth (MGA)	Dip	Depth	Status
25GT001	707160	7974040	205	103	-55	450.0	Planned
25GT002	706940	7974000	198	270	-70	800.0	In progress
25GT003	708495	7969700	204	90	-70	708.8	Complete
25GT004	710280	7966800	204	90	-60	247.2	Complete
25GT005	709510	7966800	204	90	-67	612.6	Complete

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Figure 3. Drill core photos (wet) of the elevated Mo-Te-Sb±TGC geochemical zone (~189-202m) in hole 25GT004. Plutonic has logged sulphide veining in graphite-rich (hydrothermal) sedimentary rock coincident with this zone. Downhole length, true width not known.

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CHAMPION PROJECT

Due to delays in cultural heritage clearances, which are currently due for completion and certification in October, the inaugural drill program at Champion is now planned to commence in May 2026, with approvals in place (Environmental Mining Licence from the NT Government) and the successful awarding of a collaborative drilling grant under the NT Government's Geophysics and Drilling Collaborations (GDC) Program for which Plutonic will receive up to $131,275 which will co-fund the drilling of one of our deep planned holes at Ridonkulous.

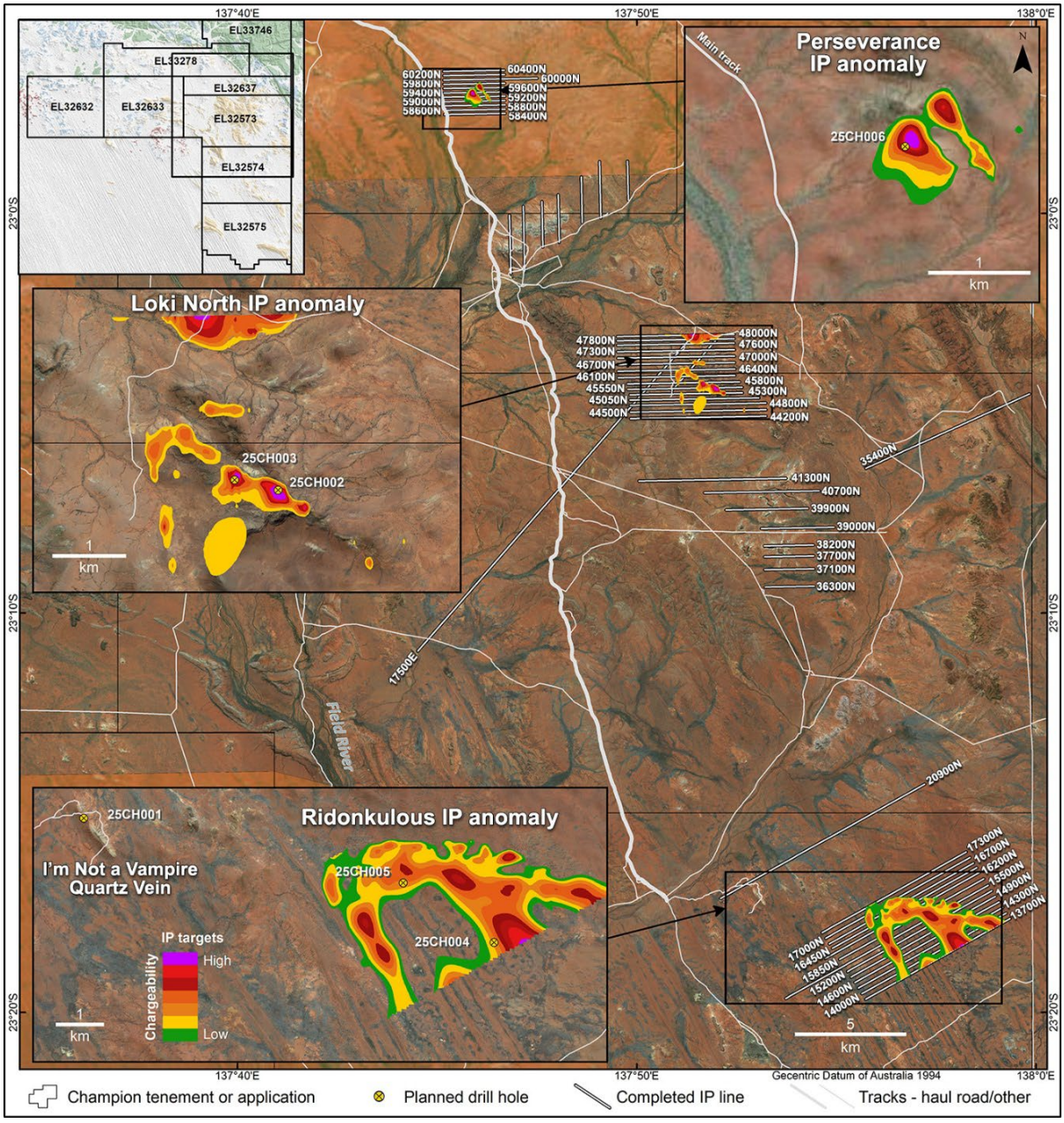

Figure 4. Proposed Drillholes with IP survey lines completed at the Champion Project during the 2024 field season. Peak IP anomalism is projected to the surface in this figure. The locations of diamond drill holes that are planned are shown on the prospect insets. The background image is a false colour composite (HyMap bands 16, 8 and 3 – equivalent to true colour air photo).

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Table 2: Plutonic's planned diamond drillholes - Champion Project

Drill hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth (MGA)	Dip	Depth	Status
25CH001	794689	7422469	191	50	-60	250	Planned
25CH002	793684	7445549	254	210	-70	300	Planned
25CH003	793115	7445708	236	35	-60	200	Planned
25CH004	803060	7419535	183	60	-60	450	Planned
25CH005	801220	7420900	189	10	-55	475	Planned
25CH006	783460	7459285	219	45	-65	300	Planned

NEW PROJECT GRANTED IN QLD - TRINITY

Plutonic has been granted four new EPM's (Exploration Permit for Minerals) comprising the Trinity Project, in North Queensland, held by wholly owned subsidiary Trimurti Resources Pty Ltd. The project is considered prospective for Intrusion Related Gold Systems, Porphyry Cu-Au Deposits, Rare Earth Elements (clay-hosted and primary intrusive-hosted) and strategic metals (tin and tungsten). Plutonic will initiate first pass reconnaissance over the coming months.

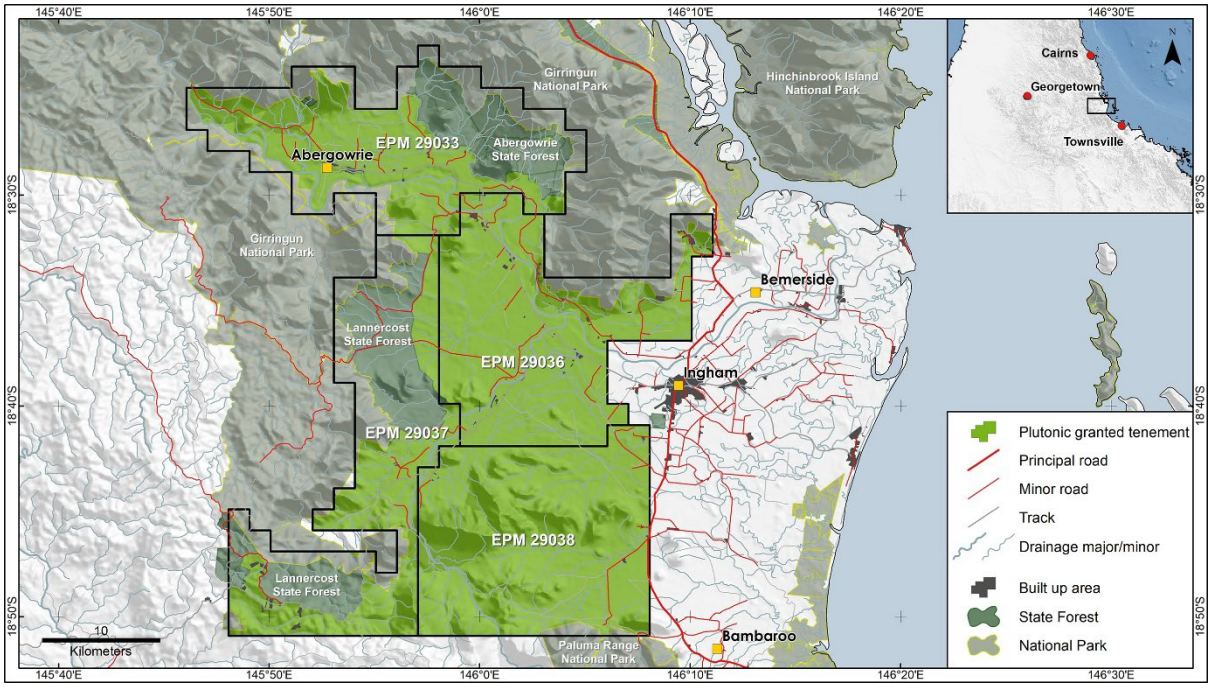

Figure 5. Newly granted Trinity Project location and tenure map

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Appendix 1 - JORC Code, 2021 Edition Table 1

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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Surficial rock chip and grab samples were collected by Plutonic Limited (Plutonic) and previous explorers from numerous locations throughout the prospect areas. Georgetown Induced Polarisation (IP) survey: The Georgetown (QLD) IP survey was carried out by Fender Geophysics. The program consisted of six east-west lines of standard roll-along pole-dipole (PDIP) configuration, using 100m dipoles. Data were managed and processed by Mitre Geophysics. The Champion (NT) IP survey was carried out by Planetary Geophysics Pty ltd. The program consisted of six east-west lines of standard roll-along pole-dipole (PDIP) configuration, using 100m dipoles. Data were managed and processed by Mitre Geophysics. Diamond drill core is orientated, marked up, lithologically logged and half core is cut by diamond saw. Half core samples are sent for laboratory analysis on 1m intervals, although smaller intervals are used where a 1m interval would sample significantly contrasting lithologies.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The purpose of the rock chip samples was to establish the tenor of any mineralisation visible in outcrop and float. Therefore, the samples are biased towards mineralised samples. This is appropriate for this type of work. Field data for the IP surveys were acquired by a geophysicist with the following verification processes in place. •Manual recording of station location, current output, primary voltage, resistivity, and chargeability •Between 2 and 25-fold stacking for each reading, with visual inspection of individual decay stacks •Minimum of 3 readings per station, thus verifying repeatability of the recorded values Data and any cultural features were recorded in the operator's field notes for review in conjunction with later quality control. Data were downloaded from the receiver at the end of each day. Further QA and processing of the data were completed off-site by a second geophysicist. The raw IP data were assessed in TQIPdb for individual decay curves for each reading as well as for overall data quality. The data was then exported in Geosoft ASCII format and loaded into Windisp for presentation as a raw data pseudosections. All diamond core is orientated, measured and any core loss recorded.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Rock chip samples weighing up to several kilograms were collected. All references to mineralisation taken from reports and documents prepared by previous explorers have been reviewed by Plutonic and considered to be fit for purpose.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	In cases where "industry standard" work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. "reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m 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.	Surficial rock chip samples weighing up to several kilograms were collected by Plutonic. Plutonic has done sufficient verification of the sampling techniques used by previous explorers, in the Competent Person's opinion, to provide sufficient confidence that sampling was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programmes and generating targets for investigation.
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.).*	Drilling currently being undertaken at the Georgetown Project uses a mix of triple tube and standard tube HQ and NQ size diamond drilling. All core is oriented.
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.*	Special care is taken at the rig to ensure full core recovery and recording all any core loss. Recoveries and core presentation have so far been excellent.
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.*	Rock chips- Geological logging is carried out on all rock chips with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, veining and/or other observations recorded as is deemed necessary to sufficiently describe the sample. Qualitative logging of rock chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures, weathering, colour and other noticeable features. Rock chips are commonly photographed for reference. For the drill core, lithology, alteration, extent and type of veining, mineralisation, structure and geotechnical measures are recorded for the entire hole. The logs contain an appropriate mix of both qualitative and quantitative data.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Diamond drill core is orientated, marked up, lithologically logged and half core is cut by diamond saw. Half core samples are sent for laboratory analysis on 1m intervals, although smaller intervals are used where a 1m interval would sample significantly contrasting lithologies.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	N/A – No non-core drilling being reported
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Rock chip samples were delivered to ALS Minerals Laboratory in Townsville, QLD. Sample preparation comprised of an industry standard of drying, jaw crushing and pulverising to -75 microns (85% passing) (ALS code PUL-23). Pulverisers are washed with QAQC tests undertaken (PUL-QC). Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Laboratory QC procedures for rock sample assays involve the use of internal certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks and duplicates.
	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.	Quality control procedures are in place with 1 in 20 blanks and standards. Field duplicates from diamond core were collected at 1 duplicate for every 20 samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The size of samples for the rock chips and drill core is appropriate for this stage of exploration.
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.*	All samples were analysed by ALS Global. Gold is determined using a 30g charge. The resultant prill is dissolved in aqua regia with gold determined by flame AAS (Au-AA25). A 48 elements by four acid digest (Method ME-MS61) is then completed. Selected rock chip samples were submitted for screen fire assay (Au-SCR22). The metallic screening procedure is recommended by ALS for obtaining accurate results from samples containing coarse gold.
	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.	Georgetown IP data were collected using a GDD TxIV 5kVA Transmitter (Tx) and a GDD Rx32 IP Receiver (Rx). Receiving electrodes were standard non-polarising porous pots and transmitter electrodes were buried aluminium plates. The survey consisted of six east-west lines of standard roll-along pole-dipole (PDIP) configuration using 100m dipoles. The lines varied in length from 2.6 km to 5.9 km. The transmit frequency used was 0.125 Hz (2 seconds on-time, 2 seconds off-time). Champion IP data were collected using GDD TxIV 5kVA Transmitters (Tx) and PGDAS Fullwaver IP receivers (Rx). Receiving electrodes were standard non-polarising electrodes and transmitter electrodes were buried metal plates. The survey consisted of 58 lines of standard roll-along pole-dipole (PDIP) configuration using 100m dipoles. Line length varied from 1.8 km to 18.8 km for a total of 286.2 line kilometres. The transmit frequency for the entire survey was 0.125 Hz (2 seconds on-time, 2 seconds off-time).
	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.	Quality control procedures are in place with 1 in 20 blanks and standards. Field duplicates from diamond core were collected at 1 duplicate for every 20 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant assays have not been verified by independent or alternative companies. This is not required at this stage of exploration.
	The use of twinned holes.	Plutonic has not drilled any twinned holes and none are being reported.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is captured in Excel and includes geological/geotechnical logging, sample data and QA/QC information. These data, together with the assay data, are stored both locally and entered into Plutonic's cloud database. All historical data have been entered digitally by previous explorers and verified internally by Plutonic.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to any of the assay data.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Collars and rock chip samples were located with a Garmin handheld GPS unit. Downhole surveys use a Reflex Gyroscopic Survey Tool (Gyro).
	Specification of the grid system used.	Plutonic uses the grid system GDA 1994 MGA Zones 53-55 and several maps and figures are presented herein use geographic GDA1994. Several grid systems have been used by previous explorers, including AGD 1966 AMG Zones 53-55, AGD 1984 AMG Zones 53-55, GDA 1994 MGA Zones 53-55 and local grid systems.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Samples were located with a handheld GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Rock chip spacing is applicable to the reconnaissance nature of the work.
	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.	Not applicable as no Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves have been determined.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Not applicable as no Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves have been determined.
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.*	The preliminary interpretation is that the main structures intersected by drilling at Georgetown are sub-vertical, but the relationship between the orientation of drilling and any potentially mineralised structures is not known at this time.
	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.	Orientated core is being used to determine the dip and strike of bedding and structures. The relationship between the orientation of drilling and any potentially mineralised structures is not known at this time.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples collected by Plutonic are bagged into tied calico bags, before being transported to ALS Minerals Laboratory in Townsville by Plutonic Limited personnel. All sample submissions are documented via ALS tracking system with results reported via email. Sample pulps are retained for an appropriate length of time. The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security. The retention of samples by previous explorers has not, and may not be determinable. Plutonic believes that few, if any, of the historical samples have been preserved.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	This is not material for these Exploration Results.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	Plutonic's Champion Project (NT) comprises of 9 granted tenements (EL32573–575, EL32632-633, EL32637, EL33278, EL33746-747) and one tenement application (EL32860). Tenement application EL32860 covers Aboriginal freehold land (Atnetye ALT Parcel 4333). All other tenements cover pastoral leases.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Plutonic's Georgetown Project (QLD) comprises of two granted tenements (EPM27691 and 27692), both of which are located over pastoral leases. Trimurti's Trinity Project (QLD) comprises of four granted tenements (EPM29033, 036-038). These include several areas of State Forest and are fringed by National Parks on three sides.
	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.	The Champion and Georgetown licenses are held (100%) by Plutonic. The Trinity Project tenements are held (100%) by Plutonic's wholly owned subsidiary, Trimurti Resources Pty Ltd. There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in these areas but the Trinity Project includes numerous ecologically sensitive zones and is fringed by National Parks on three sides.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Parts of the Champion Project area have been investigated by several previous explorers, who were focussed on target and mineralisation styles other than orogenic gold, and in many cases their focus was not the current Champion project area. Airborne radiometric surveys and helicopter supported reconnaissance have encroached the Champion project tenements by workers including Le Nickel Exploration, Agip Australia, BHP Minerals, MIM Exploration, CRA Exploration, Niche Exploration, Uramet/Elkedra Diamonds, Ausquest, Krucible Metals and Rox Resources. The Georgetown Project area has an extended prior history of exploration but many of these programs were primarily focussed on areas outside of Plutonic's current project area. Reconnaissance and surface geochemistry has been carried out by several explorers including Newmont Exploration, Central Coast Exploration, Samedan, AngloAmerican, West Coast Holdings, Tenneco, Queensland Metals, PNC Exploration, CRA Exploration, Keela-Wee Exploration, MIM, BHP Minerals, Bowen Energy, OZ Pandanas and AngloGold Ashanti. Geophysical surveys (ground and/or airborne) have been conducted by Dolphin Exploration, Afmeco, PNC Exploration, CRA Exploration, Keela-Wee Exploration and Bowen Energy. Drilling has been completed by Dolphin Exploration, Samedan, Alcoa, West Coast Holdings, Queensland Metals, CRA Exploration, Felstone Investments, Keela-Wee Exploration, MIM, Bowen Energy and Areva. Despite the extended exploration of the area, it is the opinion of the Competent Person that historical exploration work has failed to adequately test Plutonic's primary exploration targets. Approximately 50% of the Trinity Project area has no historical tenement coverage. The highland areas historically received considerable attention by previous explorers for alluvial tin and gold in paleaochannels. This work culminated in the discovery of the Garrawalt Creek tin deposit to the west of the application area. Previous explorers Northx Pty Ltd (2017-2022) and Belka Holdings Pty Ltd (1991) held the two tenements that covered the majority of the central part of the project area. No records of any work conducted by Northx are available. Belka Holdings Pty Ltd investigated the area from Ingham to the coast for heavy mineral sands in strandline deposits but

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		relinquished the project after the completion of 19 shallow air core holes that returned disappointing results.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Plutonic's Champion Project is located along the south-eastern margin and termination of the Aileron Province, a piece of Palaeoproterozoic crust in the Arunta Inlier that forms part of the North Australian Craton. The Arunta Inlier preserves a record of protracted tectono-thermal activity from the Palaeoproterozoic to the Devonian. The area is prospective for orogenic and epithermal gold systems as well as iron-oxide copper-gold (IOCG) systems, and Mississippi Valley-type copper-lead-zinc deposits. Plutonic's Georgetown Project is located in the Georgetown Inlier of north-eastern Queensland, a Proterozoic-age crustal block over 50,000 km^2 in size and easternmost tectonic element of the North Australian Craton. The Georgetown Inlier consists of variably deformed and metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Paleo- to Mesoproterozoic age, intruded by Mesoproterozoic granitoids. The area is known to host intrusion-related and epithermal gold systems. The Trinity Project is located over and adjacent to the Permo-Carboniferous volcano-plutonic complexes of the Cairns Region and is prospective for a variety of mineralisation styles including clay- and granite-hosted REE's, intrusion-related gold and porphyry-style copper-gold-molybdenum mineralisation.
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:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *downhole length and intersection depth* • *hole length.*	A summary of planned and completed drill holes is presented in the body of the report.
	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.	N/A
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.*	Not applicable. No aggregation.
	Where aggregate intersections 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.	Not applicable. No aggregation.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable. No aggregation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intersection lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	N/A – Unknown at this early stage.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	N/A – Unknown at this early stage.
	If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. "downhole length, true width not known").	A clear statement is in place where downhole lengths are reported.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intersections 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.*	Not applicable.
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.*	Plutonic's Champion and Georgetown Projects and Trimurti's Trinity Project are at a very early stage of exploration. Preliminary results highlighted herein are being used to guide exploration and to establish the tenor of any mineralisation visible in outcrop, float and first-pass drilling. All assays and exploration results will be presented in full in Plutonic's ITAR prior to future IPO.
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.*	The Projects are at a very early stage of exploration. Preliminary results highlighted herein are being used to guide exploration and to establish the tenor of any mineralisation visible in outcrop, float and first-pass drilling.
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).*	This report concerns progress with the current year's activities. Plans are yet to be formalised for future work and will depend upon the results from these programs.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Diagrams of planned drilling sites are provided.