

STAGE 10 ASSAYS CONTINUE TO INDICATE PARKS REEF IS ON TRACK TO REACH EXPLORATION GROWTH POTENTIAL

Podium Minerals Limited (ASX: POD, 'Podium' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce additional assay results from 4 reverse circulation ('RC') holes completed as part of the Stage 10 exploration drilling programme. The intercepts continue to support delivery of the Parks Reef Exploration Target (**70 to 75Mt at grade of 1.2 to 1.6g/t 3E PGM**)^{1,2}, with all intercepts returning results within the targeted range or slightly better.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Interim results received from an additional 4 holes from the Stage 10 programme.** This is in addition to the 15 assays previously disclosed, totalling **19 holes assayed to date**.
- Intersection highlights include:
 - **14m at 1.65g/t 3E PGM** (0.87g/t Pt, 0.72g/t Pd and 0.06g/t Au) from 133m (PRRC225)
 - including **4m at 2.06g/t 3E PGM** (0.98g/t Pt, 0.96g/t Pd and 0.12g/t Au) from 134m.
 - **11m at 1.44g/t 3E PGM** (0.71g/t Pt, 0.61g/t Pd and 0.12g/t Au) from 162m (PRRC223)
 - including **3m at 2.23g/t 3E PGM** (0.93g/t Pt, 0.97g/t Pd and 0.33g/t Au) from 163m.
- **Stage 10 assays continue to show a 100% success rate in the Stage 10 programme intersecting the PGM reef** with results in line with projected orebody widths and grade.
- All Stage 10 intercepts will be subsequently tested for the presence of highly valuable rhodium (Rh), iridium (Ir) and base metals (copper and nickel) that will inform our 5E³ PGM resource upgrade.

Managing Director and CEO - Sam Rodda commented,

"The recent Stage 10 assays continue to show grade and width in line with, or above expectations. The Stage 10 programme is aiming to increase the resource size. These results continue to confirm our expectations and validate our confidence in delivering the Exploration Target of an additional 2.7Moz to 3.8Moz 3E PGM at Parks Reef.

In conjunction with exploration drilling, we have also been progressing our metallurgical testwork programmes and processing pathways to support a scoping study. Future drill programmes are currently being evaluated to ensure they progress both the resource growth and continuation of study work.

As part of our strategy to become Australia first 5E PGM resource, all of these intercepts will also be tested for highly valuable Rhodium (Rh) and Iridium (Ir). Podium has been working closely with our laboratories to expedite our assay sample processing and results. Including these additional elements in our understanding of the orebody will add significant value for shareholders and advance Podium's objective of becoming Australia's first 5E PGM producer."

¹ The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and therefore is an approximation. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate further Mineral Resources and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of additional Mineral Resources. Refer to ASX announcement dated 3 March 2022 for full details of the Exploration Target.

² 3E PGM refers to platinum (Pt) plus palladium (Pd) plus gold (Au) expressed in units of g/t.

³ 5E PGM refers to platinum (Pt) plus palladium (Pd) plus gold (Au) plus rhodium (Rh) plus iridium (Ir) expressed in units of g/t.

ADDITIONAL STAGE 10 ASSAYS CONTRIBUTE TO EXPANDED EXPLORATION TARGET

Stage 10 drilling (targeting 51 holes and extensions to 2 previously drilled holes) was completed on 8 July 2022. New 3E PGM assay results have been received for 4 additional RC holes (see Figure 1 and Appendix C below), which brings the total holes for assays received to 19 (see ASX announcements on 9 June 2022, 29 June 2022 and 15 July 2022 for further details). Of the 51 holes in Stage 10 drilling, 32 holes are still awaiting assays, with results expected across the remainder of this quarter. All holes achieved intersections of the reef, underscoring the reef's significant continuity and consistency over its full 15km strike length. Of the results received from the Stage 10 programme so far, 100% of them have intersected the PGM reef with assay results in line with projected orebody widths and grade.

The Stage 10 Programme is aimed at proving the enlarged **Exploration Target of 70Mt to 75Mt at 1.2 g/t to 1.6 g/t 3E PGM for 2.7Moz to 3.8Moz 3E PGM⁴** (this is additional to the current 2.8Moz 3E PGM Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate ('MRE') reported to the ASX on 10 February 2022).

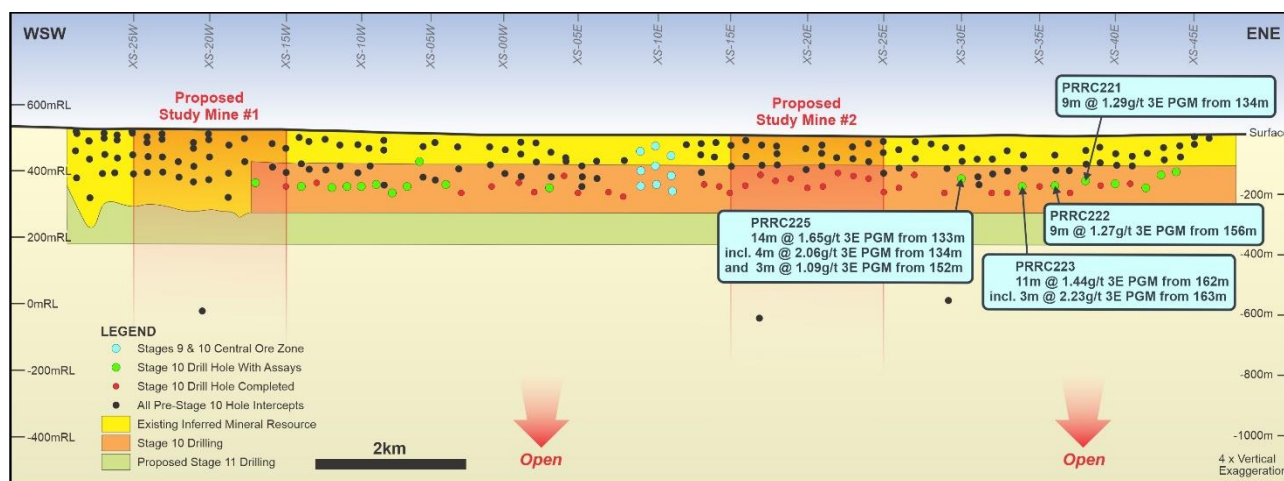


Figure 1: Longitudinal projection of Parks Reef intersections with Stage 10 holes and results highlighted

Intercepts $\geq 1.0\text{g/t}$ 3E PGM and $\geq 2\text{m}$ intersection thickness (with a maximum of 3m internal waste if carried) include:

- 9m at 1.29g/t 3E PGM (0.67g/t Pt, 0.51g/t Pd and 0.11g/t Au) from 134m (PRRC221)
- 9m at 1.27g/t 3E PGM (0.72g/t Pt, 0.52g/t Pd and 0.03g/t Au) from 156m (PRRC222)
- 11m at 1.44g/t 3E PGM (0.71g/t Pt, 0.61g/t Pd and 0.12g/t Au) from 162m (PRRC223)
including 3m at 2.23g/t 3E PGM (0.93g/t Pt, 0.97g/t Pd and 0.33g/t Au) from 163m.
- 14m at 1.65g/t 3E PGM (0.87g/t Pt, 0.72g/t Pd and 0.06g/t Au) from 133m (PRRC225)
including 4m at 2.06g/t 3E PGM (0.98g/t Pt, 0.96g/t Pd and 0.12g/t Au) from 134m; and
- 3m at 1.09g/t 3E PGM (0.63g/t Pt, 0.45g/t Pd and 0.01g/t Au) from 152m.

The intercept in PRRC225 is not only higher than the expected grade range for the Exploration Target of 1.2 to 1.6g/t 3E PGM, it also provides further support to the depth continuity of the reef to at least 500m due to its close proximity to the intercept in PRDD004 (see Figure 2, below).

Processing of the 15 holes that were successful in drilling diamond core tails to achieve full reef intersections continues, with samples to be despatched to Bureau Veritas in Perth before the end of July 2022. A total of 668.6 metres of diamond core was drilled in the 15 core tails.

Like many exploration companies, Podium continues to experience delays in assay turnaround times at the laboratory. Further drill results are expected to be received throughout July and August this year. All intersections are within fresh (sulphide) rock and selected samples are being re-assayed for 5E PGM and base metals. The 5E analyses, which requires a similar testing process but with higher temperatures than the normal tests for 3E and most gold samples, requires the same furnace equipment. Consequently, 5E testing commences following identification of the PGM zone via 3E analyses. Due to the high volumes and laboratory delays, results from 5E assays will continue to be longer than the 3E and gold turnaround times.

⁴ Refer to ASX announcement 3 March 2022 for full details of the Exploration Target.

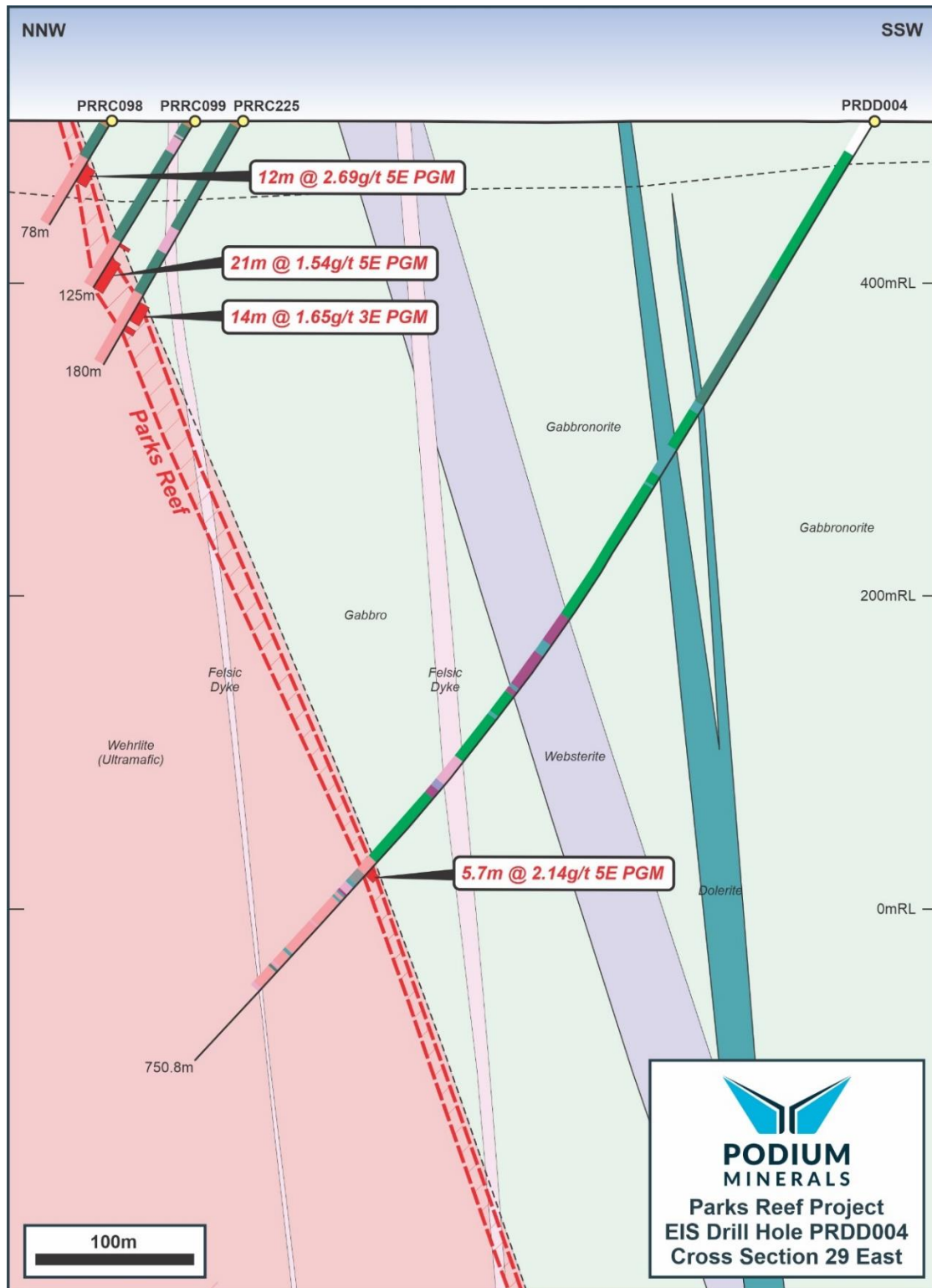


Figure 2: Cross Section of the Parks Reef Orebody including recent stage 10 hole PRRC225

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Podium Resources Limited

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ABOUT PODIUM MINERALS LIMITED

Podium Minerals Limited (ASX: POD) is planning to become Australia's first platinum group metals (PGM) producer. The significant scale and grade of the Parks Reef Resource provides Podium the opportunity to support an emerging and responsible Australian critical metals mining industry.

The Parks Reef 5E⁵ PGM Project is a 15km long platinum group metal deposit which also contains gold and base metal (Cu + Ni) mineralisation. The orebody commences near surface and to date has been proven to continue to approximately 500m vertical depth, which remains open and shows consistency with near surface geology.

The location of Parks Reef in a mining friendly jurisdiction in Western Australia provides a unique opportunity to secure an alternative and reliable platinum group metals supply to meet increasing global demand for decarbonised technologies that require PGMs (autocatalysts and hydrogen energy/fuel cell catalysts).

A successful and highly motivated technical and development team is accelerating Podium's strategy to prove and develop a high-value, long-life Australian PGM asset.

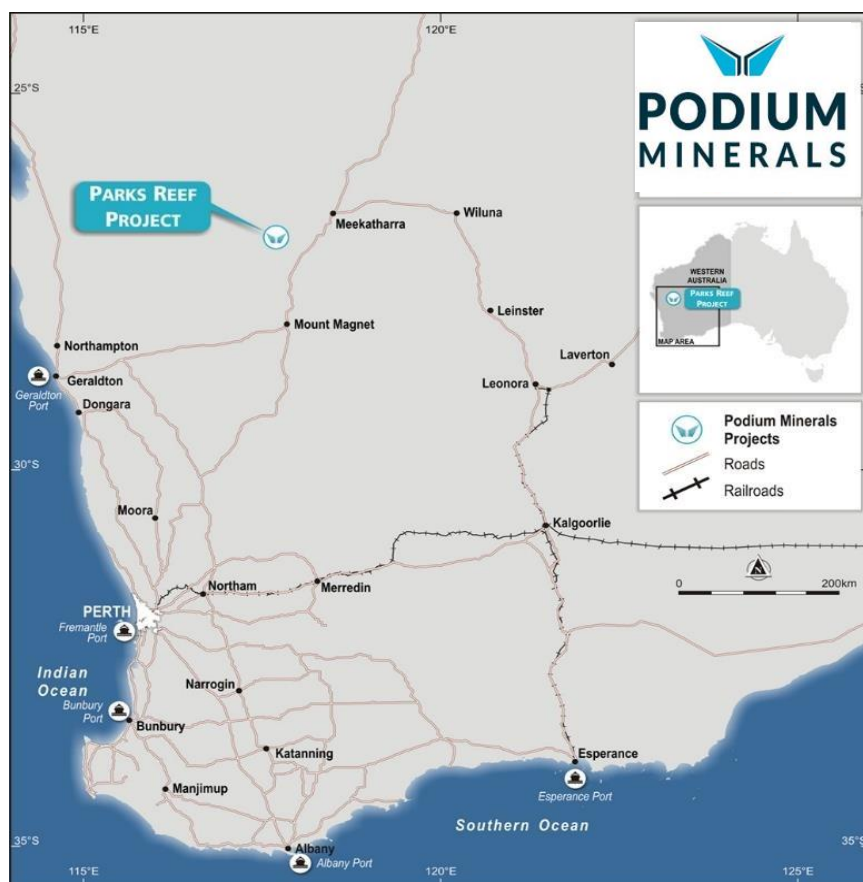


Figure 3. Location of the Parks Reef PGM Project 80km West of Meekatharra in Western Australia.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to the Parks Reef Project (other than the MRE and Exploration Target) is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr. Mark Fleming (Head of Geology for Podium Minerals Limited).

Mr. Fleming is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a fellow of the Australia Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Fleming has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Fleming consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

⁵ 5E PGM refers to platinum (Pt) plus palladium (Pd) plus gold (Au) plus Iridium (Ir) plus Rhodium (Rh) expressed in units of g/t.

The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported exploration results for the Parks Reef Project and the Parks Reef Mineral Resource was first released by the Company to ASX on 10 February 2022, 3 March 2022, 20 April 2022, 19 May 2022, 9 June 2022, 29 June 2022 and 15 July 2022. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the abovementioned releases and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Parks Reef Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Parks Reef Exploration Target is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Doug Cook (Exploration Manager for Podium Minerals Limited) and Mr Lauritz Barnes, (Consultant with Trepanier Pty Ltd). Mr Cook and Mr Barnes are both members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Mr Barnes is also a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Both have sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Specifically, Mr Cook is the Competent Person for the database (including all drilling information), the geological and mineralisation models plus completed the site visits. Mr Barnes is the Competent Person for the construction of the 3-D geology / mineralisation model plus the estimation. Mr Cook and Mr Barnes consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

Appendix A – Resource Estimate and Exploration Target

Refer to tables below for full details of the total MRE which have been classified as Inferred in accordance with the JORC Code.

Table 1 – Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for Parks Reef PGM Horizon

Horizon		Tonnes (Mt)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	3E PGM (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)
PGM - Upper	Oxide	3.8	1.15	0.68	0.20	2.03	0.18	0.10
	Fresh	8.5	1.06	0.72	0.21	1.98	0.17	0.10
	Sub-total	12.3	1.08	0.71	0.21	2.00	0.17	0.10
PGM - Lower	Oxide	11.0	0.78	0.65	0.05	1.48	0.05	0.08
	Fresh	27.4	0.71	0.65	0.04	1.39	0.03	0.08
	Sub-total	38.3	0.73	0.65	0.04	1.42	0.04	0.08
Combined	Oxide	14.8	0.87	0.66	0.09	1.62	0.09	0.09
PGM - Total	Fresh	35.9	0.79	0.66	0.08	1.53	0.06	0.09
	Total	50.6	0.82	0.66	0.08	1.56	0.07	0.09

(i) Note small discrepancies may occur due to rounding

(ii) Cut-off grade of 1g/t 3E PGM; ¹3E PGM refers to platinum (Pt) plus palladium (Pd) plus gold (Au) expressed in units of g/t

Table 2 - Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for Parks Reef Base Metal - Gold Horizon

Horizon		Tonnes (Mt)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	3E PGM (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)
Base Metal - Au	Oxide	8.1	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.28	0.24	0.10
	Fresh	19.7	0.10	0.07	0.15	0.31	0.25	0.10
	Total	27.8	0.10	0.07	0.13	0.30	0.24	0.10

(i) Note small discrepancies may occur due to rounding

(ii) Cut-off grade of 0.1% Cu and excluding base-metal and gold mineralisation included within the Parks Reef PGM Horizon Mineral Resource

The Exploration Target for Parks Reef, details of which initially released to ASX on 3 March 2022, is based on the results of the Inferred Mineral Resource estimate, announced 10 February 2022, which superseded parts of the previous Exploration Target reported in March 2019.

The revised Exploration Target of 70Mt to 75Mt at 1.2g/t to 1.6g/t 3E for 2.7Moz to 3.8Moz 3E PGM has been estimated by projecting the mineralised envelope currently within the Inferred Mineral Resource block model to 250m depth, or 150m below the base of the Inferred Mineral Resource, along approximately 12km of strike.

The Exploration Target is supplementary to the Inferred Mineral Resource of 50.6Mt at 1.56g/t 3E PGM for the PGM horizon and an additional 27.8Mt at 0.24% copper and 0.30g/t 3E PGM for the adjacent base metal and gold horizon. The Inferred Mineral Resource is based on 224 RC and diamond drill holes.

The Exploration Target has been estimated by independent consultancy Trepanier, reviewed by Podium's Exploration Manager and reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code. The Company is confident of the continuity of Parks Reef to 250m depth as drilling to 100m plus depth on 200m spaced sections to date has demonstrated very consistent PGM mineralisation along 15km of strike of the reef. In addition, deep diamond drilling completed in January 2022, intersected the reef more than 500m below surface indicating that the reef continues to at least to this depth. This continuous PGM mineralised magmatic horizon with very consistent grade and thickness is typical of PGM mineralised, layered mafic-ultramafic intrusions.

The Company continues to drill test the Exploration Target block, with work commencing in March 2022, with the 10,000m Stage 10 RC drilling plan outlined in the original exploration target announcement.

APPENDIX B – Stage 10 Hole Collar Details

Hole ID	Easting GDA94 Z50	Northing GDA94 Z50	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	EOH Depth (m)
PRRC131	576437	7030766	507	325	-60	195.8
PRRC142	573137	7030221	509	325	-60	223.0
PRRC201	572638	7029907	511	325	-60	140.0
PRRC202	570988	7028428	522	325	-60	210.0
PRRC203	571325	7028645	521	325	-60	215.6
PRRC204	571485	7028764	520	325	-60	217.0
PRRC205	572356	7029608	513	325	-60	215.0
PRRC206	572498	7029760	512	325	-60	228.0
PRRC208	574232	7030594	507	350	-60	238.4
PRRC209	571766	7029061	518	325	-60	271.0
PRRC212	571652	7028871	519	325	-60	201.5
PRRC213	572137	7029228	515	325	-60	181.0
PRRC214	571964	7029128	517	325	-60	247.0
PRRC215	572299	7029379	514	325	-60	205.0
PRRC216	582265	7032274	508	350	-60	184.0
PRRC217	582068	7032223	508	350	-60	178.0
PRRC218	572961	7030145	509	325	-60	208.0
PRRC219	581874	7032162	507	350	-60	189.0
PRRC220	581494	7032034	505	350	-60	180.8
PRRC221	581106	7031928	505	350	-60	178.0
PRRC222	580717	7031833	506	350	-60	190.0
PRRC223	580327	7031735	508	350	-60	202.0
PRRC224	579938	7031635	506	350	-60	196.0
PRRC225	579558	7031492	504	350	-60	180.0
PRRC226	578972	7031353	505	350	-60	168.0
PRRC227	578587	7031229	505	350	-60	198.8
PRRC228	578214	7031046	505	350	-60	184.0
PRRC229	577817	7030993	506	350	-60	196.0
PRRC230	577424	7030925	506	350	-60	185.0
PRRC231	577021	7030846	506	350	-60	171.7
PRRC232	576638	7030773	507	350	-60	216.7
PRRC233	576235	7030757	506	350	-60	196.0
PRRC234	575172	7030751	506	350	-60	228.8
PRRC235	573497	7030426	508	325	-60	264.9
PRRC236	573840	7030516	508	350	-60	219.8
PRRC237	574429	7030629	507	350	-60	196.0
PRRC238	576838	7030791	507	350	-60	192.4
PRRC239	581684	7032102	506	350	-60	187.0
PRRC240	577225	7030899	506	350	-60	198.8
PRRC241	581300	7031973	505	350	-60	199.0
PRRC242	580913	7031862	505	350	-60	211.0
PRRC243	577623	7030948	506	350	-60	200.0
PRRC244	580521	7031783	507	350	-60	187.0
PRRC245	580133	7031689	508	350	-60	215.0
PRRC246	579362	7031452	504	350	-60	211.0

Hole ID	Easting GDA94 Z50	Northing GDA94 Z50	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	EOH Depth (m)
PRRC247	578776	7031301	505	350	-60	199.0
PRRC248	578402	7031135	505	350	-60	187.0
PRRC249	578016	7031016	505	350	-60	211.0
PRRC257	575408	7030833	506	350	-66	175.0
PRRC263	575619	7030856	506	342	-63	162.8
PRRC265	575825	7030773	506	350	-67	211.0

APPENDIX C – Stage 10 Drilling Assays

Sample ID	Hole_ID	From m	To m	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	3E PGM g/t
119494	PRRC221	127	128	12	0.5	1	0.01
119495	PRRC221	128	129	12	0.5	1	0.01
119496	PRRC221	129	130	21	0.5	1	0.02
119497	PRRC221	130	131	23	3	4	0.03
119498	PRRC221	131	132	110	9	10	0.13
119499	PRRC221	132	133	179	12	11	0.20
119500	PRRC221	133	134	163	81	26	0.27
119501	PRRC221	134	135	301	555	192	1.05
119502	PRRC221	135	136	491	921	382	1.79
119503	PRRC221	136	137	34	693	901	1.63
119504	PRRC221	137	138	17	414	421	0.85
119505	PRRC221	138	139	9	622	449	1.08
119506	PRRC221	139	140	6	562	416	0.98
119507	PRRC221	140	141	3	658	479	1.14
119508	PRRC221	141	142	4	1150	813	1.97
119509	PRRC221	142	143	123	495	537	1.16
119510	PRRC221	143	144	49	193	312	0.55
119511	PRRC221	144	145	41	150	313	0.50
119512	PRRC221	145	146	32	112	322	0.47
119513	PRRC221	146	147	22	77	277	0.38
119514	PRRC221	147	148	10	45	116	0.17
119515	PRRC221	148	149	51	223	361	0.64
119516	PRRC221	149	150	66	342	245	0.65
119517	PRRC221	150	151	65	365	217	0.65
119518	PRRC221	151	152	23	270	74	0.37
119519	PRRC221	152	153	9	186	39	0.23
119622	PRRC222	151	152	23	2	3	0.03
119623	PRRC222	152	153	37	6	6	0.05
119624	PRRC222	153	154	79	9	9	0.10
119625	PRRC222	154	155	64	406	104	0.57
119626	PRRC222	155	156	147	43	21	0.21
119627	PRRC222	156	157	54	1500	597	2.15
119628	PRRC222	157	158	49	857	722	1.63
119629	PRRC222	158	159	40	120	65	0.23
119630	PRRC222	159	160	27	605	705	1.34
119631	PRRC222	160	161	40	562	416	1.02
119632	PRRC222	161	162	8	587	415	1.01
119633	PRRC222	162	163	11	666	496	1.17
119634	PRRC222	163	164	9	914	658	1.58
119635	PRRC222	164	165	6	693	628	1.33
119636	PRRC222	165	166	10	322	404	0.74
119637	PRRC222	166	167	4	49	107	0.16
119638	PRRC222	167	168	3	32	43	0.08
119639	PRRC222	168	169	1	70	61	0.13
119640	PRRC222	169	170	3	64	96	0.16
119641	PRRC222	170	171	0.5	267	259	0.53

Sample ID	Hole_ID	From m	To m	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	3E PGM g/t
119642	PRRC222	171	172	3	299	167	0.47
119643	PRRC222	172	173	2	85	45	0.13
119644	PRRC222	173	174	2	194	92	0.29
119746	PRRC223	156	157	31	2	3	0.04
119747	PRRC223	157	158	21	8	8	0.04
119748	PRRC223	158	159	55	13	13	0.08
119749	PRRC223	159	160	60	15	14	0.09
119750	PRRC223	160	161	142	179	50	0.37
119751	PRRC223	161	162	101	163	47	0.31
119752	PRRC223	162	163	101	762	196	1.06
119753	PRRC223	163	164	353	1240	750	2.34
119754	PRRC223	164	165	373	711	999	2.08
119755	PRRC223	165	166	261	851	1160	2.27
119756	PRRC223	166	167	27	552	712	1.29
119757	PRRC223	167	168	65	484	495	1.04
119758	PRRC223	168	169	61	511	409	0.98
119759	PRRC223	169	170	82	408	307	0.80
119760	PRRC223	170	171	32	530	369	0.93
119761	PRRC223	171	172	10	765	537	1.31
119762	PRRC223	172	173	8	976	758	1.74
119763	PRRC223	173	174	22	447	440	0.91
119764	PRRC223	174	175	35	188	282	0.51
119765	PRRC223	175	176	52	91	311	0.45
119766	PRRC223	176	177	40	65	195	0.30
119767	PRRC223	177	178	53	83	302	0.44
119768	PRRC223	178	179	19	29	72	0.12
119882	PRRC225	123	124	17	4	9	0.03
119883	PRRC225	124	125	15	3	7	0.03
119884	PRRC225	125	126	16	2	6	0.02
119885	PRRC225	126	127	41	1	4	0.05
119886	PRRC225	127	128	39	9	17	0.07
119887	PRRC225	128	129	60	11	12	0.08
119888	PRRC225	129	130	135	12	13	0.16
119889	PRRC225	130	131	151	15	15	0.18
119890	PRRC225	131	132	269	35	22	0.33
119891	PRRC225	132	133	177	594	153	0.92
119892	PRRC225	133	134	187	1080	522	1.79
119893	PRRC225	134	135	324	1870	1070	3.26
119894	PRRC225	135	136	39	369	313	0.72
119895	PRRC225	136	137	66	797	1110	1.97
119896	PRRC225	137	138	53	888	1350	2.29
119897	PRRC225	138	139	31	691	751	1.47
119898	PRRC225	139	140	41	667	680	1.39
119899	PRRC225	140	141	22	640	551	1.21
119900	PRRC225	141	142	14	658	491	1.16
119901	PRRC225	142	143	14	603	415	1.03
119902	PRRC225	143	144	14	599	428	1.04

Sample ID	Hole_ID	From m	To m	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	3E PGM g/t
119903	PRRC225	144	145	23	1050	733	1.81
119904	PRRC225	145	146	29	1310	912	2.25
119905	PRRC225	146	147	28	937	732	1.70
119906	PRRC225	147	148	15	427	423	0.87
119907	PRRC225	148	149	17	216	301	0.53
119908	PRRC225	149	150	15	117	279	0.41
119909	PRRC225	150	151	10	47	173	0.23
119910	PRRC225	151	152	6	184	163	0.35
119911	PRRC225	152	153	12	636	449	1.10
119912	PRRC225	153	154	13	582	413	1.01
119913	PRRC225	154	155	12	666	477	1.16
119914	PRRC225	155	156	9	469	347	0.83
119915	PRRC225	156	157	4	27	21	0.05
119916	PRRC225	157	158	3	27	17	0.05
119917	PRRC225	158	159	3	32	25	0.06
119918	PRRC225	159	160	3	39	29	0.07
119919	PRRC225	160	161	3	42	36	0.08
119920	PRRC225	161	162	3	49	93	0.15
119921	PRRC225	162	163	8	369	347	0.72
119922	PRRC225	163	164	5	260	161	0.43
119923	PRRC225	164	165	4	178	91	0.27
119924	PRRC225	165	166	5	344	136	0.49
119925	PRRC225	166	167	4	299	128	0.43
119926	PRRC225	167	168	3	73	22	0.10
119927	PRRC225	168	169	3	95	51	0.15

JORC (2012) TABLE 1 – 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 sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration results are based on 1 m samples from reverse circulation (RC) drilling, with 4 m to 6 m composite samples used outside the mineralisation. An average sample size of 2–4 kg was collected from RC drilling and sent for PGM analysis by lead collection fire assay with a 40 g charge. A certified blank sample, a certified reference material (standard) sample and a field duplicate sample were inserted into the sample sequence for each hole, within or close to the interpreted mineralised interval. All diamond drill holes were drilled in NQ diameter standard 6m tube drill core. Core recovery was very high. Half core was submitted to the laboratory for analysis and whole core used for bulk density measurements. For diamond core a certified blank, certified reference material (standard) and duplicate sample were inserted into the sample every 20th sample. The duplicate sample is a second split of the coarse fraction after crushing at the laboratory.
DRILLING TECHNIQUES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was completed using RC percussion of nominally 140 mm (5.5 inches) diameter utilising a face sampling hammer with button bits for the holes prefixed PRRC. Holes prefixed PRCD were drilled as tails to RC pre-collars with NQ diameter standard tube. Moderate to high ground water flows were encountered in the deeper holes in the central and eastern sectors but the majority of samples were collected dry.
DRILL SAMPLE RECOVERY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample quality and recovery of both RC and DD drilling was continuously monitored during drilling to ensure that samples were representative and recoveries maximised. For the 2018 drilling in the western and central sectors RC samples within the ultramafic wehrlite were weighed at the drill rig, including the 1 m calico sample along with the bulk reject which was collected in a green plastic sample bag. RC sample recovery was then estimated based on the combined sample weight and assumed values for the hole diameter, moisture and bulk density. Based on these assumptions the average sample recovery is considered acceptable. Poorer recoveries are noted in the oxidised zone; however, this may be due to incorrect bulk density and moisture assumptions. Samples were not weighed in the 2022 drilling programme. Diamond core recoveries are routinely logged and recorded in the database as a measure of length of core recovered versus the depth drilled. Core recoveries have been excellent and average > 95% through the mineralised intervals. There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. Results of two diamond twin holes drilled as part of the western sector drilling campaign indicate that there is no bias in the RC assays compared to the diamond core assays.
LOGGING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed geological logging of all RC and DD holes captured various qualitative parameters such as rock type, mineralogy, colour, texture and oxidation. RC holes were logged at 1 m intervals. All diamond core has been photographed. All intervals were logged.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	
SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND SAMPLE PREPARATION	<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"> RC drilling samples are collected in pre-labelled bags via a cone splitter mounted directly below the cyclone. A butterfly-style valve is used to dump the sample from the cyclone into the splitter. Almost all samples were collected from the rig as dry samples. Composite samples of 4–6 m in length within the unmineralised hanging wall were created by scooping from the spoil piles. Where the composite sample returned an anomalous value, the 1 m samples were re-submitted for analysis. Diamond core was half core sampled. At the laboratory the samples are sorted, dried at 105°C and weighed. They are crushed and a 2.5 kg split taken using a riffle splitter, then pulverised in either a LM2 or LM5 to P80 75 µm. Typically, one field duplicate was collected per hole, within the mineralised interval for RC. Diamond core duplicates are a second split of the coarse crushing and taken every 20th sample. 1 standard (commercial pulp CRMs sourced from Ore Research and Exploration Pty Ltd) were included in each RC hole, within the mineralised interval in most cases. For diamond core, standards are submitted every 20th sample. 1 blank (commercial pulp CRMs sourced from Ore Research and Exploration Pty Ltd) is typically included in each RC hole, within the mineralised interval in most cases. For diamond core, blanks are submitted every 20th sample. Internal laboratory duplicates and standards were also used as quality control measures at different subsampling stages. No significant issues have been identified. No formal analysis of sample size vs. grain size has been undertaken; however, the sampling techniques employed are standard industry practice.
QUALITY OF ASSAY DATA AND LABORATORY TESTS	<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"> Samples from Podium's drilling were forwarded to the Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd laboratory in Perth, Western Australia for sample preparation and analysis. The Bureau Veritas laboratory is NATA accredited for ISO17025. All samples were analysed via lead collection fire assay with a 40g charge. The Pt, Pd and Au grade was determined by ICP-MS with a detection limit of 1 ppb. All assay methods used are considered total assay techniques. No independent QAQC was completed. For the Podium RC drilling, field duplicates were taken at a rate of between 1:26 and 1:30 samples. The samples were collected in the same manner as the original sample, directly from the rig-mounted splitter. For diamond core drilling, duplicates are a second sample split for pulverising from the coarse crushed reject for the sample being duplicated. Standards were inserted by Podium into the RC and diamond core sample batches at a nominal rate of 1:28 samples (typically within the mineralised interval) and 1:20 respectively. Commercial pulp standards were sourced from Ore Research and Exploration Pty Ltd (OREAS series standards), with a range of grades from approximately 0.20 g/t Pt up to 1.76 g/t Pt, 0.13 g/t Pd up to 0.85 g/t Pd, and 0.16 g/t Au up to 0.2 g/t Au. The assay results of the pulp standards show most of results fall within acceptable tolerance limits and no material bias is evident. Field duplicates show a high level of precision has been achieved for Pt, Pd and Au.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
VERIFICATION OF SAMPLING AND ASSAYING	<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"> Significant intersections have not been independently verified. Prior to 2022, two diamond core holes were drilled within the western sector as twins of RC drillholes, with the twinned holes estimated to be approximately 1.5 m apart at the mineralised intersections. Visual analysis of twinned holes (RC vs. DD) demonstrated a high degree of compatibility between the two sample types with no evidence of any grade bias due to drilling method. The geological logging of the RC holes was also verified by the diamond drillholes. The same assumptions are made for the central and eastern sectors. No adjustments were made to the data, other than converting ppb to ppm (g/t) by dividing by 1,000 and converting ppm to % by dividing by 10,000.
LOCATION OF DATA POINTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grid system used is GDA94 Zone 50. Drill hole collar locations have been surveyed by a licenced surveyor using a TopCon Hiper V GNSS system using Real Time Kinematic global positioning system (RTKGPS). Due to magnetic interference, downhole directional survey information was collected using a gyroscope, with measurements taken at approximately 25 m to 30 m intervals downhole. The topographic surface is based on a GeoTEM survey conducted in 2004. The precision of the topographic surface is not known but matches the surveyed drillhole collar points well. Given the flat nature of the terrain and early stage of the project, the topographic surface is considered to be reasonable.
DATA SPACING AND DISTRIBUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes were drilled based on sections of 200 m spacing along strike, with holes drilled to infill previous drilling with down dip spacing varying from 30 m to 50 m on section. The sections are oriented approximately north-northwest to south-southeast. This level of drill spacing is sufficient for this style of mineralisation to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity to support Mineral Resource classification. 1 m samples were collected.
ORIENTATION OF DATA IN RELATION TO GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes were drilled at approximately -60° towards the north-northwest. The location and orientation of the Parks Reef drilling is appropriate given the strike and morphology of the reef, which strikes between azimuth 050° and 080° and dips approximately 80° to the south. The central sector, and to a lesser extent the eastern sector, is structurally disturbed with faults displacing mineralisation and significant felsic intrusions disrupting the mineralisation. In some zones as a result of the structural complexity, drill holes terminate within the Parks Reef mineralisation. A closer drill spacing may be required than the less disrupted western sector to increase confidence in the distribution of Parks Reef. Drilling is oriented approximately orthogonal to the mineralisation and as such, the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of the mineralisation is not considered to have introduced any sampling bias.
SAMPLE SECURITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples to be submitted to the laboratory were bagged into white polyweave bags (five samples/bag) with sample number range clearly marked and the tops wire tied. These samples were driven to the Toll Ipec depot in Cue by the project manager or the local landowner and loaded into bulka bags for transport to Bureau Veritas lab in Perth. Bulka bags were closed and tied at the top and the lifting points wire tied together. Photos of the dispatch sheet and consignment note were emailed to the laboratory and the original dispatch sheet included in the consignment. The samples were transported overnight to Perth. Diamond drill core has been cut and sampled at onsite.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Podium has no reason to believe that sample security poses a material risk to the integrity of the assay data.
AUDITS OR REVIEWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No formal audits or reviews have been undertaken.

JORC (2012) TABLE 1 – SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
MINERAL TENEMENT AND LAND TENURE STATUS	<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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the tenements covering the Weld Range Complex (WRC) have been granted. Podium has an access agreement with Beebyn Station which covers the eastern portion of the Company's WRC Mining Leases and informal working arrangements with other pastoralists and landowners regarding the western portion of the WRC and other Exploration Licenses. In respect of Podium's Western Australian tenements, Podium has divested the Oxide Mining Rights pursuant to a Mining Rights Deed to EV Metals Australia Pty Ltd (EV Metals). The Oxide Mining Rights allows EV Metals to explore for and mine Oxide Minerals with Oxide Minerals summarised as minerals in the oxide zone (from surface to a depth of 50 m or the base of weathering or oxidation of fresh rock, whichever is the greater) and all minerals in an oxide form wherever occurring but which excludes all sulphide minerals and PGM where the definition of PGM includes all platinum group metals and all gold, silver and base metals contained in, associated with or within 10 m of minerals containing any PGMs but excludes chromium and all metals other than PGMs in the currently defined oxide resources. Podium retains the Sulphide Mining Rights, which gives Podium the right to explore for and mine Sulphide Minerals pursuant to the Mining Rights Deed with EV Metals. Sulphide Minerals are those minerals that are not Oxide Minerals and includes all sulphide minerals and all PGMs irrespective of depth and oxidation state where the definition of PGM includes all platinum group metals and all gold, silver and base metals contained in, associated with or within 10 m of minerals containing any PGMs but excludes chromium and all metals other than PGMs in the currently defined oxide resources. For further information see the Solicitor's Report in Podium's prospectus released to the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) on 27 February 2018 and the amendments described in Podium's ASX announcement dated 19 June 2018.
EXPLORATION DONE BY OTHER PARTIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The WRC was initially prospected by International Nickel Australia Ltd in 1969–1970. Australian Consolidated Minerals NL drilled in the area in 1970–1971 and subsequently entered a joint venture with Dampier Mining Company Ltd to investigate the area in 1972–1973. Approximately 4,500 m of rotary air blast (RAB) and percussion drilling was completed during this early phase, together with ground and airborne magnetics, line clearing, geological mapping and petrological studies. Conzinc Riotinto Australia Limited (CRA) briefly investigated the area during 1976–1977, taking an interest in elevated chromium values in the nickel laterite, but concluding at the time that it was not recoverable as chromite. In 1990, geologists recognised gabbroic rocks in the upper levels of the WRC, allowing for model comparisons with other ultramafic-mafic intrusive bodies. Weak copper mineralisation identified by BHP in the 1970s was revisited and vertical RAB drilling intersected significant supergene and primary PGM mineralisation within Parks Reef. Extensive RAB, RC and diamond drilling was completed between 1990 and 1995 to examine supergene Pt-Pd-Au mineralisation. Little attention was given to primary sulphide mineralisation, with 25 holes testing the Parks Reef below 40 m depth, to a maximum depth of 200 m. Pilbara Nickel's (1999–2000) focus was the nickel laterite and it carried out a program of approximately 17,000 m of shallow RC drilling to infill previous drilling and to estimate nickel-cobalt resources. In 2009, Snowden completed an independent technical review of the WRC and updated estimates of laterite Mineral Resources. A compilation of historical metallurgical data was completed. Snowden's work involved a validation of 60,040 m of historical drilling and 23,779 assays with QAQC checks, where possible.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
GEOLOGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The WRC corresponds to the basal part of the Gnanagooragoo Igneous Complex and forms a discordant, steeply dipping lopolith, up to 7 km thick, confined by an overlying succession of jaspilite and dolerite sills of the Madoonga Formation to the south. The WRC is divided into ultramafic and mafic endmembers. Parks Reef is situated 5–15 m below the upper or southern contact with the upper mafic member. In the vicinity of the Parks Reef PGM mineralisation, the magmatic stratigraphy comprises a sequence of olivine–pyroxene bearing cumulates terminating very abruptly at the ultramafic-mafic contact with the cessation of olivine crystallisation and the first appearance of cumulus plagioclase in a leucocratic gabbro-norite. The mafic-ultramafic contact in the western and central portions of Parks Reef dips consistently at approximately 80° to the south-southeast. This boundary effectively defines the upper limit of the hangingwall Cu-Au zone of Parks Reef. The Parks Reef mineralisation displays a generalised pattern that can be described from the mafic-ultramafic contact downwards as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Hangingwall Cu-Au zone.</u> An olivine dominant, high MgO wehrlite, with minimal clinopyroxene, 1–3% disseminated chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-pentlandite. Up to 14 m true thickness. Bounded at the top by very sharp contact to gabbro-norite and lower boundary defined analytically as >1.0g/t 3E6. Cu content up to 0.5% and Au content increasing downward to maximum on or near the lower boundary. <u>Upper-reef high-grade PGM-Au zone.</u> A 1-5m true thickness higher grade (typically >2g/t 3E) zone. The upper boundary commonly coincides with the highest Au grades in the reef, in places exceeding 1g/t, and may overlap with the lower limit of elevated Cu values from the Hanging wall Cu-Au Zone. Sulphide concentrations are low, except at the very top of the zone. Pt:Pd ratio is >1. <u>Lower-reef medium-grade PGM zone.</u> A 3-14m true thickness zone of intermediate PGM concentrations, typically slightly greater than 1g/t 3E. Cu-Au grades are insignificant and Pt:Pd ratio is generally <1. <u>Footwall high-grade PGM zone.</u> A 0-3m true thickness wehrlite hosted sub-layer at the base of the reef, with elevated PGM grades, including Rh, Ru, Os and Ir, and Pt:Pd ratio >1. No visible sulphides or Cu-Au mineralisation. The lower contact is defined by a 0.5g/t 3E threshold. This zone is relatively discontinuous and is not always present. <u>Low-grade (~0.5g/t 3E) PGM mineralisation</u> occurs below the Parks Reef as described above but is only recognised in some drillholes. Pt+Pd mineralisation at grades of 0.2g/t to 0.6g/t frequently continues from the base of the footwall high-grade PGM zone for up to 20m or may occur as an isolated zone of weakly elevated Pt+Pd, located 10–15m below the footwall high-grade PGM zone. The Lower-reef and footwall high-grade zones have not been delineated in the resource modelling. Oxidation extends from the surface to a vertical depth of approximately 30m to 50m in the western sector and up to 70m in the central and eastern sectors. The ultramafic lithologies showing consistently deeper oxidation than the mafic hanging wall rocks.
DRILL HOLE INFORMATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillhole locations and diagrams are presented above in this announcement and are also detailed in the relevant previous ASX announcements related to the exploration results.

⁶ 3E = Pt (ppm) + Pd (ppm) + Au (ppm)

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. 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. 	
DATA AGGREGATION METHODS	<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"> A simple arithmetic mean has been applied as all samples are 1m in length. No metal equivalent values have been reported. The company typically reports 3E PGM concentrations. 3E PGM is calculated as the sum of Pt (g/t) + Pd (g/t) + Au (g/t) and expressed in units of g/t.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINERALISATION WIDTHS AND INTERCEPT LENGTHS	<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 true width of mineralisation is estimated to be approximately 65% of the reported downhole intercept lengths, assuming the Reef dips 80° south-southeast and the drilling is inclined 60° north-northwest.
DIAGRAMS	<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"> Drillhole locations and diagrams are presented above in this announcement and are also detailed in the relevant previous ASX announcements related to the exploration results.
BALANCED REPORTING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting of the 1m assay results for the significant and anomalous intercepts for each hole are reported in Appendix 1 of this announcement.
OTHER SUBSTANTIVE EXPLORATION DATA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcropping hanging wall gabbronorites, while limited, supports the geological interpretation in these areas. Aeromagnetic data strongly supports the interpreted location and geometry of Parks Reef.
FURTHER WORK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further infill drilling, including both along strike and at depth, across the defined Mineral Resource for Parks Reef will be required in future to improve confidence and for additional metallurgical test work. The current Parks Reef Mineral Resource area comprises approximately 15km of strike length, which is interpreted to cover the full length of the reef, except for approximately 1.4km in a faulted fragment of the western flank of the intrusive complex.

