



**ASX Announcement**  
10 January 2022

## Significant Lamboo PGE strike extension

Pantoro Limited (**ASX:PNR**) (**Pantoro**) is pleased to advise of strong PGE, nickel and cobalt assays received from drilling undertaken approximately three kilometres north of existing results on the Lamboo ultramafic basal contact, at the Halls Creek Project (PNR 100%).

### Highlights

The new drilling results include nickel and cobalt assays approximately three kilometres north of previous drilling on the West Limb of the Lamboo ultramafic basic contact and include:

- **30 m @ 1.03 g/t Pt +Pd +Au (3E); 0.54% Ni and 0.033% Co from 3 m.**

Results confirm a strong correlation between PGE and Ni + Co mineralisation. The correlation between PGE and Ni + Co has been noted in previous holes where these metals have been assayed for.

- Assays for all previously announced holes have been submitted for Ni + Co assays with results pending.
- Additional drilling undertaken prior to end of December was highly productive with a further 2,659 metres completed and results pending.
- Results support the potential for mineralisation over the +20 km basal contact target.

Platinum (Pt) plus palladium (Pd) plus gold (Au) (3E) breakdown for each constituent element is provided in the summary table of assays.

The northern drill section located on the same mining lease as the Wagtail underground mine was targeted following initial field inspections which confirmed host geology and ease of access for the short program in December. Step out drilling has been undertaken a further 200 metres south of the new result with assays pending. Additional extensional drilling in the southern zones of the system was also completed during December 2021 with results pending.

Initial on ground reconnaissance fieldwork is underway to map and sample the outcropping components of the system ahead of drilling in the upcoming field season. The Nicolsons tenements contain approximately 20 kilometres of the prospective basal contact, with only a small proportion evaluated by drilling to date.

Commenting on the results, Managing Director Paul Cmrlec said

“This result confirms that PGE mineralisation along with coincident nickel and cobalt is widespread throughout the basal contact of the Lamboo Ultramafic System.

We eagerly await additional results from the December 2021 drilling campaign. Field mapping and sampling in the ensuing period will ensure that drill targeting is as efficient as possible in the 2022 drill season where Pantoro intends to cover the majority of the system with first pass drilling.”

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## Lamboo PGEs

The Lamboo PGE project forms part of Pantoro's Halls Creek operations, and is only five kilometres south of Nicolson's gold mine and processing plant, allowing access to substantial mine infrastructure and road networks.

Pantoro announced discovery of a large PGE bearing ultramafic system during September 2021, with follow up drilling since that time confirming that mineralisation is widespread within the basal contact of the unit. Nickel and Cobalt are noted to be coincident with the PGE mineralisation.

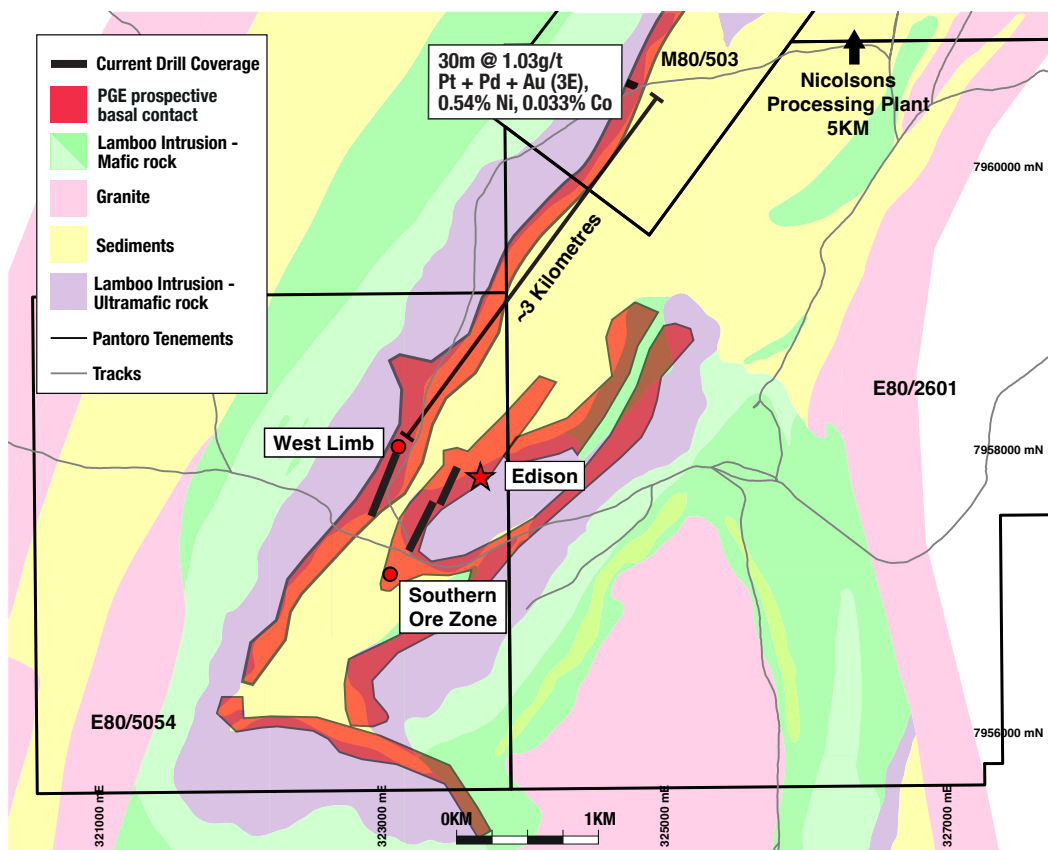
Drilling to date has identified mineralisation over approximately two kilometres of strike, with the remainder of the +20 kilometres still to be tested. Recent reconnaissance drilling has confirmed mineralisation approximately three kilometres north of the tested zones.

Mineralisation is noted to be consistent over large drill intervals commencing from surface. Mineralisation widths of up to 100 metres have been encountered to date, and Pantoro considers that there is strong potential for a large, bulk tonnage PGE resource to be defined in the near term.

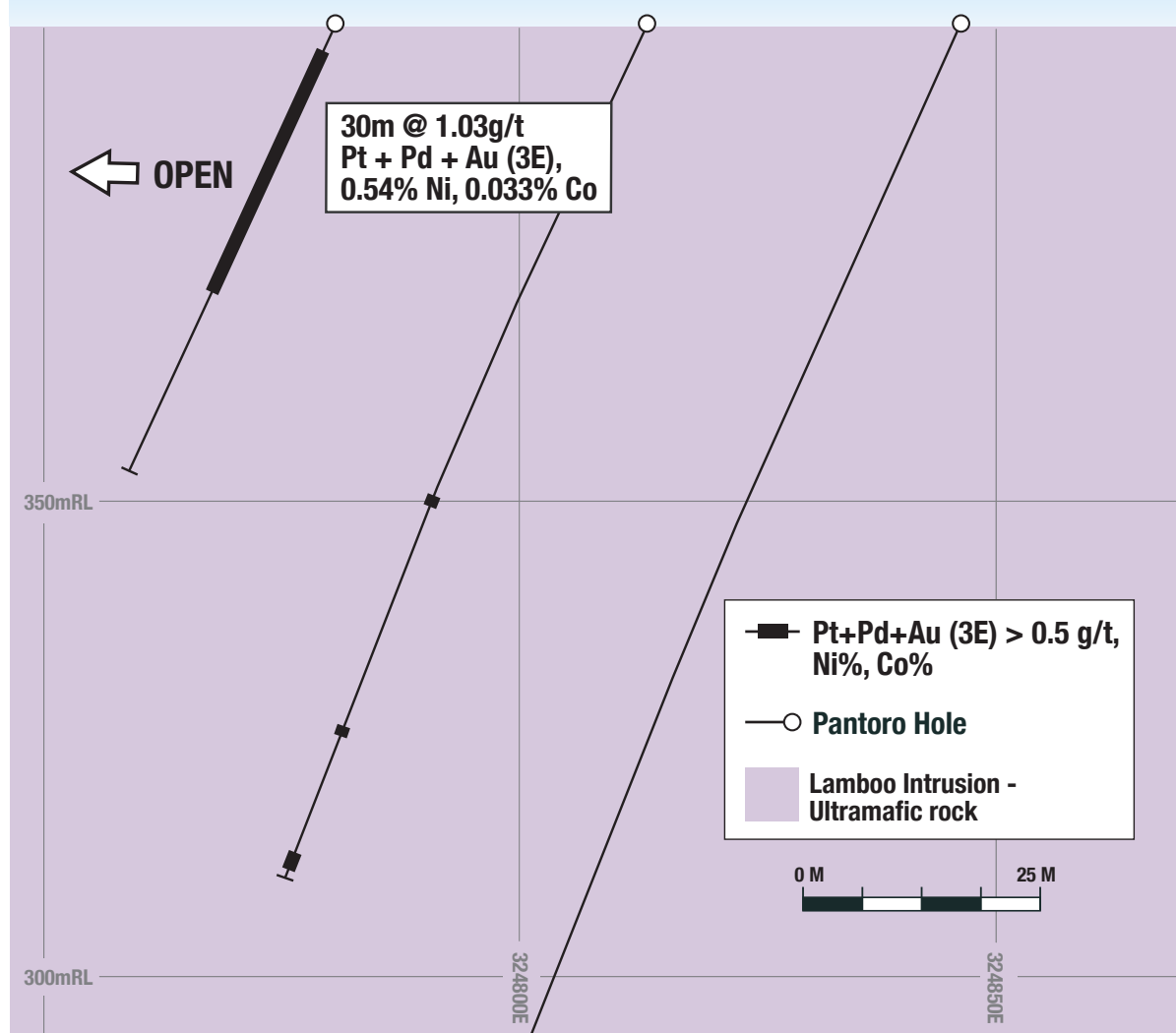
Previously announced results from recent drilling by Pantoro include:

- 100 m @ 1.10 g/t Pt +Pd +Au (3E) from surface inc. 66 m@ 1.34 g/t Pt +Pd +Au(3E) from surface.
- 120 m @ 0.96 g/t Pt +Pd +Au (3E) from surface inc. 31 m@ 1.24 g/t Pt +Pd +Au(3E) from 89 metres.
- 118 m @ 0.89 g/t Pt +Pd +Au (3E) from surface inc. 46 m@ 0.96 g/t Pt +Pd +Au(3E) from 10 metres.
- 46 m @ 1.11 g/t Pt +Pd +Au (3E) from surface.
- 22 m @ 1.11 g/t Pt +Pd +Au (3E) from surface.
- 31 m @ 0.90 g/t Pt +Pd +Au (3E) from 36 metres.
- 37 m @ 0.90 g/t Pt +Pd +Au (3E) from 14 metres.
- 71 m @ 0.59 g/t Pt +Pd +Au (3E) from 120 metres.
- 90 m @ 0.69 g/t Pt + Pd + Au (3E) from surface.

Refer to ASX announcement "Drilling Confirms Large Scale Lamboo PGE Deposit" dated 15 November 2021 for full details.



## Section A



### Further Work

Assays for nickel, cobalt and the other PGEs (osmium, rhodium, ruthenium and iridium) from the recent drilling is currently being completed and results will be released once returned.

Pantoro plans to undertake on ground contact mapping and sampling over the wet season in preparation for a large step out drill program designed to test an additional 10 km of strike immediately after the end of the wet season in early 2022. Pantoro expects to undertake approximately 20,000 metres of drilling commencing immediately after the wet season subsides.

## **Regional Potential**

Within Pantoro's broader regional tenement package at the Halls Creek Project of 1,000 km<sup>2</sup>, the northern Grants Creek tenements host a large area of ultramafics, including a number of intrusives of the McIntosh suite which are associated with Ni + Cu and PGE mineralisation elsewhere in the region.

One of these zones within Pantoro's tenure is the Big Ben intrusive which has been interpreted to be the faulted offset of the Panton Sill which has a current Mineral Resource of 2.4 Moz @ 5.2 g/t PGM & Au. Big Ben has previously returned anomalous palladium and platinum rock chips from historic exploration work conducted by Thundelarra. Initial on ground evaluation of these prospects was completed during November 2021 with surface sample results outstanding.

\* Reported by Future Metals (ASX:FME) on 22 June 2021 in a release titled 'Presentation-Panton PGM Project June 2021 (Appendix 1).

## **Enquiries**

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This announcement was authorised for release by Paul Cmrlec, Managing Director.

## Appendix 1 – Table of Drill Results

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip (Degrees)	Azimuth (Degrees)	End of Hole Depth (m)	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Intersection (m)	Pt+Pd+Au g/t (3E)	Pt g/t	Pd g/t	Au g/t	Ni %	Co %
BBRC21001	7960730	324784	400	-60	307.47	54	3	33	30	1.03	0.48	0.52	0.03	0.54	0.033
BBRC21002	7960707	324816	400	-60	306.39	102	57	58	1	0.74	0.10	0.59	0.05	0.35	0.014
BBRC21002	7960707	324816	400	-60	306.39	102	84	85	1	0.55	0.34	0.20	0.01	0.17	0.010
BBRC21002	7960707	324816	400	-60	306.39	102	99	101	2	0.66	0.29	0.33	0.03	0.26	0.009
BBRC21003	7960684	324849	400	-61	306.34	150	NSA								

Note: Drilling is calculated using a 0.5 g/t (3E) cut-off and 3 m of internal dilution.

## Appendix 2 – JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1

### SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This information in this release relates to a summary of results from surface Reverse Circulation (RC) exploration drill sampling which has been compiled over the Companys PGE prospect at the Nicolson's gold project.</li> <li>RC – Rig-mounted static splitter used, with sample falling through a riffle splitter, splitting the sample in 87.5/12.5 ratio sampled every 1m</li> <li>RC samples 2-5kg samples are dispatched to an external accredited laboratory (BVA Perth) where they are crushed and pulverized to a pulp (P90 75 micron)</li> <li>Historical holes - RC drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 2 - 3 kg was crushed and sub-split to yield 250 for pulverisation and then a 40 g aliquot for fire assay. Review of drilling results indicate all intervals were assayed.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC – Reverse circulation drilling was carried out using a face sampling hammer and a 130mm diameter bit</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All holes were logged at site by an experienced geologist. Recovery and sample quality were visually observed and weights recorded at the laboratory</li> <li>RC- recoveries are monitored by visual inspection of split reject and lab weight samples are recorded and reviewed.</li> <li>RC drilling by previous operators is considered to be to industry standard at the time</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geological logging is completed by a qualified geologist and logging parameters include: depth from, depth to, condition, weathering, oxidation, lithology, texture, colour, alteration style, alteration intensity, alteration mineralogy, sulphide content and composition, quartz content, veining, and general comments.</li> <li>100% of the holes are logged</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All RC holes are sampled on 1m intervals</li> <li>• RC samples are taken off the rig splitter, no significant water is encountered and are typically dry</li> <li>• Field duplicates are routinely sampled</li> <li>• Standards and blanks are routinely submitted</li> <li>• Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being sampled and weights are recorded and monitored by project geologists.</li> <li>• RC drilling by previous operators is considered to be to industry standard at that time</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assays are completed in a certified laboratory in Perth BVA. Gold assays are determined using fire assay with 40g charge. Base metals are assayed using acid digest with ICP-MS finish BVA method AD02_ICP. The methods used approach total mineral consumption and are typical of industry standard practice.</li> <li>• The Pt, Pd samples were analysed via lead collection fire assay with a 40 g charge. and grade was determined by ICP-MS with a detection limit of 1 ppb, BVA method FA006</li> <li>• No geophysical logging of drilling was performed.</li> <li>• Lab standards, certified reference material, blanks and repeats are included as part of the QAQC system. In addition the laboratory has its own internal QAQC comprising standards, blanks and duplicates. Sample preparation checks of pulverising at the laboratory include tests to check that the standards of 90% passing 75 micron is being achieved. Follow-up re-assaying is performed by the laboratory upon company request following review of assay data. Acceptable bias and precision is noted in results given the nature of the deposit and the level of classification.</li> <li>• Lab standards were used for Pt and Pd assays</li> <li>• RC drill samples from previous owners was fire assay with AAS finish. Review of historic records of received assays confirms this.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant intersections are noted in logging and checked with assay results by company personnel both on site and in Perth.</li> <li>No twinned holes</li> <li>All primary data is logged digitally on tablet or on paper and later entered into the SQL database. Data is visually checked for errors before being sent to a database administrator for further validation and uploaded into an offsite database. Hard copies of original drill logs are kept in onsite office.</li> <li>Visual checks of the data re completed in Surpac mining software</li> <li>No adjustments have been made to assay data unless in instances where standard tolerances are not met and re-assay is ordered .</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling is downhole surveyed with a CHAMP GYRO north seeking solid state survey tool sampling every 5m, for all holes drilled Surface RC drilling is marked out using GPS and final pickups using DGPS collar pickups.</li> <li>The project lies in MGA 94, zone 52. Local coordinates are derived by conversion:  <math>GDA94\_EAST = NIC\_EAST * 0.9983364 + NIC\_NORTH * 0.05607807 + 315269.176</math>  <math>GDA94\_NORTH = NIC\_EAST * (-0.05607807) + NIC\_NORTH * 0.9983364 + 7944798.421</math>  <math>GDA94\_RL = NIC\_RL + 2101.799</math> </li> <li>Topographic control uses DGPS collar pickups and external survey RTK data and is considered adequate for use.</li> <li>Pre Pantoro survey accuracy and quality assumed to industry standard</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This drilling is based on large step outs from previously identified mineralisation.</li> <li>No compositing is applied to RC sampling.</li> <li>All RC samples are at 1m intervals</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No bias of sampling is believed to exist through the drilling orientation</li> <li>Surface drilling is designed perpendicular to the interpreted orientation of the mineralisation.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The chain of custody is managed by Pantoro employees and contractors. Samples are stored on site and delivered in sealed boxes and bags to the lab in Perth</li> <li>Samples are tracked during shipping.</li> <li>Pre Pantoro operator sample security assumed to be consistent and adequate</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No audit or reviews of sampling techniques have been undertaken however the data is managed by an offsite database consultant who has internal checks/ protocols in place.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Tenement related to this drilling is 100% held by Pantoro subsidiary company Halls Creek Mining Pty Ltd. This is : M80/503.</li> <li>The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ni-Cu PGE potential of the Lamboo areas has been under evaluation since the mid 1970's, with the PGE potential of the Lamboo Ultramafic defined by Thundelarra exploration in 2006. Thundelarra completed evaluation drilling of a limited area of the identified prospective basal contact.</li> <li>Largely previous exploration in the Nicolsons areas was focused on gold and includes work completed by various companies The deposits were discovered by prospectors in the early 1990s. After an 8,500 m RC program, Precious Metals Australia mined 23 koz at an estimated 7.7g/t Au from Nicolson's Pit in 1995/96 before ceasing the operation. Rewah mined the Wagtail and Rowdy pits (5 koz at 2.7g/t Au) in 2002/3 before Terra Gold Mines (TGM) acquired the project, carried out 12,000 m of RC drilling and produced a 100 koz resource estimate. GBS Gold acquired TGM and drilled 4,000 m before being placed in administration. Bulletin Resources Ltd acquired the project from administrators and conducted exploration work focused on Nicolsons and the Wagtail Deposits and completed regional exploration drilling and evaluation and completed a Mining Study in 2012 prior to entering into a JV with PNR in 2014.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PGE mineralisation appears to be located in the lower and basal ultramafic portions of the Lamboo Igneous Complex which are interpreted to be a pyroxenite and are unusually enriched in PGM with the broad intercepts indicating potential for large, bulk tonnage styles of Pt+Pd+Au mineralisation.</li> <li>Gold mineralisation in the Nicolson's Find area is structurally controlled within the 400 m wide NNE trending dextral strike slip Nicolson's Find Shear Zone (NFSZ) and is hosted within folded and metamorphosed turbiditic greywackes, felsic volcaniclastics, mafic volcanics and laminated siltstones and mudstones. This zone forms part of a regional NE-trending strike slip fault system developed across the Halls Creek Orogen (HCO).</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>» elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>» dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>» down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>» hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A table of drill hole data pertaining to this release is attached</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reported drill results are uncut</li> <li>All relevant intervals to the reported mineralised intercept are length weighted to determine the average grade for the reported intercept.</li> <li>All significant intersections are reported with a lower cut off of 0.5 g/t Pt+Pd+Au (3E) including a maximum of 3m of internal dilution. Individual intervals below this cut off are reported where they are considered to be required in the context of the presentation of results. Ni and Co are reported coincident with the g/t 3E intercept defined above.</li> <li>No metal equivalents are reported.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surface RC drilling is perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralisation.</li> <li>Down hole widths are reported for drill intersections, all drilling is perpendicular to mineralisation. True widths are not reported as the evaluation of the deposit is still at an early stage and as such drilling on many sections has not defined the across strike extent of the mineralization. .</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate diagrams are included in the report.</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All holes available since the last report are included in the tables</li> <li>Diagrams show the location and tenor of both high and low grade samples.</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No other meaningful data to report.</li> </ul>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results to date support the potential for a large tonnage PGE style of mineralisation and more work is planned to define the spatial extent. Further drilling will be undertaken in the 2022 field season.</li> </ul>

### Exploration Targets, Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Scott Huffadine, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Huffadine is a director and full time employee of the company. Mr Huffadine is eligible to participate in short and long term incentive plans of and holds shares and options in the Company. Mr Huffadine has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Huffadine consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

### Previous Pantoro Drilling Results

The information is extracted from the reports entitled 'Drilling Confirms Large Scale Lamboo PGE Deposit' created on 15 November 2021 and 'Wide Drill Hits Confirm Major PGE System at Halls Creek created on 6 September 2021 and is available to view on on the ASX ([www.asx.com.au](http://www.asx.com.au)) and Pantoro's website ([www.pantoro.com.au](http://www.pantoro.com.au)). The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

### Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this report relate to the future, including forward looking statements relating to Pantoro's financial position and strategy. These forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Pantoro to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. Other than required by law, neither Pantoro, their officers nor any other person gives any representation, assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward looking statements will actually occur. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.