10 July 2023

Bengwenyama drilling and PFS progress update: Combined PGE Mineral Resource now totals 25.1Moz (7E basis)

Highlights:

- **Over 13,000 metres of drilling has been completed at the Bengwenyama project, including 47 drillholes and 13 deflections.**
- **Drilling has been highly successful with only two UG2 intersections being faulted and three intersecting potholes, while in the case of the Merensky Reef (MR) only two drillholes were faulted.**
- **Drilling has also identified a new UG2 discovery, the Far East Block.**
- **Drilling overall is progressing well with five drill rigs currently drilling and a sixth drill rig is scheduled to arrive within the next few weeks.**
- **The total Mineral Resource (Indicated and Inferred) for the project has now increased from a 3PGE+Au Inferred Resource of 18.80Moz to a 6PGE+Au Indicated and Inferred Resource of 25.12Moz, an increase of 34% since drilling began.**
- **Limited drill testing of two potentially economic chromite seams in the "Dome" block. Two drillholes intersected both the LG6 and LG6A chromitite seams.**
- **Drilling is now focused on the UG2 Payback Area as part of confirming the mine planning areas to be further evaluated in detail as part of the Prefeasibility Study (PFS)**
- **Metallurgical and geotechnical test work and studies are both underway as part of the PFS.**
- **The Mining Right Application remains on schedule for submission in Q3 CY2023.**

Southern Palladium (ASX:SPD and JSE:SDL), 'Southern Palladium' or 'the Company') is pleased to update investors on the on-going exploration programme and PFS work now underway at the Bengwenyama project. The company also announces its first interim combined Mineral Resource update for the MR and UG2 at the Bengwenyama Platinum Group Metal (PGM) project, located on the Eastern Limb of the world class Bushveld Complex, South Africa.

The total Mineral Resource (Indicated and Inferred) for the project has now increased from a 3PGE+Au Inferred Resource of 18.80Moz to a 6PGE+Au Indicated and Inferred Resource of 25.12Moz, comprising 5.11Moz Indicated and 20.01Moz Inferred – an overall increase of 34% since drilling began. These Mineral Resources include 14.62Moz indicated and inferred for the UG2 reef as shown in Table 1 below (also *refer ASX Announcement 30 May 2023).*

Managing Director Johan Odendaal, said: *"We are pleased to report the interim Mineral Resource update for the shallower Merensky Reef at Bengwenyama which, in combination with the UG2 has contributed to an impressive increase in the broader resource compared to the figures presented in Southern Palladium's 2022 IPO prospectus. The combined Mineral Resource presented today clearly illustrated the broader potential of the project, with prospective mineralisation in both the UG2 and the shallower Merensky Reef. Near-term, the drill program will continue to focus on the defined UG2 Payback Area – the shallow eastern portion of the Bengwenyama project which has been assessed as the approximate resource quantum for the UG2 Reef that can achieve capital payback of the project.*

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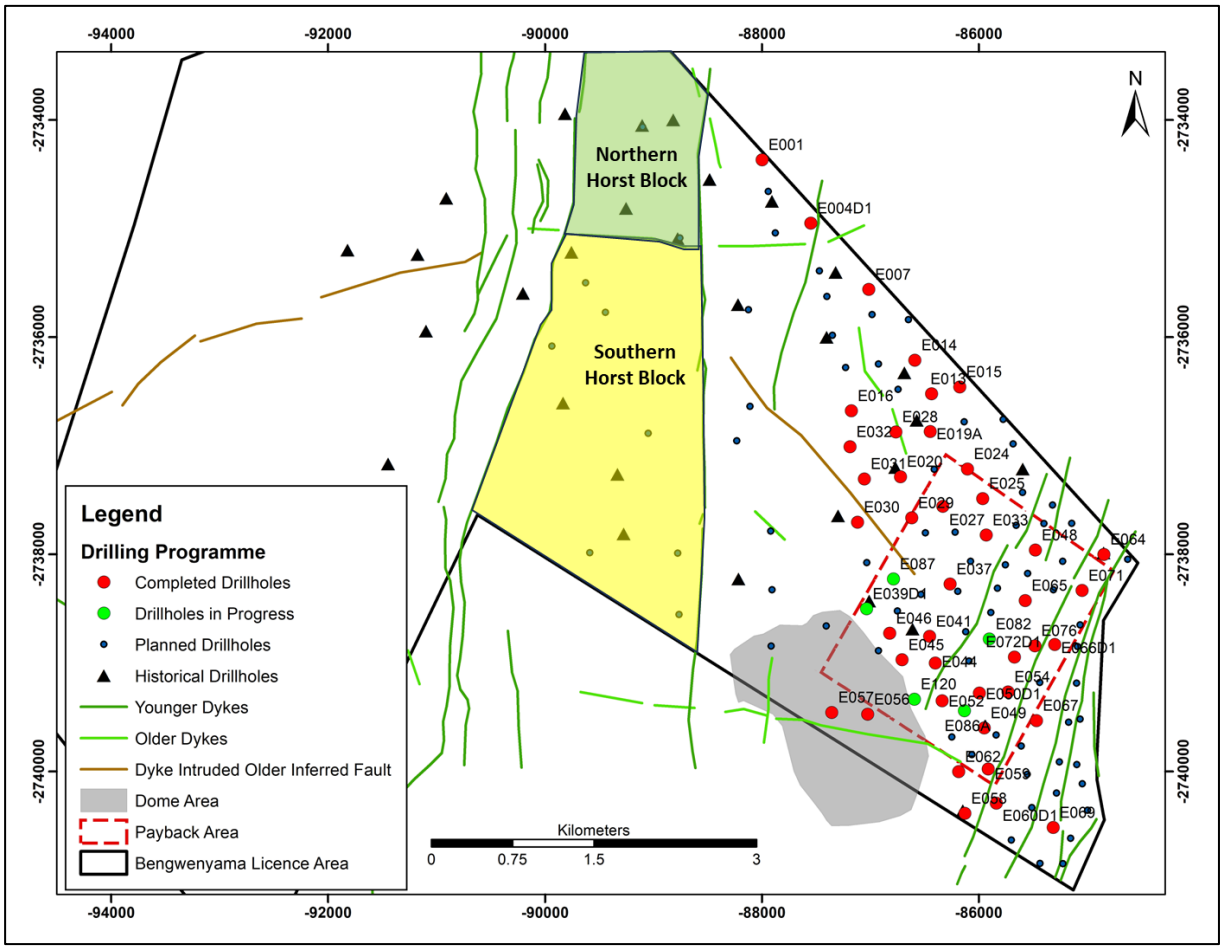
Exploration Update

Figure 1 is a summary of the drilling status showing the completed drillholes, drillholes in progress, historical Nkwe drillholes and the larger remaining drilling programme.

To date 13,776m of drilling has been completed from 47 drillholes (of which five are in progress) and 13 deflections. The success rate of the drilling has been pleasing with only two UG2 intersections being faulted and three intersecting potholes, while in the case of the MR only two drillholes were faulted.

Drilling is still focused on the UG2 Payback Area (*refer ASX Announcement 30 May 2023*) and is progressing well with all five drill rigs currently drilling within the Payback Area (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Drilling Programme Status



The current focus is to convert the UG2 Payback Area to Indicated Mineral Resource status and then move the drill rigs to areas surrounding the Payback Area and the Horst blocks to the west. There is limited information on the geological structure within the Southern Horst Block (mainly historical collars only) and it is important to improve the understanding of the geological structure in this area. Drilling is expected to commence within 3 to 4 weeks.

A sixth drill rig is scheduled to be on site in late-July / early-August.

Assays are awaited for 15 drillholes. These are expected to start being reported in a week, and all should be available by early August.

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Prefeasibiity (PFS) study

Metallurgical test work for the UG2 reef is in progress. Previous metallurgical and process recoveries assumed in the Scoping Study were based on the fact that the mineralisation appears to be very similar to that mined nearby in operating mines along strike to the north and south of Bengwenyama. The sample is a composite of five core samples from four drillholes and has been submitted to SGS in Randfontein, South Africa. The test work comprises flotation efficiency test work (MF2 testing) and bond ball mill work index determinations.

Geotechnical study-work has commenced and will provide the basis of detailed mine-designs and planning for the PFS. Open House Management Solutions (Pty) Ltd has been appointed to complete the geotechnical study for the PFS. They are completing the geotechnical logging and rock mass classification for the high-level design criteria and stress modelling. Core samples have been sent to Rocklab Rock Mechanics in Pretoria, South Africa where Uniaxial Compressive Strength (UCS), Triaxial Compressive Strength (TCS), Base Friction Angle and Brazilian Tensile Strength tests will be undertaken. The results are expected by mid July.

Mineral Resource Update

The Phase 1a drilling programme was focused on the shallow UG2 reef which resulted in a significantly higher total Mineral Resource (refer ASX Announcement 30 May 2023).

The drilling programme also intersected the Merensky Reef (MR) approximately 260m above the UG2 reef. These drillholes intersected the MR from the subcrop position, from a depth of approximately 20m to a maximum depth of around 260.

Table 1 is the total combined Mineral Resource for the UG2 and MR as at 10 July 2023. The combined Indicated Mineral Resource for the project, on a 6PGE+Au basis, is now 5.11 Moz ounces with a combined Inferred Mineral Resource of 20.01 Moz. The total Mineral Resource (Indicated and Inferred) is now 25.12 Moz. These Mineral Resources include 14.62Moz indicated and inferred for the UG2 reef.

Table 1: Combined UG2 and MR Mineral Resource as at 10 July 2023

Reef	Resource Category	Tonnes Mt	Thickness (m)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Rh (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ir (g/t)	Os (g/t)	Ru (g/t)	4E (g/t)	7E (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Moz (4E)	Moz (7E)
Merensky	Indicated	21.59	2.05	1.59	0.65	0.10	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.21	2.48	2.75	0.038	0.125	1.72	1.91
Merensky	Inferred	77.90	1.97	2.01	0.81	0.13	0.15	0.04	0.04	0.25	3.10	3.43	0.035	0.119	7.77	8.60
Total	**Merensky**	**99.49**	**1.99**	**1.92**	**0.78**	**0.12**	**0.14**	**0.04**	**0.04**	**0.24**	**2.97**	**3.28**	**0.035**	**0.120**	**9.49**	**10.50**
UG2	Indicated	10.76	0.71	3.48	3.34	0.75	0.12	0.25	0.16	1.19	7.65	9.24	0.031	0.160	2.64	3.20
UG2	Inferred	39.09	0.69	3.47	3.16	0.74	0.1	0.25	0.16	1.21	7.48	9.08	0.032	0.156	9.40	11.42
Total	**UG2**	**49.85**	**0.69**	**3.47**	**3.20**	**0.74**	**0.10**	**0.25**	**0.16**	**1.20**	**7.51**	**9.12**	**0.032**	**0.157**	**12.04**	**14.61**
Total		**149.34**	**1.56**	**2.44**	**1.59**	**0.33**	**0.13**	**0.11**	**0.08**	**0.56**	**4.48**	**5.23**	**0.034**	**0.133**	**21.53**	**25.12**

Note: All elements have been estimated individually and their combined grade will vary slightly from the estimated composite 4E and 7E modelled grades.

The overall increase in the UG2 Mineral Resource is largely a result of the addition of the Far East Block (*refer ASX Announcement 30 May 2023*) and the conversion of the exploration target to Inferred Resources.

The MR is not the main focus of the project but has been updated to be included in the total Mineral Resource for the Bengwenyama Project. The MR modelling has once again confirmed the geological model for the project area which forms the basis for the ongoing drilling programme. Details of the MR modelling and estimation are supplied in Appendix 1.

There has been a decrease in the MR Mineral Resource for two main reasons.

- Increased geological losses have been applied to the Mineral Resource from 10% to 18% and 36% (Figure 7), due to faulting.
- There were relatively few new MR intersections in the recent program so the geological losses were not offset by a conversion from Exploration Target to Resources. Further drilling planned to the west of the subcrop should increase the MR Mineral Resource going forward.

Table 2 is a reconciliation between the 01 July 2021 Mineral Resource in the Prospectus and the 10 July 2023 Mineral Resource for the UG2 Reef and Merensky Reef. The Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources have been consolidated for the purposes of the reconciliation. The combined UG2 and MR 3PGE+Au Mineral Resource update has resulted in a 15% increase in contained ounces and a 34% increase if compared to the 6PGE+Au contained ounces. More importantly is the Mineral Resource increase for the UG2 of 44% on a 3PGE+Au basis and a 74% increase on a 6PGE+Au basis which is the main targeted reef for the future mining.

Table 2: UG2 and MR Mineral Resource Reconciliation with the Prospectus Mineral Resource Estimate

Total Resource	Reef	Tonnes	3PGE+Au		6PGE+Au	
		(Mt)	g/t	Moz	g/t	Moz
2021	UG2	33.87	7.7	8.38	7.70	8.38
	MR	110.02	2.96	10.42	2.96	10.42
	UG2 & MR	**143.89**	**4.07**	**18.8**	**4.07**	**18.8**
2023	UG2	49.85	7.51	12.04	9.12	14.61
	MR	99.49	2.97	9.49	3.28	10.50
	UG2 & MR	**149.34**	**4.48**	**21.53**	**5.23**	**25.12**
Variance	**UG2**	**15.98**	**-0.19**	**3.66**	**1.42**	**6.23**
	MR	**-10.53**	**0.01**	**-0.93**	**0.32**	**0.08**
	UG2 & MR	**5.45**	**0.41**	**2.73**	**1.16**	**6.32**
% Variance	**UG2**	**47%**	**-2%**	**44%**	**18%**	**74%**
	MR	**-10%**	**0%**	**-9%**	**11%**	**1%**
	UG2 & MR	**4%**	**10%**	**15%**	**29%**	**34%**

Note: There has been a 4% increase in the UG2 ounces since the press release of 30 May 2023 due to an adjustment in the ounce conversion.

LG6A and LG6 Chromitite Reefs

Two drillholes, E056 and E057 (Figure 1), were drilled in the "dome" area to investigate the lower group (LG) chromitite seams which are exploited for their Cr_2O_3. The main LG chromitite seam that is mined economically for its Cr_2O_3 is the LG6, which is comprised of the LG6A and LG6. Note these seams do not carry any economical PGEs but may be economic with respect to their Cr_2O_3.

In drillhole E057, the LG6A was intersected at 237.73m below surface, approximately 210m below the UG2, while in drillhole E056 it was intersected approximately 325 m below surface.

The available information suggests that the LG6A is approximately 30cm thick with a 20 cm pyroxenite middling between the LG6A and the LG6. The LG6 seems to be split with an upper seam of 30cm with a thin pyroxenite parting with the bottom LG6 seam being approximately 120cm thick. These have been sampled and submitted to the laboratory for analysis.

The aim of these two drillholes was to test for the presence and depth of the LG6's in the dome structural block and the potential access for mining the LG6's from the UG2 underground mining infrastructure. The intersections have shown that the LG6's could be accessible from the UG2 underground mining development due to the up thrown structural blocks. This will require further drilling and investigations. Once the results have been received from the laboratory, further work will be done on the viability of the LG6A and LG6 as an additional source of Cr_2O_3 at the Bengwenyama Project which will be included in the Mining Right application.

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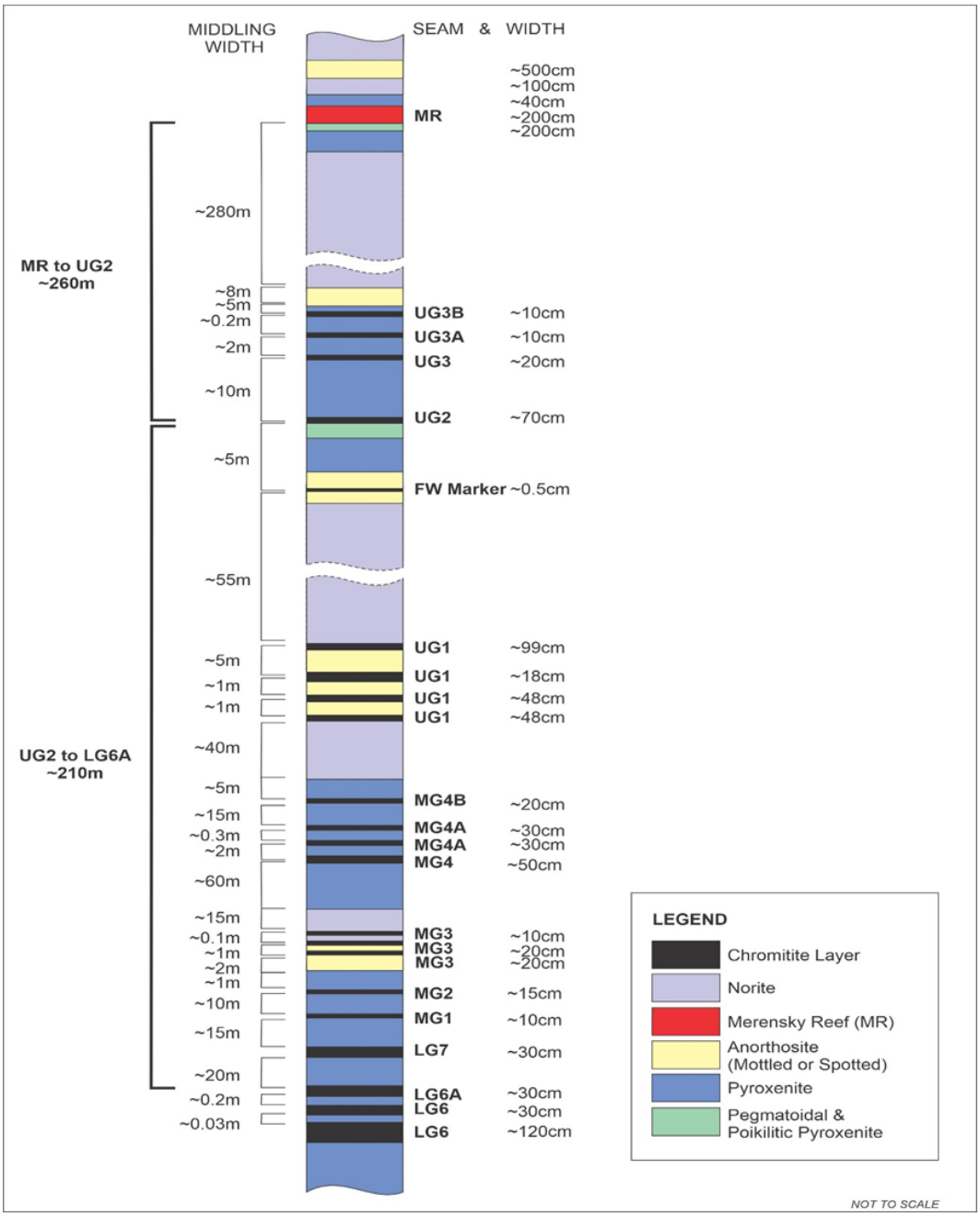
Figure 2: Project Stratigraphic Column Showing the LG6A and LG6



This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Southern Palladium Limited.

<u>About Southern Palladium:</u>

Southern Palladium Limited (ASX:SPD, JSE:SDL) is a dual-listed platinum group metal (PGM) company developing the advanced Bengwenyama PGM project, particularly rich in palladium/rhodium, in South Africa. The project is located on the Eastern Limb of the Bushveld Complex, which contains more than 70% of the world's known Platinum Group Metal (PGM) Resources.

With its 70% stake in the project, the Company's focus will be on the delivery of a Pre-Feasibility study and Mining Right application through a geophysical survey that has been completed in 2022, and a diamond drill programme which has commenced in August 2022 as well as various technical studies to be completed.

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A major development opportunity in the global PGM market, previous exploration at Bengwenyama has already delivered a JORC 2012-compliant Inferred Mineral Resource of 18.8Moz within two ore horizons – the UG2 chromitite and Merensky Reef in 2021.

In addition, an assessment by mining industry consultants CSA Global assessed the total resource potential of Bengwenyama at between 134–201Mt at a grade of 3.5–5.2 (3 PGE + Au g/t). The Company is led by an experienced on-ground management team including some of South Africa's most high-profile mining industry executives.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Uwe Engelmann (BSc (Zoo. & Bot.), BSc Hons (Geol.), Pr.Sci.Nat. No. 400058/08, FGSSA). Mr Engelmann is a director of Minxcon (Pty) Ltd and a member of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions. Minxcon provides geological consulting services to Southern Palladium Limited. Mr. Engelmann 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. Engelmann consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Engelmann has a beneficial interest in Southern Palladium through a shareholding in Nicolas Daniel Resources Proprietary Limited.

For further information, please contact:

Johan Odendaal
Managing Director
Southern Palladium
Phone: +27 82 557 6088
Email: johan.odendaal@southernpalladium.com

Media & investor relations inquiries: Sam Jacobs, Six Degrees Investor Relations: +61 423 755 909

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Appendix 1. Merensky Reef Estimation

The recent drilling programme has allowed for the validation of the historical drill hole database for the MR. A statistical analysis has been completed on the historical and new databases and has established a 90% correlation between the two datasets.

The datasets were combined for the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) which used Ordinary Kriging in the estimation process. This estimation is detailed in the Mineral Resource Estimation section, below.

Figure 3 shows the location of the drillholes used in the MR geological modelling (28 drill holes) and Mineral Resource estimation (18 drillholes) in relation to the MR subcrop.

Figure 3: Drillholes used in the MR Modelling.

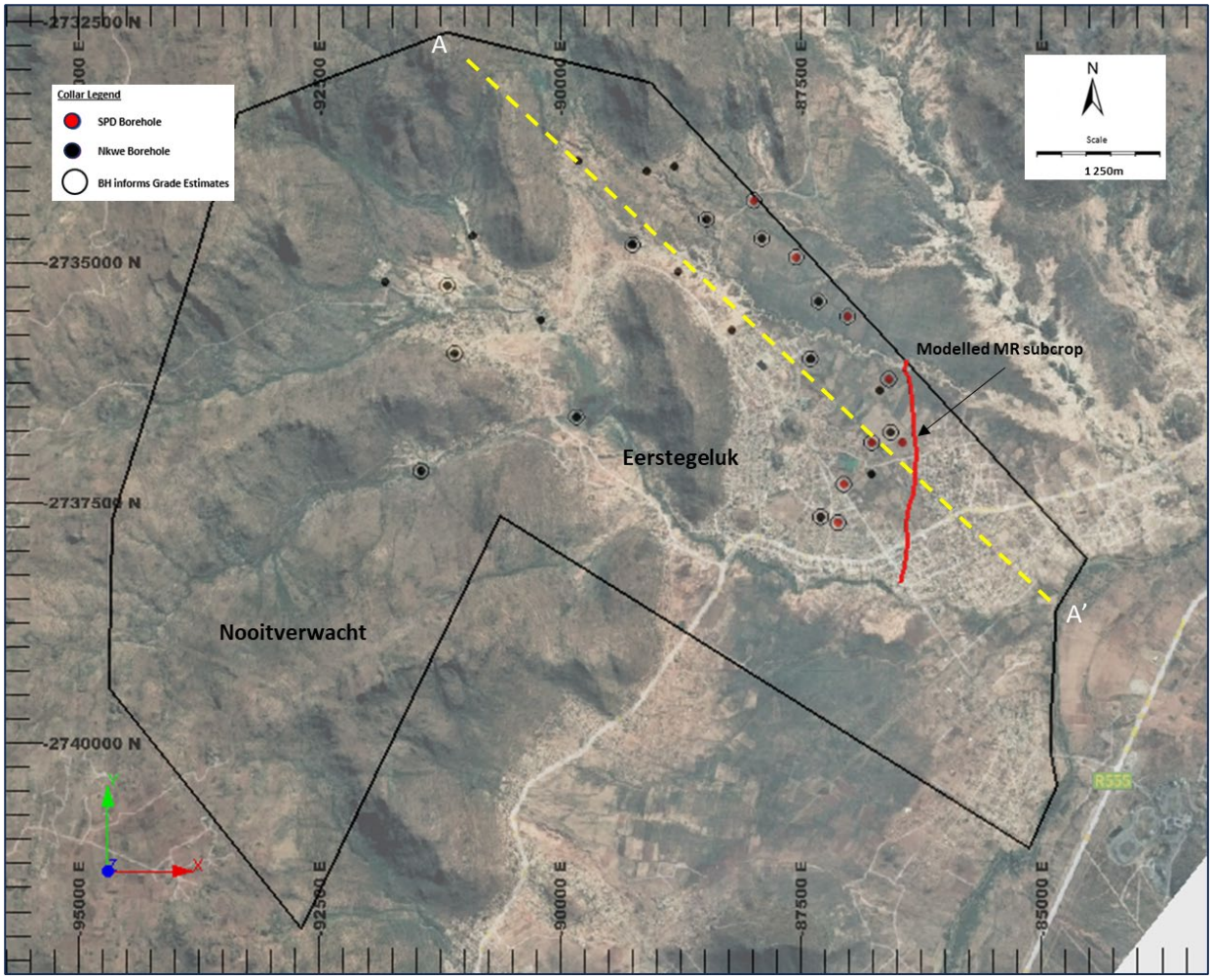
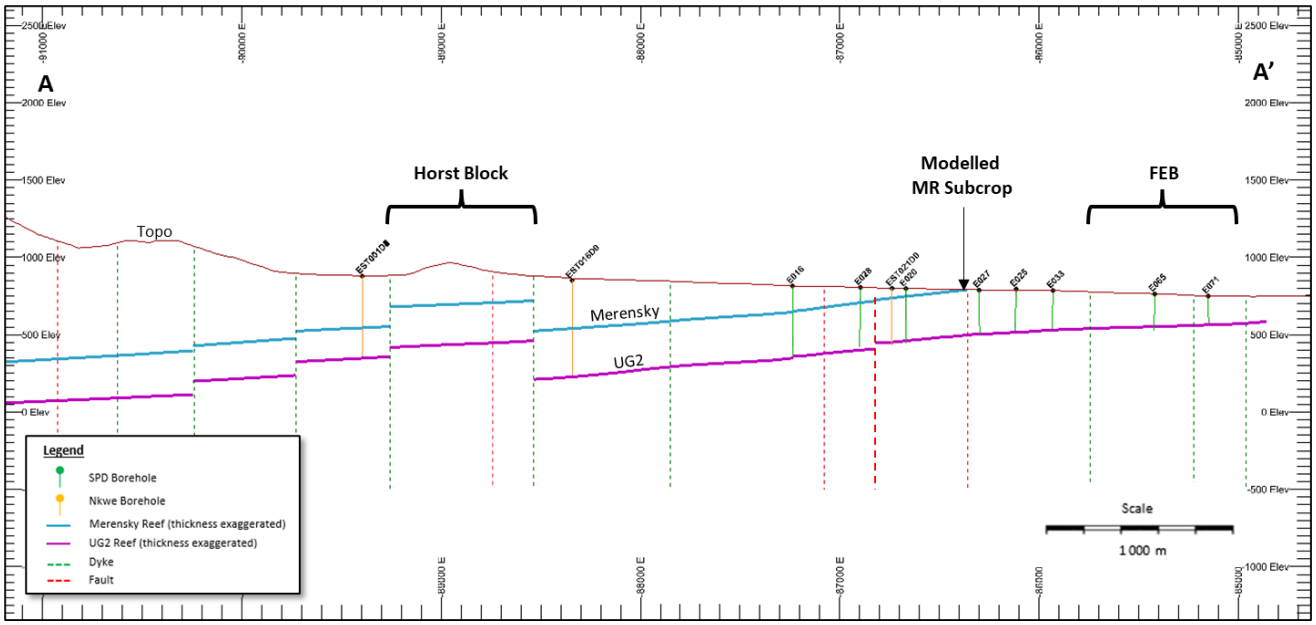


Figure 4 is a NW – SE section line through Eerstegeluk, the location of which is shown in Figure 3. The section illustrates the MR subcrop and the MR in relation to the UG2.

Figure 4: NW-SE Cross Section of the MR and UG2 Reef Horizons



Merensky Reef (MR) Mineral Resource Estimation

The MR geological and estimation models have been updated to include drilling and assaying data as at end of March 2023. The estimation model utilised 10 historical Nkwe drillholes and 8 SPD drillholes.

Previously the Mineral Resource was based on an Inverse Distance estimation but with the increase in the number of drillhole data points an Ordinary Kriged estimate was now possible. Figure 5 shows the 3PGE+Au g/t resultant model with the drillhole positions used in the estimation. The statistical analysis showed that capping of one drillhole was required for the estimation. The kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) recommended a block size of 350m with a minimum and maximum number of samples of 5 and 15 respectively for the first search volume. Three search volumes with decreasing samples were used for the estimation.

All elements (Pt, Pd, Rh, Au, Ir, Os, Ru, Cu, Ni, Cr and Fe) were estimated individually as well as a combined 4E (Pt, Pd, Rh & Au) and 7E (Pt, Pd, Rh, Ir, Os, Ru & Au). The average 4E prill splits for Pt:Pd:Rh:Au of 64.9% : 26.2% : 4.1% : 4.8% were determined using these estimates. A density of 3.28 t/m^3 was used in the tonnage estimate which was determined from the reef intersections using the Archimedes methodology.

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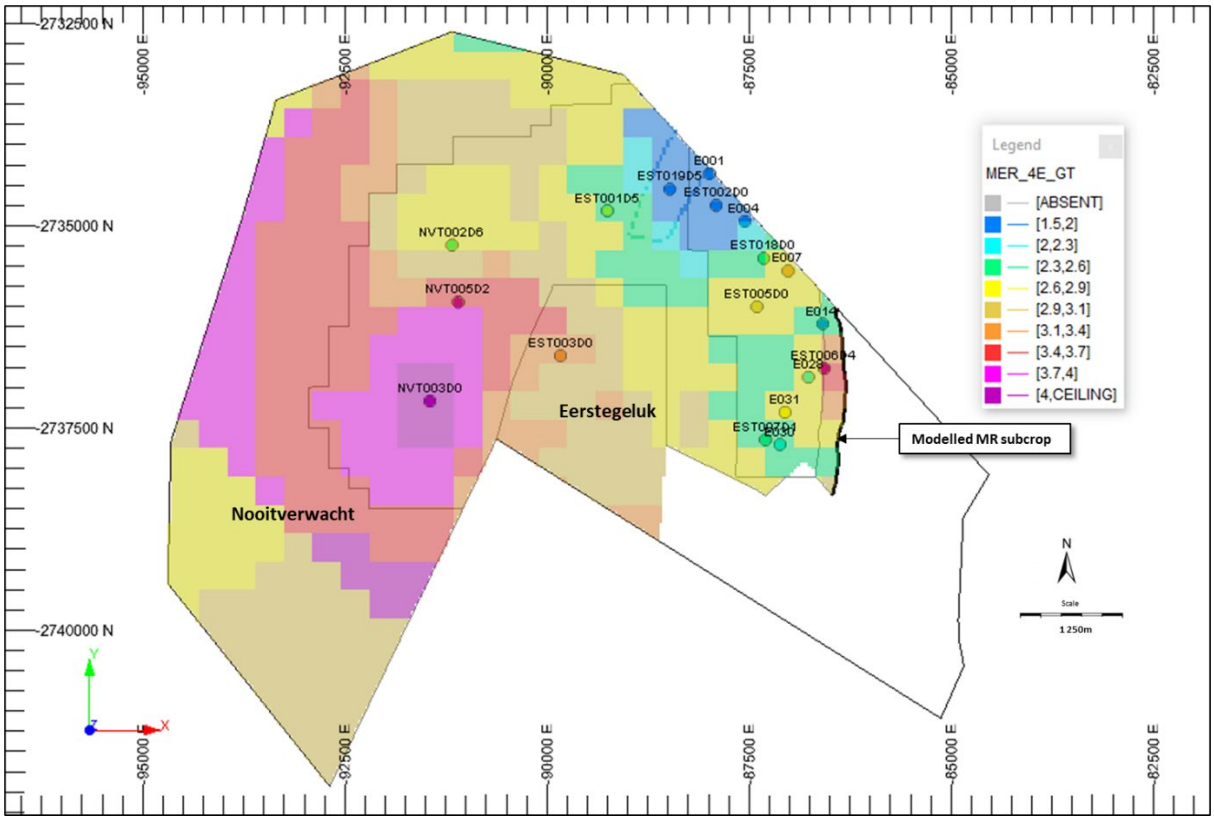
Figure 5: Modelled 3PGE+Au g/t Plot of the MR Reef



Mineral Resource Categories

The Mineral Resource categories (Figure 6) were determined based on the QAQC, slope of regression (SOR), kriging efficiency (KE) and continuity of the MR Reef horizon. The Indicated Mineral Resource was based on a SOR of greater than 0.6 and KE of greater than 0.3 with high confidence in MR continuity. The inferred Mineral Resource was based on a SOR of greater than 0.3 and extrapolated reef continuity from known reef intersections. The Exploration Target Range is extrapolated from the boundary of the inferred Mineral Resource to the project perimeter. The insert in Figure 6 illustrates the 2021 Mineral Resource classification of inferred Mineral Resource (dark blue) and Exploration Target for comparison. This shows the bulk of the recent drilling was completed in an area that was already in the Inferred Mineral Resource category and hence there was no additional Mineral Resource from the conversion from exploration target to Inferred Mineral Resource. However, there was some conversion from the Inferred category to the Indicated category. Figure 6 also shows the weathered area (oxide) down to 40m vertical depth, which has been excluded from the Mineral Resources.

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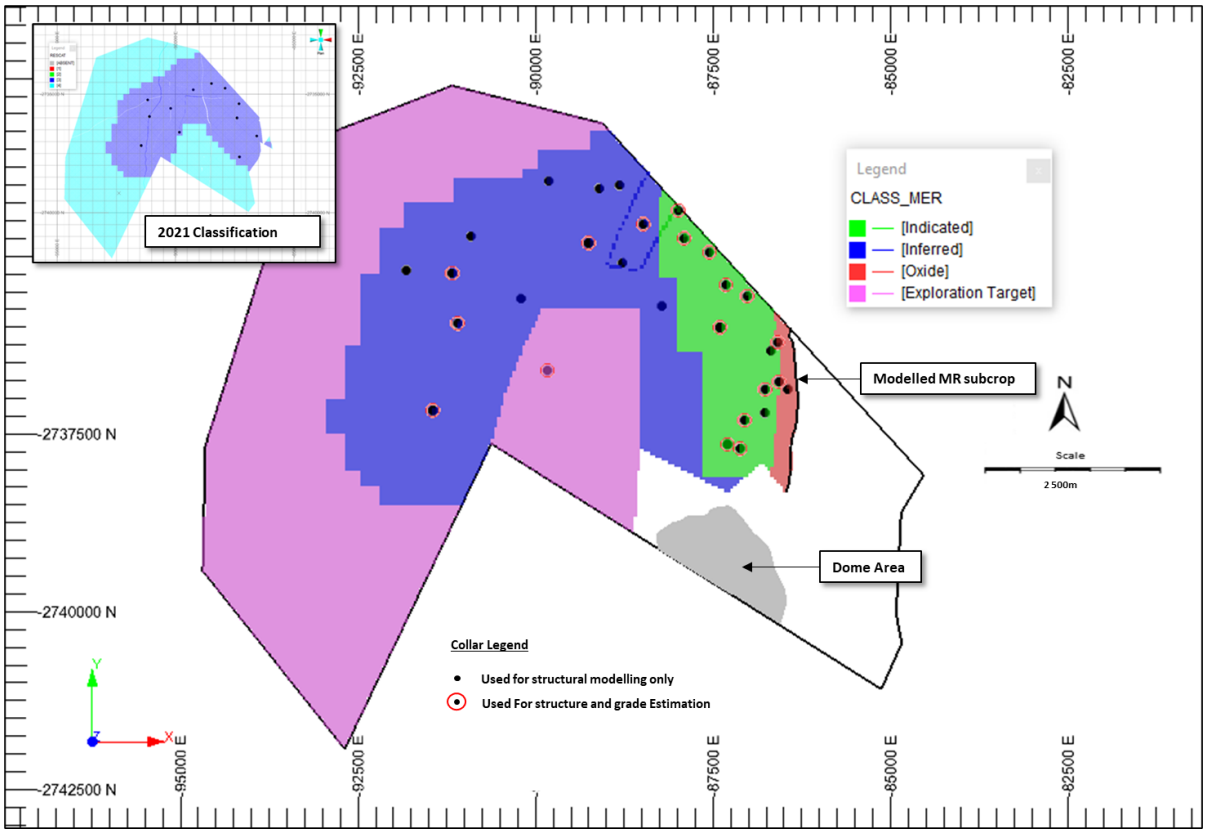
Figure 6: MR Mineral Resource Categories



The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Geological Losses

Geological losses have been applied to the resource to account for the effects of faults, dykes and potholes on the MR Reef. These are geological features common throughout the reefs of the Bushveld Intrusive Complex. This was estimated by considering the successful drillhole intersections, major identified faults and dykes from the geophysics and assumed additional minor fault losses. The project area was divided into larger blocks representing various degrees of geological losses. The geological losses range from 18% to 40% for the Exploration Target area. These larger geological loss areas and smaller fault blocks can be seen in Figure 7.

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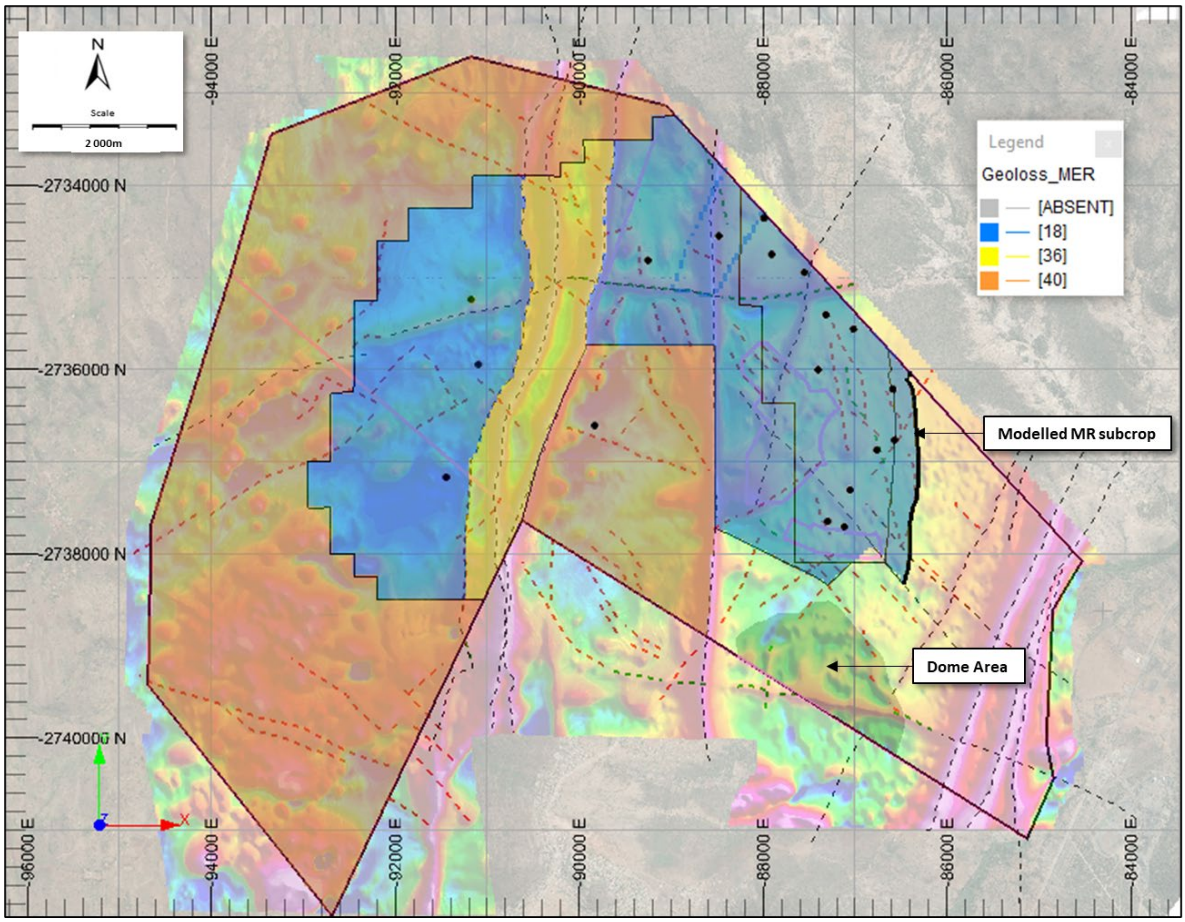
Figure 7: MR Reef Geological Losses (%)



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Appendix 2. JORC Checklist – Table 1 Assessment and Reporting Criteria

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	20 cm samples are taken within the reef horizon unless there is a lithological reason to deviate from this. A single sample is also taken in the hanging wall and footwall to test for mineralisation in the direct waste rock. The samples are split with a core saw and one half is submitted to the laboratory and the other half keep in the core tray.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The core is orientated in such a way that the two halves are equal.
	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.	The sampling methodology is standard and as per industry practice in the Bushveld Complex (BC). The samples are 20 cm in length and are split into two equal halves with one half being submitted for analysis. The core size starts as HQ (10 m to 50 m) but is NQ by the time the reef is intersected.
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.).	The drillholes start with HQ (for approximately 10-50 m) in the weathered zone but are then drilled NQ once in the fresher material. The drill rigs being utilised have been the CS 1500, Delta 520 and a smaller Longyear 44. The drill contractor is Geomech Africa.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Initially the core was scanned in with the software ScanIT which scans the core with high resolution photos and the geologists reconcile the depths and core losses per 3 m run. The Core recoveries and RQD are then calculated for the drillhole. ScanIT has however been discontinued and the core is now photographed and the core recovery and RQD is calculated manually by the geological assistants.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The geologist informs the drilling supervisor at what depth the reef is expected so that they can take extra precautions around the anticipated reef depth. The core recoveries are measured per 3 m run and if there is excessive core loss in the reef horizon it is marked as a non-representative sample and will not be used in the resource estimation process.
	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.	Samples have been submitted to the ALS laboratory in Johannesburg, but there is only limited data available at this stage, so this has not been checked yet. The core recoveries for the intersections however all have good core recoveries besides the faulted intersections.
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.	The core was initially scanned into ScanIT software which produced high resolution images. This has however been discontinued. The logging is conducted on paper log sheets or tablets at the core with dropdown menus. Legends have been set up in excel that cover the necessary detailed required for Mineral Resource estimation. Alpha angles and structure detail is also observed and logged. The beta angle is not measured as the core is not orientated but the downhole televiewer survey supplies structural orientation information which is incorporated into the logs.

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SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Core logging is qualitative and utilises excel spreadsheets on tablets.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The total drillhole is geologically logged and photographed and the televiewer survey is conducted from 100 m above the reef horizon for additional structural information.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	The core is cut in two equal halves for sampling and storage purposes.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	This project only makes use of core drilling.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation code at ALS is PREP-31H which has the following procedure: - Login of samples into the system, weighing, fine crushing of entire sample to 70% - 2 mm, split off 500 g and pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The QAQC sequence is as follows: - If the batch is less than 20 samples the batch starts and ends with a blank and a CRM and duplicate are inserted into the sample stream. If the batch is great than 20 samples then the batch starts and ends with a blank and every tenth sample is either a CRM, duplicate or blank. This equates to between 20% and 10% QAQC samples.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	The sampling of the reef is reef material only except for the first and last sample of the reef as it will have 2 cm of hanging wall or footwall material to ensure the entire mineralisation is captured. This 2 cm dilution will be calculated into the reef width. The hanging wall and footwall are sampled separately to the reef. Hence the reef samples are representative of the *in-situ* reef horizon. Requested duplicates are pulp duplicates and the CRMs are material from the UG2 and MR from African Mineral Standards (AMIS).
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The reef horizon is sampled in 20 cm increments so that the grade distribution can be observed if a mining cut is required. The UG2 reef is approximately 70 cm wide and will have three to four samples which will be composited later. The MR is wider at around 200 cm and will have about ten individual samples to determine the grade distribution. These will also be composited later for Mineral Resource Estimation purposes. Hanging wall and footwall samples are also taken to check if there is any mineralisation in the direct surrounding waste rock. This is industry best practice for the BC.
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.	The UG2 reef will be assayed for 4E and 7E as well as for Cu, Ni, Co, Cr and Fe. The MR will be assayed for the same except the Cr and Fe as it is not a chromitite seam but a pyroxenite layer. The ALS methods are as follows: - PGM-ICP23 - Pt, Pd, Au package using lead fire assay with ICP-AES finish. 30 g nominal sample weight. Rh-ICP28 - Fire assay fusion using lead flux with Pd collector for Rh determination by ICPAES. 10 g nominal sample weight. PGM-MS25NS - The Platinum Group Metals are separated from the gangue material using the Nickel Sulphide Fire Assay procedure. After dissolution of the pulp with aqua regia, PGMs are determined by ICP-MS. ME-XRF26s - Analysis of Chromite ore samples by fused disc / XRF. This method is suitable for the determination of major and minor elements in ore samples which require a high dilution digest such as Chromite ores. Elements that will be analysed are Cr, Cu, Ni, Fe and Co. The overall pass rate of the various QAQC samples is 90%. All methodologies are total.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	All analytical work is undertaken by ALS Chemex South Africa (Pty) Ltd, located in Johannesburg, which is part of the ALS group. The South African laboratory is ISO 17025 accredited by SANAS (South African National Accreditation System).
	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.	QAQC procedure has been described above.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	An umpire laboratory will be utilised as an additional check at a later stage.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to the assayed results.

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SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The assay results are received from the laboratory in pdf format and excel format. The excel form is imported into the Minxcon excel database. These are checked by the senior geologist. The assay certificates are stored in the project folder.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinning has been undertaken to date.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Drillhole collar positions are recorded by handheld Garmin GPS. The drillholes will be surveyed in at a later stage.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The coordinate system used is LO31.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Regional three-dimensional (3D) topography was constructed from regional surface contours and Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) data. The surface was trimmed 300–500 m beyond the Project perimeter.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The final drillhole spacing will be approximately 350 m. The drilling completed to date or in progress has a wider spacing to get a better understanding of the larger structural domains of the project.
	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.	Geological continuity is based on the knowledge of the surrounding area and 3D model constructed from historical data. The 24 of the 26 completed drillholes to date have intersected the UG2 which is confirming the position of the UG2 reef. Of the 12 drillholes expected to intersect the MR nine have intersected the reef and two have been faulted.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The 20cm (or larger) samples are composited to obtain the weighted average of the entire intersection.
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 drillholes are vertical drillholes and intersect the reef close to right angles. The sample is therefore unbiased. If the reef is faulted it will be noted and if the reef intersection is not representative, it will not be used in Mineral Resource estimations.
	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.	No sampling bias will be introduced based on the drilling orientation as they are close to perpendicular.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are only handled by the drilling contractor and the Minxcon geological staff. There is a strict chain of custody that is followed from the time the core leaves the drill site to the time the sample is received by the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits have been undertaken on the drilling to date.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
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.	A Preferent Prospecting Right LP002PPR was granted to the Bengwenyama Tribe's investment vehicle, Miracle Upon Miracle Investments (Pty) Ltd in 2015 over the farms Eerstegeluk 327 KT and Nooitverwacht 324 KT. This was renewed in early 2021 and is valid until February 2024. The Right covers all elements of potential economic interest.
	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 right is valid until February 2024.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Drilling was undertaken by Rustenburg Platinum Mines from 1966 to 1985. Trojan exploration completed drilling on Eerstegeluk between 1990 and 1993. Drilling prior to 1994 was not used as part of this

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
		Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) due to the incomplete nature or availability of the drillhole data. Nkwe completed drillholes in 2007–2008. This drilling supports the MRE. Reconnaissance mapping has been completed by previous operators.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The target UG2 and Merensky reefs occur within the Upper Critical Zone of the Rustenburg Layered Suite of the BC. These reefs are laterally continuous for tens to hundreds of kilometres. The UG2 comprises mineralised chromitite, whereas the Merensky Reef is defined as the mineralised pyroxenitic zone between upper and lower chromitite stringers. The BC is the world's largest igneous intrusion and also the largest global repository of PGEs and chromitite. Both reefs are stratiform with relatively minor disruptive structural features and replacement deposits.

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SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	Explanation	Detail
Drillhole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: * easting and northing of the drillhole collar * elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar * dip and azimuth of the hole * down hole length and interception depth * hole length.	

Drilling						
BHID	Date Started	Date Completed	From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Metres	Comment
E019	23-Aug-22	05-Sep-22	0.00	32.42	32.42	Abandoned, stuck drill rods
E019a	06-Sep-22	05-Oct-22	0.00	323.77	323.77	EOH, completed
E060	26-Aug-22	19-Oct-22	0.00	206.72	206.72	EOH, completed
E060D1	23-Nov-22	28-Nov-22	139.00	185.53	46.53	EOH, completed
E062	26-Aug-22	02-Sep-22	0.00	120.34	120.34	EOH, completed, extended to UG1 for stratigraphy
E062D1	07-Sep-22	08-Sep-22	18.30	34.92	16.62	Deflection completed, faulted UG2
E062D2	09-Sep-22	10-Sep-22	13.30	33.00	19.70	Deflection completed, faulted UG2
E058	12-Sep-22	05-Oct-22	0.00	158.25	158.25	EOH, completed
E033	07-Sep-22	15-Oct-22	0.00	261.58	261.58	EOH, completed
E028	07-Oct-22	24-Oct-22	0.00	383.75	383.75	EOH, completed
E004	14-Oct-22	15-Nov-22	0.00	524.50	524.50	EOH, completed
E004D1	19-Nov-22	24-Nov-22	457.00	518.75	61.75	Deflection completed
E030	26-Oct-22	05-Dec-22	0.00	413.75	413.75	EOH, completed
E025	18-Oct-22	09-Nov-22	0.00	267.58	267.58	EOH, completed
E037	13-Oct-22	02-Nov-22	0.00	282.45	282.45	EOH, completed
E049	21-Oct-22	19-Nov-22	0.00	322.75	322.75	EOH, completed, extended to UG1 for stratigraphy
E031	07-Nov-22	22-Nov-22	0.00	423.22	423.22	EOH, completed
E044	12-Nov-22	14-Dec-22	0.00	263.73	263.73	EOH, completed
E016	28-Nov-22	14-Dec-22	0.00	454.68	454.68	EOH, completed
E007	28-Nov-22	10-Dec-22	0.00	422.80	422.80	EOH, completed
E064	29-Nov-22	06-Dec-22	0.00	166.40	166.40	EOH, completed
E071	07-Dec-22	12-Dec-22	0.00	188.80	188.80	EOH, completed
E065	08-Dec-22	15-Dec-22	0.00	239.75	239.75	EOH, completed
E001	12-Jan-23	06-Feb-23	0.00	554.75	554.75	EOH, completed
E015	12-Jan-23	19-Jan-23	0.00	298.72	298.72	EOH, completed
E020	11-Jan-23	21-Jan-23	0.00	350.75	350.75	EOH, completed
E041	13-Jan-23	06-Feb-23	0.00	258.77	258.77	EOH, completed
E067	12-Jan-23	25-Jan-23	0.00	306.45	306.45	EOH, completed
E013	23-Jan-23	01-Feb-23	0.00	327.28	327.28	EOH, completed
E024	23-Jan-23	29-Jan-23	0.00	284.75	284.75	EOH, completed
E069	27-Jan-23	29-Mar-23	0.00	305.45	305.45	EOH, Completed
E027	01-Feb-23	21-Feb-23	0.00	290.75	290.75	EOH, completed
E014	07-Feb-23	10-Apr-23	0.00	354.10	354.10	EOH, completed
E069D1	04-Apr-23	06-Apr-23	180.00	251.65	71.65	EOH, Completed
E001D1	13-Apr-23	18-Apr-23	508.00	552.02	44.02	EOH, Completed
E014D1	15-Apr-23	18-Apr-23	302.00	344.04	42.04	EOH, Completed
E014D2	24-Apr-23	27-Apr-23	292.00	346.55	54.55	EOH, Completed
E032	12-Apr-23	04-May-23	0.00	467.75	467.75	EOH, Completed
**E057	08-Apr-23	22-Apr-23	0.00	299.68	299.68	EOH, Completed
E045	01-May-23	10-May-23	0.00	206.55	206.55	EOH, Completed
**E056	26-Apr-23	12-May-23	0.00	335.70	335.70	EOH, Completed
E052	21-Feb-23	31-May-23	0.00	252.55	255.55	EOH, Completed
E072	10-May-23	17-May-23	0.00	254.75	254.75	EOH, Completed
E072D1	19-May-23	22-May-23	208.00	251.75	43.75	EOH, Completed
E072D2	23-May-23	24-May-23	203.00	251.75	48.75	EOH, Completed
E029	15-May-23	01-Jun-23	0.00	320.78	320.78	EOH, Completed
E050D1	31-May-23	07-Jun-23	185.00	279.98	94.98	EOH, Completed
E076	31-May-23	08-Jun-23	0.00	239.75	239.75	EOH, Completed
E029D1	03-Jun-23	09-Jun-23	248.00	320.78	72.78	EOH, Completed
E066	10-May-23	09-Jun-23	0.00	225.32	225.32	EOH, Completed
E066D1	12-Jun-23	15-Jun-23	161.00	225.62	64.62	EOH, Completed
E046	10-Jun-23	21-Jun-23	0.00	245.68	245.68	EOH, Completed
E048	09-Jun-23	19-Jun-23	0.00	236.70	236.70	EOH, Completed
E054	10-Jun-23	19-Jun-23	0.00	287.57	287.57	EOH, Completed
E059	02-Jun-23	24-Jun-23	0.00	99.55	99.55	EOH, Completed
E039	19-Jun-23	26-Jun-23	0.00	249.30	249.30	EOH, Completed

All drillholes were drilled -90 degrees.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
		The UG2 and MR geological and estimation models have been updated to include drilling and assaying data as at end of March 2023. The structural / geological model utilised 20 historical Nkwe drillholes and 28 SPD drillholes while the estimation model utilised 10 historical Nkwe drillholes and 24 SPD drillholes for the UG2 and 10 historical Nkwe drillholes and 8 SPD drillholes for the MR.
	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.	With the Mineral Resource update the statistical analysis recommended no top cutting of the grade. In the case of the MR there was one sample that was capped. The Mineral Resource has been declared at a paylimit of 1.9 g/t for the UG2 and 1.6 g/t for the MR. The exploration target range is based on the kriged estimated value with a 20% range applied to it.
	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 individual 20cm samples are combined per drillhole per reef intersection for the composite grades used in the estimation process.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent has been reported but the various elements have been combined for 3PGE+Au grades (4E) and 6PGE+au grades (7E).
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole 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').	The intersection lengths stated are the downhole lengths. The drillholes are drilled at -90 degrees and the reef dip is expected to be approximately 6 degrees. Therefore, the difference should be minimal.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	A map of the drillhole positions is included in this and the previous press release. A stratigraphic column has been completed for the project (in press releases). A section has been included in the press release.
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.	Reef intersection depths for all the drillholes have been reported in the table below.

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SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	Explanation	Detail

Drilling	Merensky Reef				UG2 Reef			
BHID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection Width (m)	Comment	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection Width (m)	Comment
E019	20.25	22.45	2.20	Highly weathered & friable, inconclusive	-	-	-	Hole stopped short
E019a	19.55	22.35	2.80	Highly weathered & friable, inconclusive	315.85	316.61	0.76	Complete intersection
E060	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	-	-	-	Faulted?
E060D1	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	178.78	179.29	0.51	Complete intersection
E062	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	31.27	32.30	1.03	Complete intersection, moderately weathered
E062D1	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	31.45	32.27	0.82	Moderately weathered & faulted. Incomplete intersection. Core loss.
E062D2	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	31.16	31.56	0.40	Moderately weathered & faulted. Incomplete intersection. Core loss.
E058	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	140.88	141.29	0.41	Complete intersection
E033	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	253.62	254.25	0.63	Complete intersection
E028	66.70	68.66	1.96	Complete intersection	373.26	373.79	0.53	Complete intersection
E004	210.77	212.90	2.13	Complete intersection	517.33	517.57	0.24	Poorly developed UG2
E004D1	-	-	-	Deflection below MR	515.83	516.52	0.69	Poorly developed UG2
E030	143.00	144.68	1.68	Complete intersection	409.55	410.07	0.52	Complete intersection
E025	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	260.42	261.32	0.90	Complete intersection
E037	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	-	-	-	Not present / Pothole
E049	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	-	-	-	Faulted
E031	122.40	124.29	1.89	Complete intersection	416.57	417.19	0.62	Complete intersection
E044	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	258.75	259.42	0.67	Complete intersection
E016	-	-	-	Faulted	449.24	450.01	0.77	Complete intersection
E007	100.38	102.54	2.16	Complete intersection	417.42	418.54	1.12	Complete intersection
E064	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	156.19	157.05	0.86	Complete intersection
E071	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	180.04	180.73	0.69	Complete intersection
E065	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	231.81	232.50	0.69	Complete intersection
E001	259.82	261.64	1.82	Complete intersection	548.07	549.21	1.14	Complete intersection
E015	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	291.89	292.63	0.74	Complete intersection
E020	54.20	55.39	1.19	Faulted	342.90	343.56	0.66	Complete intersection
E041	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	250.95	251.60	0.65	Complete intersection
E067	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	299.70	300.20	0.50	Complete intersection
E013	12.00	18.62	6.62	Highly weathered & friable, inconclusive (core loss & No stringers)	321.26	321.76	0.50	Complete intersection
E024	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	278.77	279.26	0.49	Complete intersection
E069	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	240.98	241.39	0.41	Incomplete intersection
E027	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	284.47	285.04	0.57	Complete intersection
E014	37.28	39.68	2.40	Complete intersection	342.62	343.68	1.06	Complete Intersection
E069D1	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	241.33	241.63	0.30	Complete Intersection
E001D1	-	-	-	Deflection below MR	547.78	548.26	0.48	Complete Intersection
E014D1	-	-	-	Deflection below MR	343.29	343.74	0.45	Incomplete intersection, core loss & grinding
E014D2	-	-	-	Deflection below MR	342.19	343.06	0.88	Complete Intersection
E032	171.69	173.78	2.09	Complete intersection	462.66	463.98	1.32	Complete Intersection
**E057	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	29.96	30.44	0.48	Highly weathered & friable, inconclusive
	-	-	-		*237.73*	*238.06*	*0.33*	*LG6A reef*
	-	-	-		*238.3*	*238.63*	*0.33*	*LG6 reef*
	-	-	-		*238.66*	*239.85*	*1.19*	*LG6 reef*
E045	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	202.205	202.82	0.615	Complete Intersection
**E056	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	*324.59*	*325.02*	*0.43*	*LG6A reef*
	-	-	-		*325.29*	*325.56*	*0.27*	*LG6 reef*
	-	-	-		*325.82*	*326.54*	*0.72*	*LG6 reef*
E052	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	246.01	247.04	1.03	Complete Intersection
E072	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	248.48	249.07	0.59	Incomplete intersection, core loss & grinding
E072D1	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	248.71	249.44	0.73	Complete Intersection
E072D2	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	248.64	249.28	0.64	Complete Intersection
E029	40.02	42.62	2.60	core loss, top stringer only, inconclusive	314.68	314.88	0.20	Pothole
E050D1	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	276.37	276.90	0.53	Complete Intersection
E076	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	233.22	233.77	0.55	Complete Intersection
E029D1	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	315.08	315.10	0.02	Pothole
E066	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	221.30	221.64	0.34	Incomplete Intersection Faulted
E066D1	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	221.19	221.63	0.44	Complete Intersection
E046	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	238.66	239.22	0.56	Complete Intersection
E048	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	229.77	230.57	0.80	Complete Intersection
E054	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	280.52	280.94	0.42	Complete Intersection
E059	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	95.17	95.70	0.53	Complete Intersection
E039	-	-	-	No MR expected - East of MR subcrop	226.54	226.89	0.35	Incomplete intersection, core loss & Faulted

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	A high-definition helicopter borne Total Magnetic Field (TMF) gradient and gamma-ray spectrometry survey was completed by New Resolution Geophysics (Pty) Ltd (NRG) in January of 2022 which highlighted the major structural features that could be expected.

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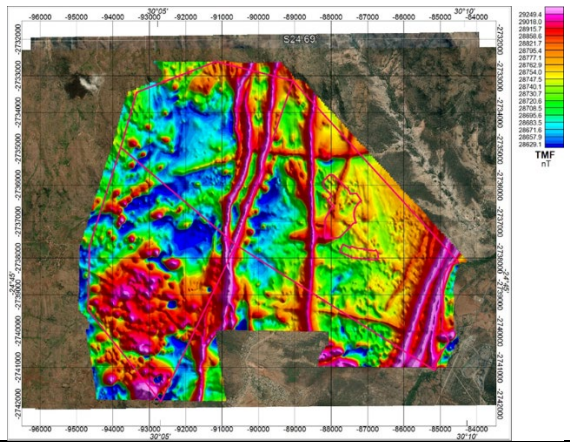
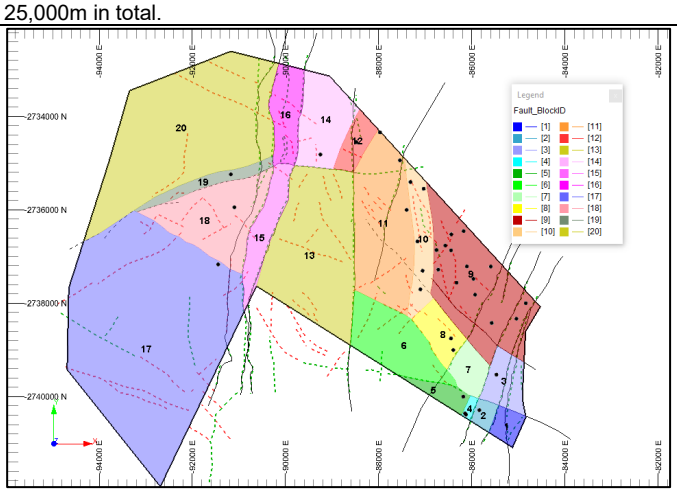
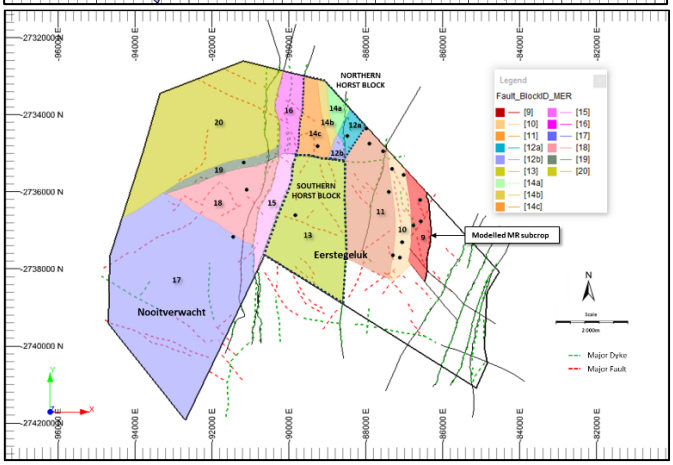
SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
	treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	The total line kilometres flown was 1,425 lkm over the farms Eerstegeluk 327 KT and Nooitverwacht 324 KT with the survey being flown at a height between 25 m and 80 m due to the topography and residential areas with an average height of approximately 35 m to 40 m and a line spacing of 50 m. 
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).	Phase 1a has been completed which was approximately 10,000m of drilling. This phase tested the wider area for the grade distribution and bigger picture structural understanding. Phase 1b will now focus on the PFS payback area to convert the inferred resource in this area to indicated resources. Deflections are also being drilled for metallurgical and geotechnical studies. The drilling proramme is still for approximately 25,000m in total.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	  Above are the structural blocks modelled from the drillhole database (UG2 on top and MR the second). The entire area is either in Mineral Resource (indicated or inferred) or Exploration Target so there is limited upside potential within the project boundaries.

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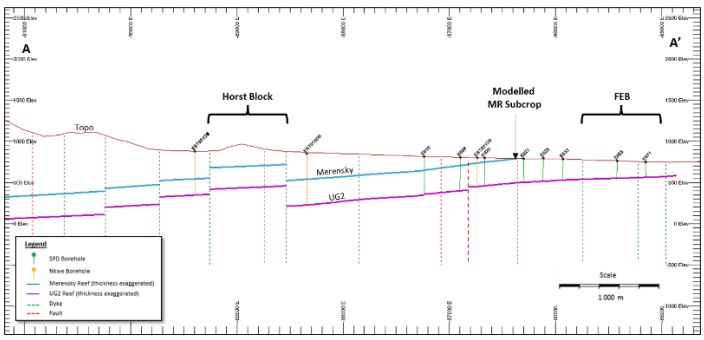
SECTION 3: ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
Database integrity	Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.	Geological data in the form of drillhole collar surveys, downhole surveys and geological logs captured on paper records was compared to data captured and saved in soft copy Excel spreadsheets that form the geological repository which informs the modelling database. Any errors, omissions, and invalid transcriptions identified were returned to the exploration team for rectification before the data was processed any further for use in 3D-structural modelling and grade estimation processes.
	Data validation procedures used.	Base geological data informing the estimate was validated using in-built functionality in Datamine StudioRM software. Validation routine involved checking spatial location of drillholes collars and intersections, validity of stratigraphic logging, checking for repetition of logged intersections, reasons for the absence of analytical data, negative thicknesses and an assessment of the correlation of all aspects of the new drilling data to the historic drilling data from the Nkwe drillhole database. The Nkwe database was inspected for erroneous / non representative datapoints and removed based on the knowledge gained from the recent SPD drilling.
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.	The Competent Person regularly visits the project site with the latest visit having been carried out over the period from 13 to 14 June 2023 and again on the 27th of June 2023.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	Refer to above.
Geological interpretation	Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.	The Bengwenyama project is bounded to the northern extremity by a mine that is in current operation and economically exploiting the same UG2 reef. Several SPD drillholes are sited in areas in which similar drilling was completed by Nkwe Platinum during the early 2000s. Geological interpretation as informed from the current SPD holes, correlates reasonably well with interpretation from the historic Nkwe drill data.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	The consolidated SPD database informing this estimate incorporates data from historic Nkwe drilling. This data was compiled by transcribing information from documents available in the public domain. Analytical data in the Nkwe drillholes is presented as 4E only. Individual PGEs were not reported. Results from QQ plots (R^2=0.93 for the UG2 and R^2=0.81 for the MR) suggest that SPD data is highly comparable to the Nkwe data. Accordingly, the data has been consolidated into a single geological database.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	Literature from the public domain suggests absence of UG2 reef in the Eerstegeluk Dome area. In contrast, recent SPD drilling (drillhole E057) located within the area, intersected the UG2 reef at a depth of approximately 30m below surface. This implies the SPD drilling in the area is presenting an opportunity to validate the theory or potentially offer an alternative interpretation of this structurally complex area of the project.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	Contouring of the elevation of the UG2 reef and MR top contact as interpreted from geological logging, knowledge of the regional structural geology, incorporation of mapped faults, dykes, sills, and the use of data from the TMF gradient and gamma-ray spectrometry survey completed by New Resolution Geophysics (Pty) Ltd (NRG) in January of 2022, highlighting the major structural features, guided delineation of 20 fault blocks and culminated in the generation of the associated UG2 3D wireframe model.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	The project area is bisected by faults and several dyke swarms with throws in excess of 200m. Current structural interpretation postulates the Eerstegeluk Dome area comprises a stack of several upthrow faults culminating in an overall upthrow of the UG2 reef to a location as shallow as 30m below surface. Other than potholing observed in the areas limited to the northern periphery, the PGE grades appear unaffected.
Dimensions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	The Bengwenyama project covers an area of approximately 52.9km^2. with a strike of approximately 4km. Data from the Nkwe drillholes suggests a down-dip continuity of UG2 and MR reef over approximately 11km at an average true dip of approximately 6-7˚, north-west.  Location of the UG2 reef is shallowest in the south-east corner of the project area at approximately 30m below surface and deepest in the north-west corner

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		where it is in excess of 1,000m below surface. The MR is approximately 260m above the UG2 reef and subcrops in the central portion of the farm Eerstegeluk.
Estimation and modelling techniques	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.	The statistical analysis on the base geological data informing the estimate suggests that no capping or treatment of extreme values is necessary. Owing to the low density of drilling data available to date geological domains, possible facies and anisotropy has not been identified. However, for the MR one sample was capped back to 4.68 g/t for the 4E grade (see below). Zone / Element / Capping Value 1 / Pt / 3.028 1 / Pd / 1.24 1 / Rh / 0.192 1 / Au / 0.22 1 / 4E / 4.68 Ordinary Kriging, an industry best choice for evaluation of PGEs, has been successfully applied for all grade interpolation with all 3D wireframe modelling and grade estimation processes completed in Datamine StudioRM Version 1.11.65.0 geological modelling software. Kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) recommended a parent block size of 350m (in X and Y directions) with a minimum and maximum number of samples of 5 and 15 respectively for the first search volume which is matched to the range of the 4E modelled variogram (approximately 2,000m). Three search volumes with decreasing samples were used for the estimation. All PGE elements, Pt, Pd, Rh, Au, Ir, Os and Ru as well as base metals Cu, Ni, Cr and Fe were individually estimated in addition to estimation of combined 4E (Pt, Pd, Rh & Au) and 7E (Pt, Pd, Rh, Ir, Os, Ru & Au) grades. Extrapolation has been carried out to half the average drillhole spacing and where applicable terminated on the major geological structures.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	The Bengwenyama Project is a green field project with no mining activity ever recorded. As such no depletion of Mineral Resources is applicable. The previous estimate for the Bengwenyama Project was declared on 01 July 2021 and presented 33.87Mt at 7.7g/t 4E and 8.38Moz in Inferred Resources. Taking into account the impact of the additional SPD drilling completed to date, the previous estimate correlates reasonably well with the current and updated estimate of 49.85Mt at 7.51g/t 4E and 12.040Moz of Indicated and Inferred Resources for the UG2 with the MR also having very similar results.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	Metallurgical testwork is currently underway to establish the viability of recovery of any by-products, in particular chromite. There is no record of previous similar testwork completed in the Bengwenyama project area. However, the UG2 on the eastern limb of the BC is well known and understood and the average recoveries have been assumed for now.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	Other than the base metals Cu, Ni and Fe, no deleterious elements have been identified. The base metals have all been estimated on elemental basis with the Cr:Fe ratio of the UG2 chromitite horizon, from modelled Cr and Fe analysis, observed to be around 1.19.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	Drillhole spacing is not on a defined grid owing to challenges drilling in populated space. The well drilled areas are typically informed by an average drillhole spacing of approximately 350m with poorly informed areas informed by drilling spacing in excess of 1,000m. Kriging neighbourhood analysis (QKNA) recommended a parent block size of 350m (in X and Y directions) with a minimum and maximum number of samples of 5 and 15 respectively for the first search volume which is matched to the range of the 4E modelled variogram (approximately 2,000m). Three search volumes with decreasing samples were used for grade estimation.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	A study to test the viability of several possible options and in some cases combinations of mining methods is currently underway. The current modelling does not incorporate guidance from knowledge of any possible proposed mining method or selective mining approach.
Estimation and modelling	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	The QQ plot results (R^2=0.93 for the UG2 and R^2=0.81 for the MR) suggest SPD data is highly comparable to the Nkwe historic drill data.

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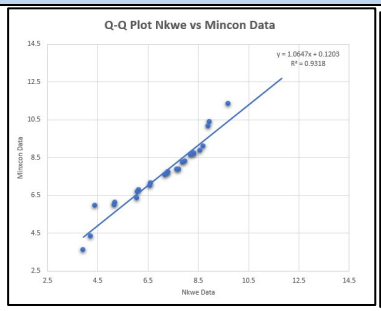
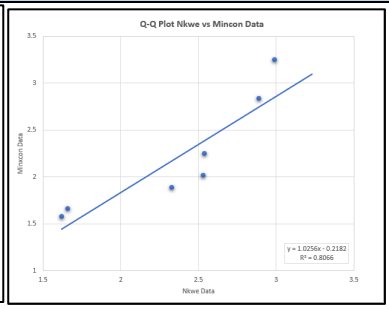
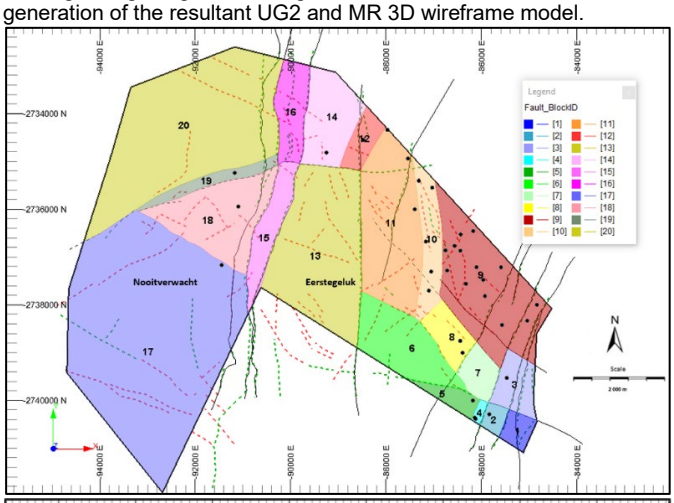
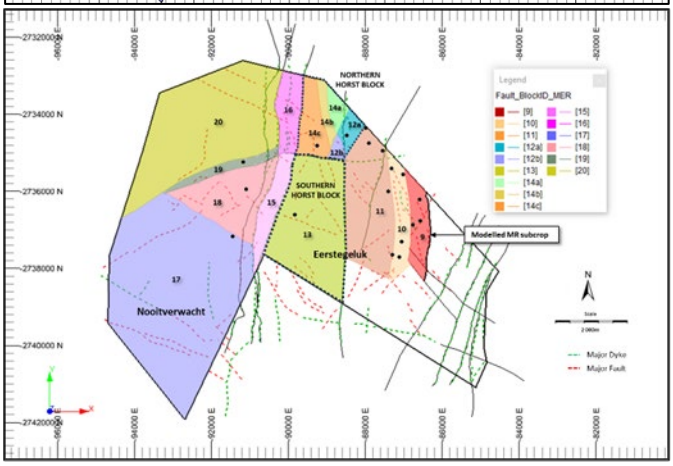
techniques (continued)		  Accordingly, the data was consolidated into a single database. The consolidation enabled expansion of the database to incorporate back-calculated individual Pt, Pd, Rh and Au grades from the single analytical 4E grade in the Nkwe drillholes basing on prill splits as established from the complete empirical SPD analytical dataset. The grades for Os, Ir and Ru were then determined from regression relationships enabling the estimation and eventual reporting to 7E grade and including base metals.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	Major structural discontinuities were identified from interpretation of the TMF gradient and gamma-ray spectrometry survey, field mapping and contouring of elevation of the UG2 reef top contact. Knowledge of regional structural geology and regional geological losses guided delineation of 20 fault blocks and the generation of the resultant UG2 and MR 3D wireframe model.   Application of results such as the modelled variogram ranges, spatial continuity of kriging efficiencies and the slope of regression results, the sample search volume used and the number of samples informing a grade estimate constrained grade extrapolations beyond known drill data.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	Statistical analysis on the raw data informing the estimate suggests that no capping or treatment of extreme values is necessary, other than one sample for the MR, and does show reasonable support for geological domaining or any possible anisotropy.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Integrity of grade estimation was validated through swath plots in the X and Y directions, sample-to-model box-whisker plots on global means for all estimated grades and the visual analysis of grade plans for the 4E and 7E grades as well as plans showing the spatial distribution of the UG2 reef thickness, Slope of Regression, Kriging Efficiencies, Search Volume and the number of samples used to inform grades estimates.

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Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	All tonnages are reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	Zone specific geological losses have been applied and the Mineral Resources are declared at a paylimit of 1.9 g/t and 1.6 g/t 4E using a basket price of USD 2,654/oz and USD 1,888/oz for the UG2 Reef and MR respectively. No mining cut has been applied at this stage as the supporting geotechnical work is still in progress. Below are the parameters used for the basket price and pay limit calculation.

Element	Resource price (USD/oz)	4E prill split	7E prill split	Recovery	Payability
Platinum	1,025	45.3%	37.5%	85%	86%
Palladium	2,200	43.5%	36.0%	85%	86%
Rhodium	12,400	9.7%	8.0%	85%	86%
Gold	2,000	1.5%	1.2%	85%	86%
Ruthenium	465	0.0%	13.0%	71%	55%
Iridium	4,600	0.0%	2.6%	75%	45%
Osmium	400	0.0%	1.7%	75%	45%

Mining factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	It is envisaged that the Mineral Resource mining cut will be approximately 1m for the UG2 due to the absence of stringers in footprint of the currently drilled area. The hanging wall contact is a distinct Leuconorite plane referred to as the Leuconorite Parting Plane (LPP) and forms a distinct sharp hanging wall contact with no chromitite stringers above it. For the MR the mining cut will probably be the reef width, which is approximately 2,00m plus 10cm hanging wall and 10cm footwall dilution. Mining studies on the possible practical mining methods or a combination thereof are currently being concluded. The current geological modelling does not incorporate any assumptions or provide any form of guidance for a chosen specific mining method.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	Samples for metallurgical testwork for the UG2 have been collected from site and submitted to the SGS laboratory to establish the most optimal recovery method or a combination thereof. The current geological modelling supporting this estimate does not incorporate any assumptions or provide guidance for a specific recovery method.
Environmental factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While	A series of specialised environmental studies are in the process of being commissioned to establish a balance between compliance of the eventual chosen mining method to environmental regulations against optimal and practical extraction that will achieve the least environmental impact. The current geological modelling supporting this estimate does not incorporate any assumptions or provide guidance to achieve the least environmental impact.

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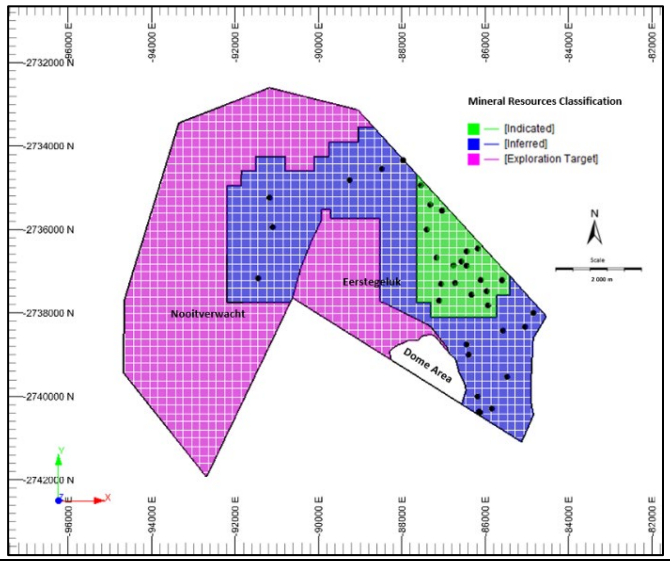
	at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.	A density of 3.93 t/m^3 for the UG2 and 3.28 t/m^3 for the MR was used in the tonnage estimation. The density was determined empirically using the Archimedes method on UG2 reef and MR intersection samples from a population from 45 and 81 diamond drill core samples respectively from 14 SPD drillholes. The determination of density is an ongoing exercise conducted by the field exploration team to expand the database for use to support tonnage estimates.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	The density was determined empirically using the Archimedes method on UG2 reef and MR intersection samples.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	Not applicable
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.	The Mineral Resource categories were determined based on the QAQC, slope of regression (SOR), kriging efficiency (KE) and knowledge of the continuity of the UG2 reef horizon. 

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		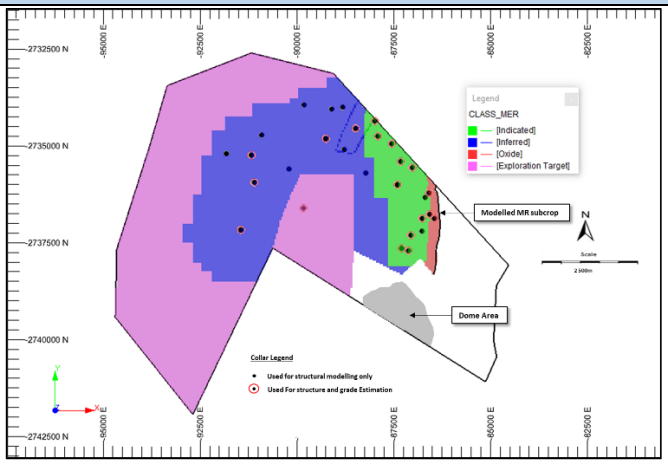 The Indicated Mineral Resources are based on a SOR greater than 0.6, a KE greater than 0.3, a search volume less than 2.5 as well as application of local knowledge of areas with high confidence in UG2 reef continuity. The Inferred Mineral Resources are based on a SOR of greater than 0.3, extrapolation based on half the distance of the range of the 4E grade variogram with termination onto the major structural discontinuities. The footprint of the Exploration Target Range is extrapolated from the boundary of Inferred Mineral Resources to the project perimeter fence.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	Geological losses have been applied to the resource to account for the effects of faults, dykes, and potholes. This was estimated by considering the successful drillhole intersections, identified major faults and dykes from the TMF geophysics and additional minor losses. The project area was divided into larger blocks representing various degrees of geological losses. The geological losses for the UG2 range from 16% to 40% for the Exploration Target area with the Eerstegeluk Dome area completely excluded at this stage of reporting. For the MR the geological losses range from 18% to 40% for the Exploration Target area and the top 40m (vertically) at the subcrop for the MR is also excluded due to weathering and oxidation.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The CP is of the opinion that the Mineral Resource classification criteria and associated results are a true reflection of the Bengwenyama orebody and demonstrate the current levels of confidence as informed by drill data.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	The Mineral Resources estimate, as well as processes associated with estimation work as contained in this press release has been reviewed by an independent third party, Mr. Garth Mitchell, of ExplorMine Consultants (Pty) Ltd. Mr. Mitchell confirms validity and reasonableness of estimate and confirms that due care and diligence was applied in the compilation.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.	The QQ plot results (R^2=0.93 for the UG2 and R^2=0.81 for the MR) suggest the SPD data is highly comparable to the Nkwe historic drill data and that the two datasets can be consolidated into a single database without any issues. The consolidation enabled back-calculation of individual Pt, Pd, Rh and Au grades from the single analytical 4E grade in the Nkwe drillholes basing on prill splits established from the complete empirical SPD analytical dataset as well at determining individual grades for Os, Ir and Ru from regression relationships. This has enabled reporting to 7E grade. The UG2 Exploration Target is based on the estimated kriged value of the drillhole database with a 20% range applied to it.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	The CP is of the opinion that geological modelling underlying the estimate contained in this press release is a true reflection of the Bengwenyama orebody and considers the grade and tonnage estimates robust.

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	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	Not applicable

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