

03 September 2025

ASX RELEASE

New gold project acquisition in the world-class Laverton gold district of Western Australia.

Highlights

- New Mt McKenna Project situated in prime geological setting - greenstones traversed by major faults and intrusives conducive to hosting multi-million-ounce deposits in the Yilgarn Craton.
- Recent gold rock chip samples include 248g/t, 21g/t and 5g/t in the vicinity of gold nuggets finds.
- Project is proximate to major mines, deposits, processing plants and development infrastructure near Laverton.

Platina Resources Limited (ASX: PGM; “Platina”) is acquiring a 100% interest in the Mt McKenna Gold Project located within Western Australia’s Eastern Goldfields.

The project is located 13km east of the township of Laverton in close proximity to Genesis Minerals Laverton Project (resources 3.9Mozs¹) and 20km north-east of the Granny Smith Mine (resources 3.9Mozs¹).

Platina Managing Director, Mr Corey Nolan, said the combination of prospective geology, encouraging early-stage exploration results and limited historical exploration highlight Mt McKenna’s significant untested potential.

“Mt McKenna presents a near drill ready project opportunity with significant exploration upside, which aligns closely with our corporate objective of drilling to generate shareholder value,” Mr Nolan said.

“Historical shallow RAB drilling intercepts include 16m @ 1.05g/t Au (incl. 4m @ 3.41g/t from 32m) and 15m @ 0.87g/t Au. More recent gold rock chip sampling of laterites and nearby gold nugget finds potentially indicate that the geology is more prospective to the east of the historical drilling along more than 20km of strike along the greenstone belt traversed by the Granite Well fault structure and intrusives.

“Recent regional success stories like Magnetic Resources Ltd (ASX: MAU) with a gold resource of 2.3 Mozs¹ located 27km west of Mt McKenna demonstrates that the district is still not fully matured and there is potential for further large discoveries. This is further reinforced by Genesis Minerals Limited’s (ASX: GEN) recent \$250 million acquisition of the Laverton Project immediately west of Mt McKenna,” he said.

¹ Refer to Appendix 1 – references to JORC Resources

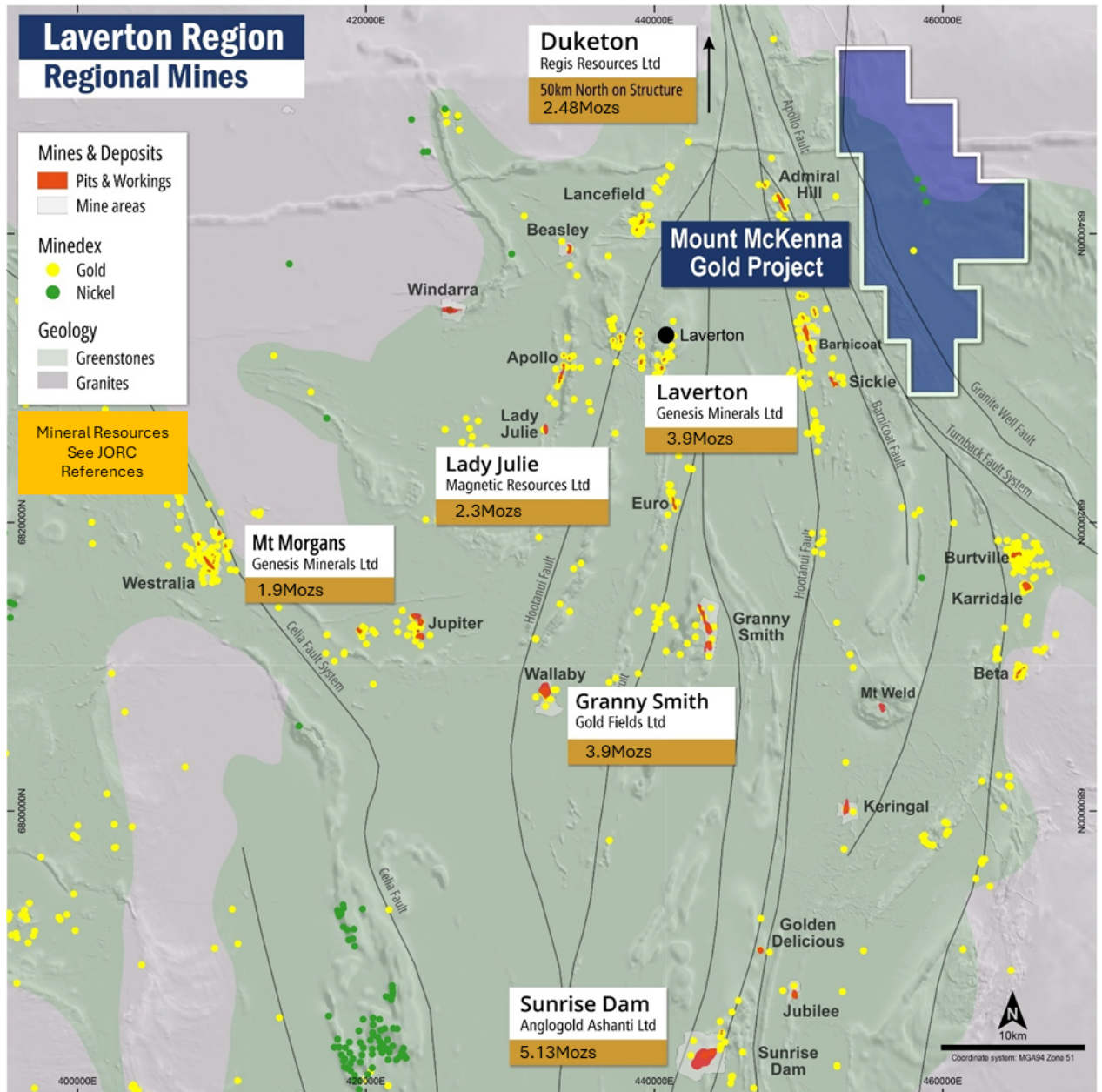


Figure 1. Mt McKenna tenement location near Laverton and major projects including Granny Smith, Wallaby, Lady Julie, Barnicoat and Sunrise Dam. See JORC References for full resource details

A comprehensive exploration campaign is planned for Mt McKenna, including soil and rock chip sampling, gravity survey and drilling to commence immediately after the completion of a cultural heritage survey. Due to the project's close proximity to Laverton, mobilising for exploration activities will be very streamlined and cost-effective.

Mt McKenna's geological prospectivity is highlighted by:

- A contact zone between a belt of greenstones and a syenitic intrusion, which is traversed by large mantle tapping regional faults (Apollo and Granite Well) which provides potential conduits for gold mineralisation to come to the surface; and



- High-grade gold rock chips and gold nuggets found in proximity to these regional faults, structures and intrusions.
- Additionally, there is potential for nickel mineralisation over the Diorite Hill layered mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex in the south-east of the tenement.

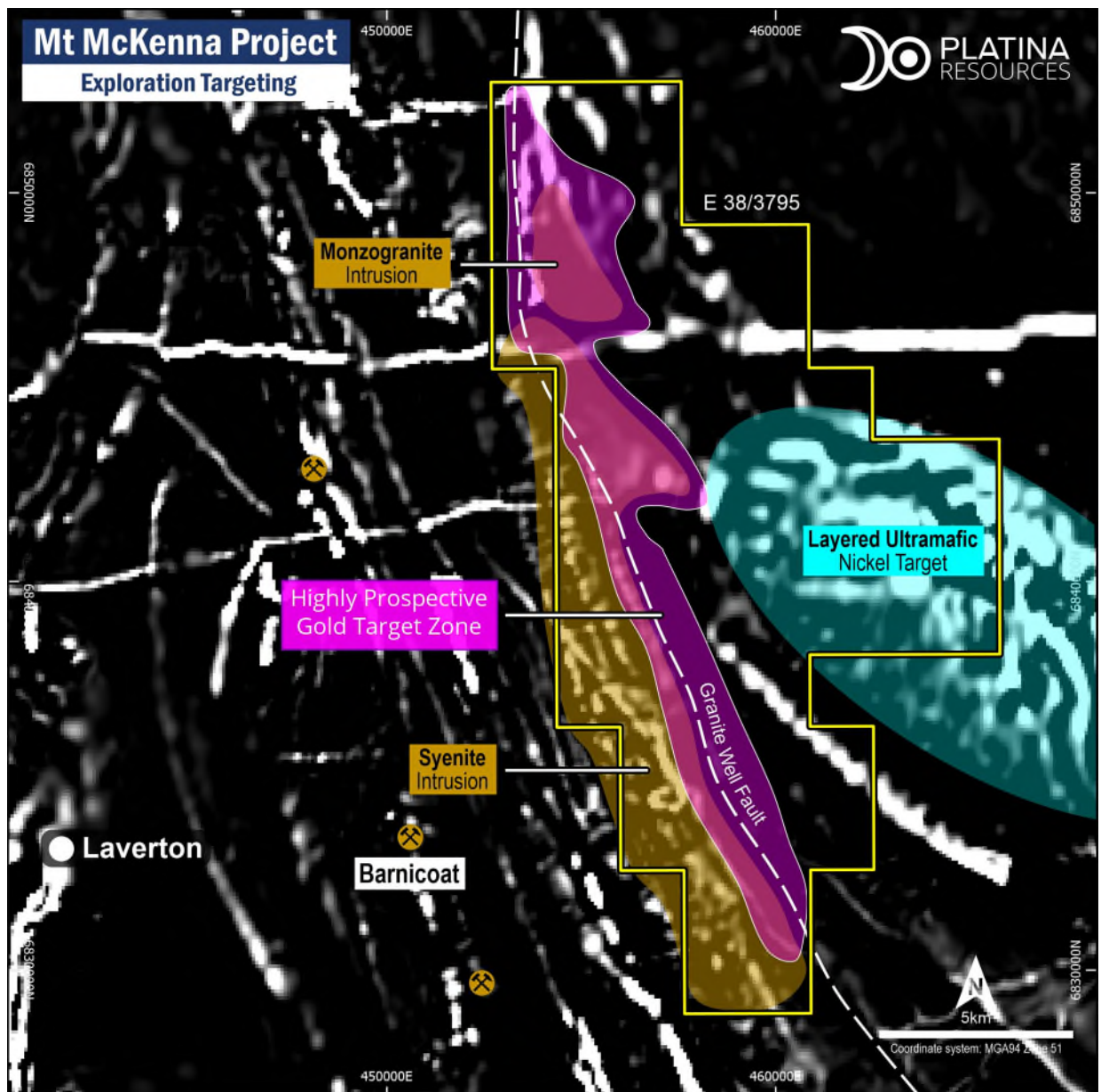


Figure 2. Map showing the layered ultramafic intrusion, syenite intrusion and potentially another felsic intrusion classified as a monzogranite in GSWA's 1:500k geology map. Map underlain by GSWA's - Total Magnetic Intensity (80m) 1VD of WA v1, 2020. The edges of the syenite and monzogranites in proximity of the Granite Well fault is interpreted to be extremely prospective for gold exploration.



Platina is acquiring all the shares in Jasper Exploration Pty Ltd, which owns a 100% interest of Mt McKenna, for \$320,000 cash (repayment of the purchase of exploration data, and other costs associated with the transaction), the issue of 20 million ordinary shares in Platina (Shares) and a 1.5% Net Smelter Royalty (Platina can buy-back 50% of the royalty at market value). An additional \$25,000 cash and 1.75m Shares will be issued in consideration for finders and corporate advisory services in relation to the acquisition. All Shares will be issued pursuant to Platina's existing placement capacity under Listing Rule 7.1. Completion will take place during the next five business days.

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

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DISCLAIMER

Statements regarding Platina Resources' plans with respect to its mineral properties are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that Platina Resources' plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed as currently expected. There can also be no assurance that Platina Resources will be able to confirm the presence of additional mineral deposits, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of Platina Resources' mineral properties.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

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

ABOUT PLATINA RESOURCES LIMITED (ASX: PGM)

Platina is an Australian-based company focused on advancing early-stage metals projects through exploration, feasibility, and permitting towards development. Shareholder value is created by monetising the projects through either sale, joint venture or development.

Platina controls a 100% interest in a portfolio of gold projects in the Yilgarn Craton and Ashburton Basin in Western Australia. For more information please see: www.platinaresources.com.au



Appendix 1 - References to JORC Mineral Resources

Project / Owner / Source	Category	kt	g/t Au	Kozs
Magnetic Resources Ltd	Indicated	29,130	1.83	1,715
Lady Julie Gold Project	Inferred	11,590	1.62	624
23 June 2025	Total	40,720	1.77	2,318
Genesis Minerals Limited	Measured	390	1.7	21
Laverton Gold Project*	Indicated	48,000	1.5	2,300
10 June 2025	Inferred	26,000	2.1	1,600
	Total	73,000	1.7	3,900
Goldfields	Measured	2,231	5.6	400
Granny Smith Project	Indicated	13,190	4.7	2,010
Annual Report 2024	Inferred	8,140	5.6	1475
	Total	23,561	5.13	3,889
Anglo Ashanti	Measured	32,290	1.75	1,760
Sunrise Dam	Indicated	25,790	1.87	1,550
31 Dec 2024	Inferred	27,660	2.04	1,820
Annual Report 2024	Total	85,740	1.90	5,130
Regis Resources Ltd	Measured	14,000	0.8	360
Duketon Gold Project	Indicated	32,000	1.4	1,430
31 Dec 2024	Inferred	14,000	1.5	680
	Total	59,000	1.3	2,480
Genesis Minerals	Indicated	24,000	1.7	1,300
Westralia & Jupiter Resources#	Inferred	14,500	1.4	630
30 June 2025	Total	37,500	1.7	1,920

- Genesis Minerals Laverton project acquired from Focus Minerals
- # Mt Morgans includes Westralia and Jupiter Resources

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Mt McKenna Project Overview

Location

Mt McKenna is located approximately 13km east-northeast of the town of Laverton in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia (*Figure 3*). The tenements are within the Laverton Downs and Mt Weld Pastoral Leases.

Access from Laverton is via the unsealed White Cliffs Road and sealed Great Central Road. Station tracks provide 4WD access through the project area providing all year-round access for exploration.

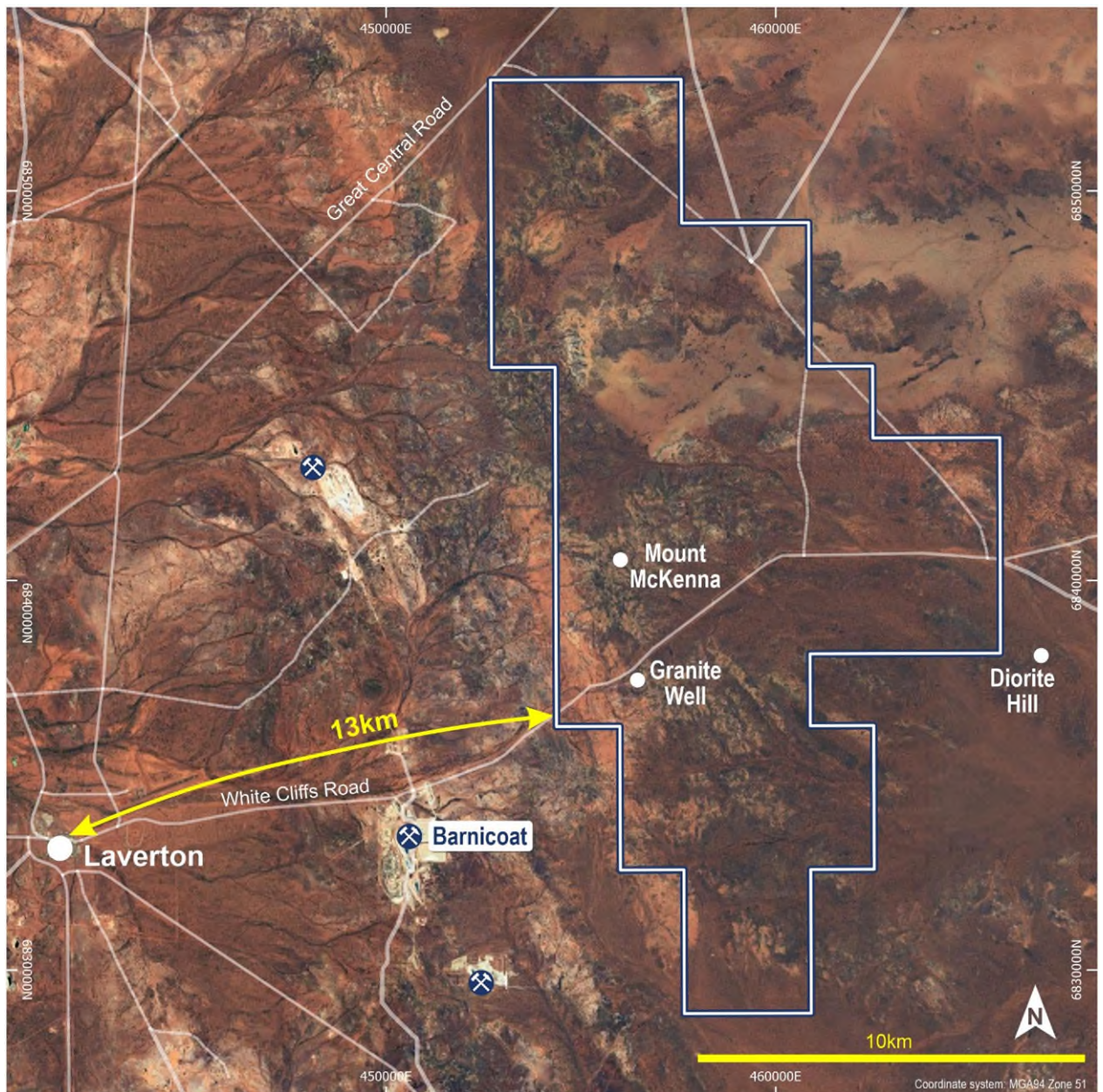


Figure 3. Mt McKenna tenement location and access from the town of Laverton.



Native Title Cultural Heritage Status

Mt McKenna is situated within with the Nyalpa Pirniku (WCD2023/002) native title area. Cultural heritage surveys will need to be completed prior to any exploration activities on site. A Native Title Agreement has been signed and executed with Nyalpa Pirniku.

Exploration Synopsis

Mt McKenna has had limited exploration activities including, drilling and surface sampling by several companies since 1990. Most of the activities include RAB drilling and Auger sampling by CRA Exploration Pty Ltd from 1994 to 1996, soil sampling by Placer (Granny Smith) Pty Ltd in 1999 and more than 260 soil samples by Baxter Geological Services. (Figures 4-8).

There are 713 drill holes drilled on the tenement out of which 99% of the holes are less than 95m in depth and 90% of the holes are less than 60m in depth. This demonstrates that the structures like the Granite Well fault have not been tested sufficiently. The majority of the syenite-mafic contact has not been drill tested which highlights that significant exploration targets remain to be identified.

Shallow historical RAB/AC drilling was conducted over the Granite Well fault and regional lithological contact zone along with drilling over the layered mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex. (Figure 4-7) Below are all intercepts above 1 gram x metre from the historical drilling, including:

- 16m @ 1.05g/t Au from 32m (**incl. 4m @ 3.41g/t from 32m**) (95GWR352)
- 15m @ 0.87g/t Au from 24m (**incl. 4m @ 2.48g/t from 32m**) (94GWR109)
- 8m @ 1.10g/t Au from 15m (**incl. 1m @ 7.33g/t from 16m**) (LEAC0031)
- 8m @ 0.75g/t Au from 12m (94GWR303)
- 4m @ 0.48 g/t Au from 32m (95GWR328)
- 12m @ 0.16 g/t Au from 0m (95GWR351)
- 4m @ 0.41 g/t Au from 36m (94GWR229)
- 12m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 20m (94GWR183)
- 4m @ 0.33 g/t Au from 48m (DHRB163)
- 4m @ 0.31 g/t Au from 36m (94GWR036)
- 4m @ 0.3g/t Au from 4m (94GWR217)

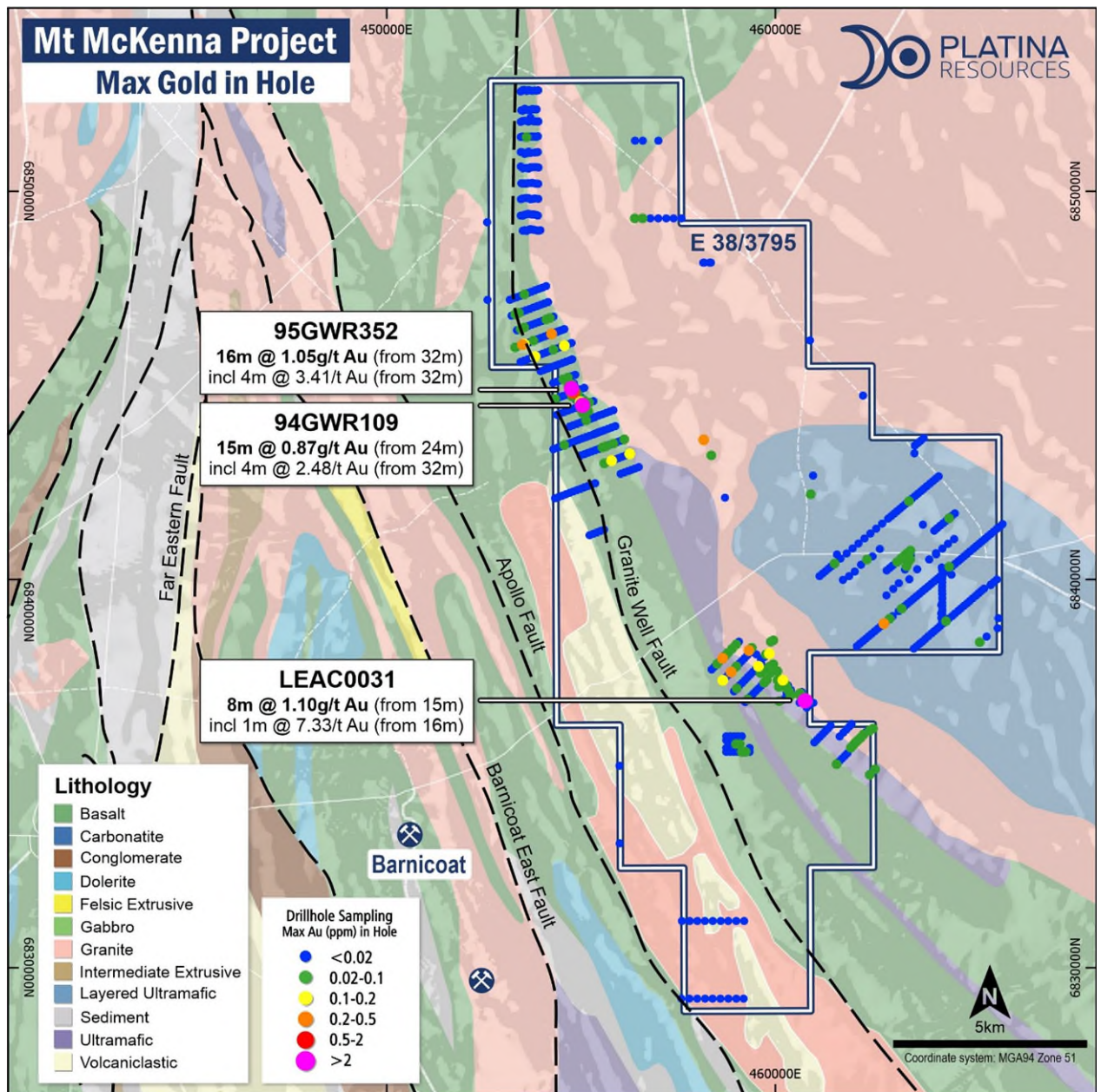


Figure 4. Map showing max Au in hole from all historical data compiled, underlain by interpreted geology and GSWA's - Total Magnetic Intensity (80m) 1VD of WA v1, 2020.

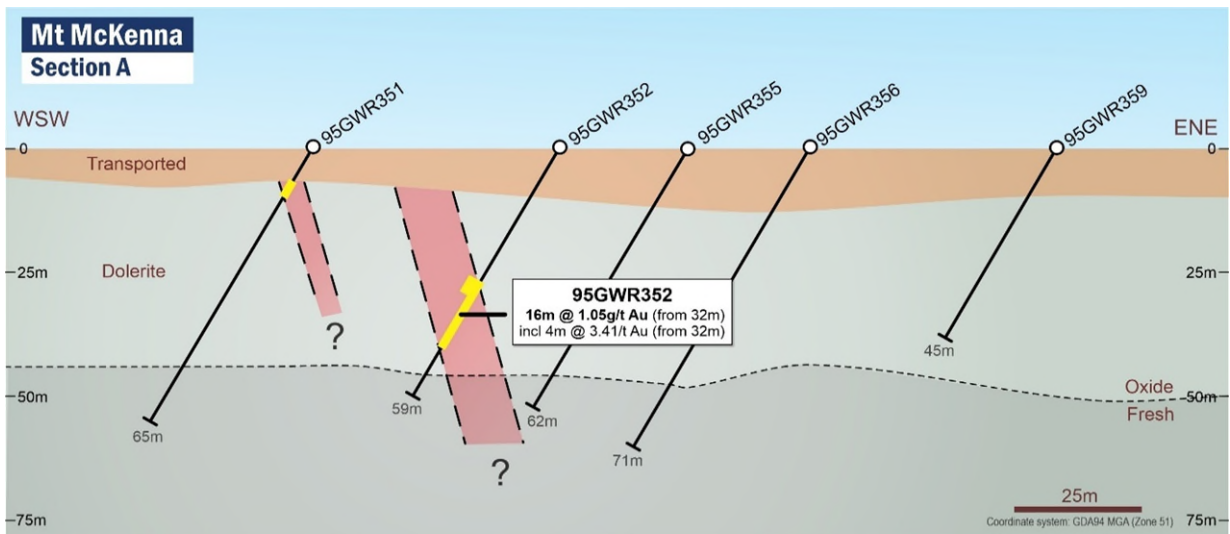


Figure 5. Section with RAB hole 95GWR352 gold intersection with interpreted geology.

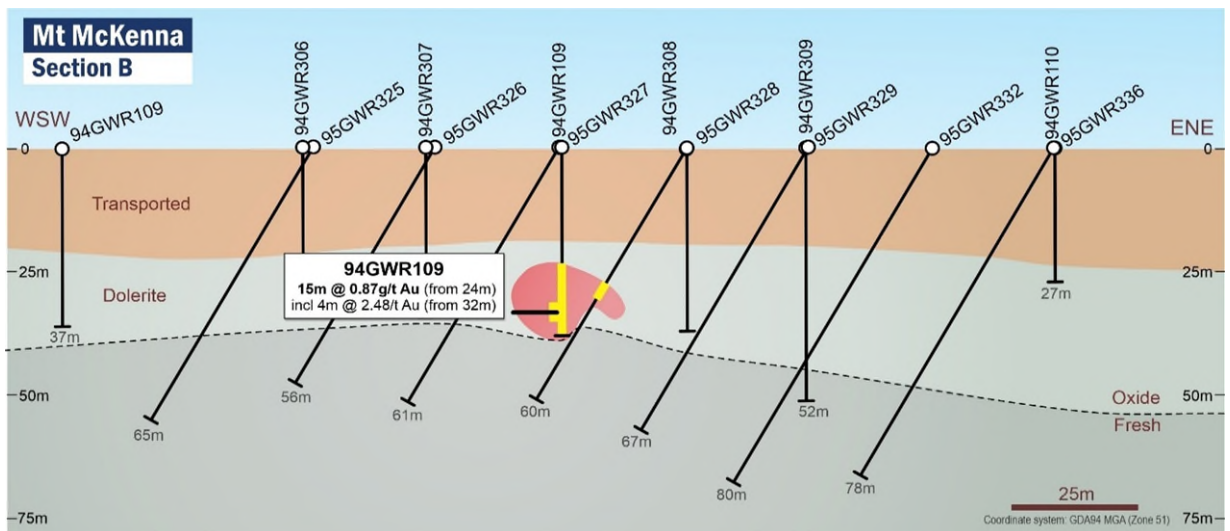


Figure 6. Section with RAB hole 94GWR109 gold intersection with interpreted geology.

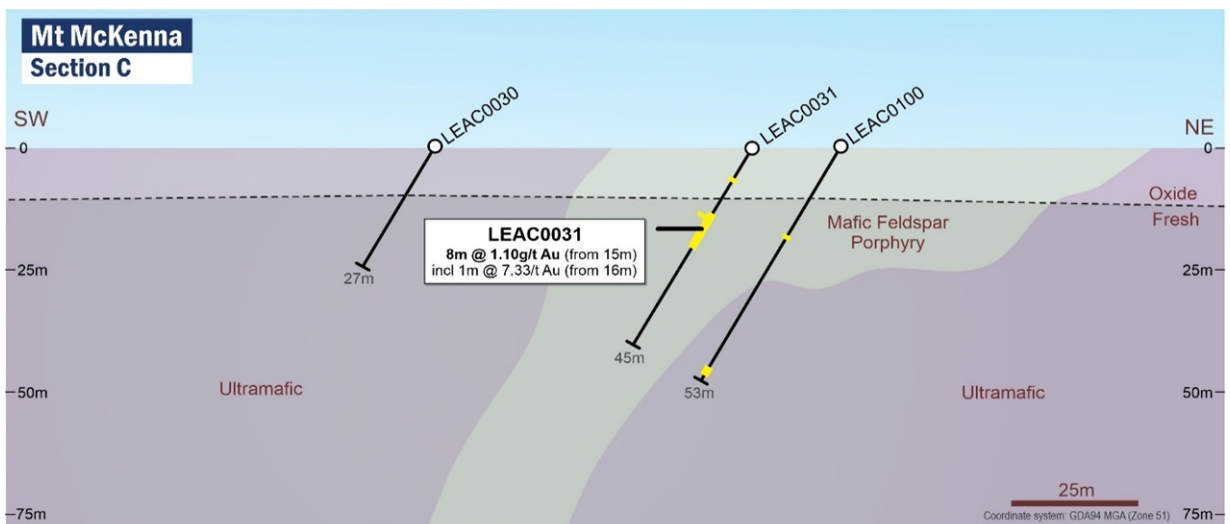


Figure 7. Section with RAB hole LEAC0031 gold intersection with interpreted geology.

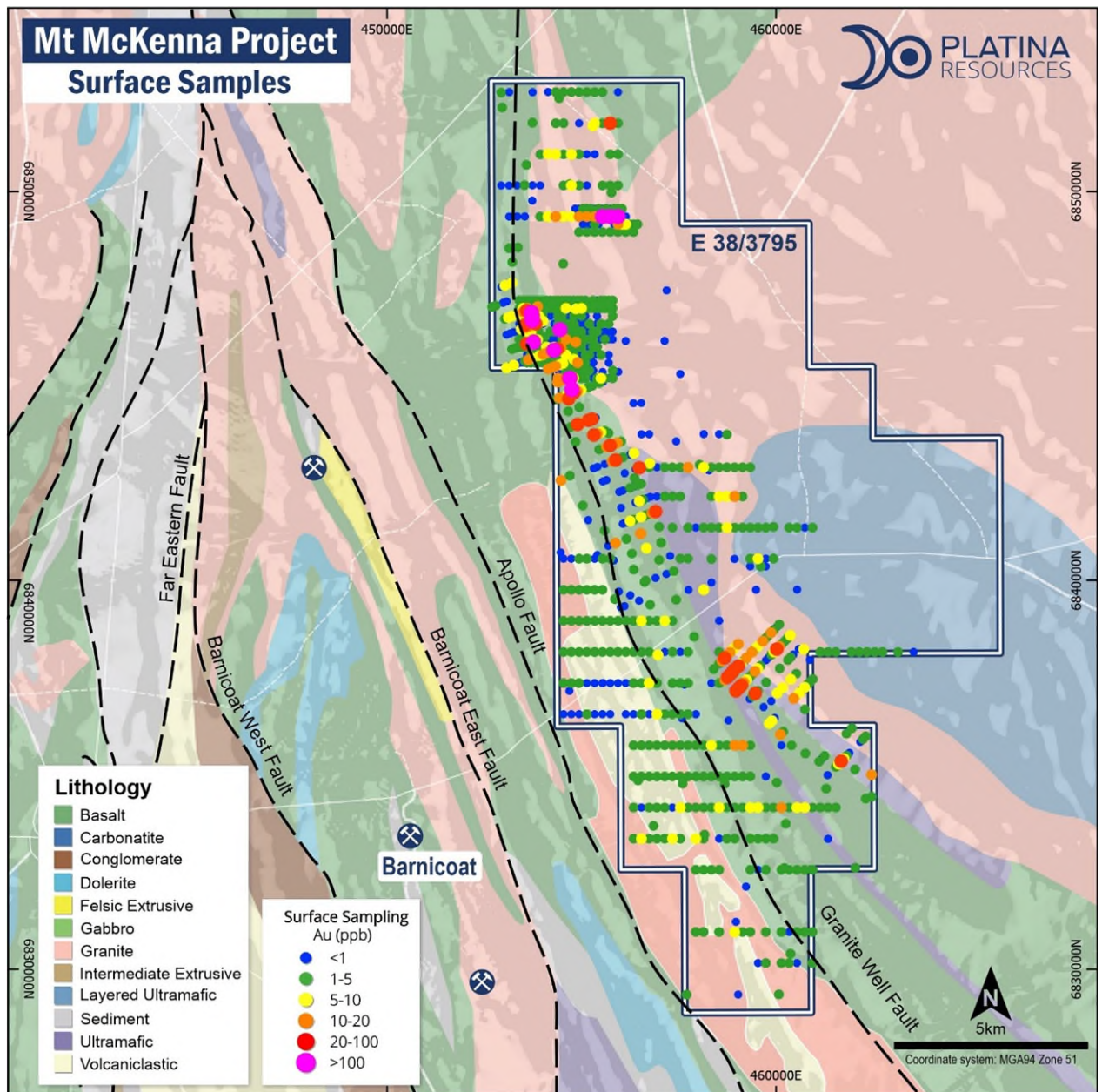


Figure 8. Map showing all historical surface samples data compiled, underlain by interpreted geology and GSWA's - Total Magnetic Intensity (80m) 1VD of WA v1, 2020.

Exploration history

Mt McKenna can be mainly divided into two prospect areas which have had limited exploration, including:

Granite Well

- Modern exploration activities within the project area commenced in the 1990s with CRA Exploration (1993-1996) completing broad spaced regional geochemical sampling, grid-based auger-soil sampling and RAB drilling. This was followed by Aruma Resources Limited (1998- 2000) who completed localised RAB drilling. Placer Pty Ltd (1999-2002) completed grid-based geochemical sampling with limited follow-up.



Diorite Hill

- Modern mineral exploration within the project area commenced in the late 1990s with grid-based surface geochemistry by Placer Pty Ltd (1999-2002) but this only covers the southeastern parts of the project area. Aberfoyle (1990) completed several RAB traverses across the Diorite Hill layered mafic intrusion in the early 90s which was followed by Coronet Metals (2003), A1 Minerals (2005) and Crescent Gold (2007) with additional RAB traverses across the intrusion.

Modern Exploration Activities

The previous owners of Mt McKenna have completed various rock chip (see Table 4) and prospecting programs using metal detectors. A large number of gold nuggets have been recovered from across the tenement area (see Figure 9).



Figure 9. Collection of some nuggets found on the tenement in proximity of the Lithological contacts and the Granite Well fault.



Geology

Regional Geology

The project area is located in the Eastern Yilgarn region of the Western Australian goldfields. Basement rock types are folded and faulted volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Archean age.

The Laverton region is located in the central part of the Eastern Yilgarn Craton (EYC) or the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane (EGST) of Western Australia. The region is situated within the Kurnalpi and Burtville Terranes, which have been further subdivided into the Murrin, Laverton, Edjudina, Linden, Duketon, and Merolia Domains. The tenement is located in the in the Central Laverton reporting group within the Kurnalpi and Burtville Terranes, and the Laverton, Edjudina, Linden, and Duketon Domains.

The Laverton area is dominated structurally by two granite-gneiss domes: the Mt Margaret Dome in the northwest and the Kirgella Dome in the southeast. Major north- to northwest-striking faults flank the two domes. The north to northwest trend is the dominant structural fabric throughout the area evidenced by a series of faults and stratigraphic packages (predominantly elongated granite domes enveloped by supracrustal greenstone basins), as defined by the numerous terranes and domains. Oblique to the main shear sense is less continuous north- to northeast-striking sigmoidal shears with a predominant sinistral shear sense. This zone, exhibiting the two distinct shear orientations, has been termed the Laverton Tectonic Zone (LTZ).

The LTZ has been imaged as a major crustal-penetrating shear extending to the Moho. In the west the LTZ is marked by the north- to northwest-striking Celia Fault, which dips to the east and comprises a basal shearing plane. A series of steeper faults terminate at depth into this fault, namely, the north- to northeast-striking Childe Harold Fault and the Far Eastern Fault. The kinematic model for the region has been described as a restraining step-over within a sinistral strike-slip system.

The two major shear zone orientations in the Laverton region developed early in the tectonic evolution, and along with the underlying granitic domes, resulted in a favourable architecture for late-stage orogenic gold mineralization.

The stratigraphy of the Laverton region is generally defined by a ~2800 Ma mafic-ultramafic succession overlain by a ~2715 Ma intermediate volcanic succession. More specifically, the early units predominantly consist of tholeiitic basalts and associated dolerite sills and komatiites. Finely bedded magnetite-chert-mudstone banded iron formations are interlayered with basaltic flows. After a ~35 Ma period of nondeposition, the area was overlain by siliciclastic basin successions e.g. Granny Smith Basin and the Wallaby Conglomerate. The units were then intruded by temporally and chemically distinct suites of felsic to mafic intrusive rocks.

Project Geology

Geology of the Mt McKenna project area is dominated by a north-northwest striking Archean greenstone sequence of basaltic and ultramafic rocks with a foliated granite/syenite marking the western margin of the sequence. The basalt and ultramafic lithologies have been intruded by the Diorite Hill layered mafic intrusion.



The generalised geology of the tenement consist of cycles of ultramafic to mafic volcanics which are cut by banded iron formation and chert, and overlain by a volcano sedimentary association of lavas, pyroclastics and conglomerates. The greenstones have been intruded by dunite to peridotitic sills, dolerite-gabbro dykes and a syenitic stock. Granitoids which contain zones of migmatite occur along the eastern side of the tenement area.

Several unusual geological entities occur in the Granite Well area including Diorite Hill (a layered ultramafic complex), the Granite Well syenitic stock and a conglomerate filled rift. An interpreted major shear zone which hosts the central syenite stock and appears to be developed along the contact of, and juxtaposes, two separate sequences run in a WNW direction from Bandya through to the Stella Range. To the east of the shear are predominantly ultramafic to mafic volcanics, while west of the shear is a tuff and andesite dominant sequence. Anomalous regolith samples are associated with this shear zone and the syenite stock.

Limited outcrop of the basement geology occurs across the project area. Generally, outcrop within the tenement area is good containing fresh to deeply weathered rocks. Various degrees of laterite development are evident over the greenstone belt; however, a large proportion of the tenement is dominated by a truncated laterite profile. Present day drainage is restricted to ephemeral creeks. A reasonably well-developed laterite profile exists across the project area which has been variably stripped and sand covered in parts.

The Laverton greenstone belt hosts a number of unusual intrusions. The extensive Diorite Hill layered intrusive complex (12 × 8 km) east of Laverton is typically noritic in composition. It is exposed at a few localities but is commonly covered by regolith. Foliated porphyritic syenite near Mount McKenna, also east of Laverton, is the largest syenitic intrusive of the Eastern Goldfields Granite–Greenstone Terrane (13 × 2 km) and contains a moderately easterly dipping foliation.

Exploration strategy

Platina plans to carry out an aggressive exploration program initially focused on a thorough compilation and detailed reinterpretation of all the historical data including, re-processing of all the historical geophysical work. A regional seismic line passes through the project from central east to central west and seismic consultants will be engaged to re-evaluate and re-process the basin architecture and interpret the gold fluid carrying high frequency structures.

The application of a modern exploration methodology will be very important as Mt McKenna has not had any modern exploration techniques applied (gravity surveys). Platina will commission a ground gravity survey as soon as practically possible on the northern section of Mt McKenna.

Current knowledge highlights multiple areas to be interpreted as differentiation of the syenites and demagnetisation of potential intrusives along the Granite Well fault. There are several zones of high gold values of surface samples overlapping with the edges of the syenite and other felsic intrusions which will be treated as priority targets (Figure 2). These areas will be subject to investigation as soon as possible with mapping, surface sampling and aircore drilling. Deeper reverse circulation holes will also be planned around historical RAB drilling with good intercepts as well as areas where high grade rock-chips were returned.



Table 1. Historical drilling on E38/3795 tenement.

Drill Type	Company/Year	1990	1992	1994	1995	1997	1999	2003	2005	2006	2007	2011	2016
AC	Coronet							1					
	Crescent Gold										26		
	Voyager Gold					5							
DD	Aberfoyle		6										
	Coronet							2					
RAB							14						
	A1Minerals								21				
	Aberfoyle	46											
	Aruma											57	
	Coronet							107					
	CRA			262	46								
	Image Resources							4					
RC	Northern Drilling												3
VAC	Image Resources									99			
	Placer						18						
Grand Total Holes	717	46	6	262	46	5	32	114	21	99	26	57	3
Grand Total Metres	26,188	1,990	1,020	8,753	2,802	171	996	5,420	895	470	943	1,954	774



Table 2. Historical surface sampling work carried out by companies and total numbers on E38/3795 tenement.

Surface Sample Type	Company/Year	1994	1998	1999	2014	2016	2017
Auger (883)	CRA	624					
	Placer		235	24			
BLEG (355)	Placer			355			
Bulk (328)	Placer			328			
LAG (328)	Placer			328			
REG_lat (54)	CRA	54					
Rockchip (16)	Baxter					10	6
Soil (260)	Baxter						260
Soil_pXRF (595)	Northern Drilling				595		
Grand Total (2819)		678	235	1035	595	10	266



Table 3. Historical Selected Rock Chip and Soil sample assays above 0.1g/t Au

Project	Company	Point Number	Point Type	Sampled Date	Au g/t	East (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	North (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Comments
Mt McKenna	Baxter	MMS1243	Soil	12/16/2017	0.34	454700	6845200	Soil Grid
Mt McKenna	Baxter	MMK1004	Rock	09/01/2016	248.26	453716	6846887	Ironstone rockchip
Mt McKenna	Baxter	MMK1002	Rock	09/01/2016	21.97	454445	6846450	Ironstone rockchip
Mt McKenna	Baxter	MMK1003	Rock	09/01/2016	5.95	453715	6846887	Ironstone rockchip
Mt McKenna	Baxter	MMK1005	Rock	09/01/2016	4.48	453725	6846738	Ironstone rockchip
Mt McKenna	Baxter	MMK1006	Rock	09/01/2016	0.39	453737	6846729	Ironstone rockchip
Mt McKenna	Baxter	MMK1008	Rock	09/01/2016	0.23	453732	6846737	Ironstone rockchip
Mt McKenna	Baxter	MMK1007	Rock	09/01/2016	0.13	453734	6846685	Ironstone rockchip
Mt McKenna	Baxter	MMK1012	Rock	09/01/2016	0.49	453727	6846819	Rockchips from Laterite Patch
Mt McKenna	CRA	3697682	Auger	01/31/1994	0.60	454290	6845919	
Mt McKenna	CRA	3132806	Soil	01/31/1994	0.14	449209	6847459	REG_lat
Mt McKenna	CRA	3132769	Soil	01/31/1994	0.12	454753	6844908	REG_drain
Mt McKenna	CRA	2750248	Soil	01/31/1994	0.11	453764	6846126	REG_lat
Mt McKenna	Placer	918222	Soil	01/08/1999	0.66	455938	6849358	BLEG
Mt McKenna	Placer	918223	Soil	01/08/1999	0.38	455738	6849358	BLEG
Mt McKenna	Placer	918224	Soil	01/08/1999	0.11	455538	6849358	BLEG



Table 4. Historical Selected Drill Intercepts above 1 gram x metre

Company (year)	Prospect	Hole ID	Drill Type	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Gram x Meter	Intercept	End Depth (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar East (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar North (GDA94/MGA zone 51)	Collar RL (GDA94/MGA zone 51)
CRA (1995)	Granite Well	95GWR352	RAB	32	48	16	1.05	16.85	16m @ 1.05g/t Au from 32m	59	-60	249.5	454768	6844922	450
									incl. 4m @ 3.41g/t from 32m						
CRA (1994)	Granite Well	94GWR109	RAB	24	39	15	0.87	13.01	15m @ 0.87g/t Au from 24m	39	-90	360.0	455039	6844484	450
									incl. 4m @ 2.48g/t from 32m						
Aruma (2011)	Granite Well	LEAC0031	RAB	15	23	8	1.10	8.78	8m @ 1.1g/t Au from 15m	45	-60	245.0	460776	6836876	450
									incl. 1m @ 7.33g/t from 16m						
CRA (1994)	Granite Well	94GWR303	RAB	12	20	8	0.75	5.96	8m @ 0.75g/t Au from 12m	38	-90	360.0	454803	6844826	450
CRA (1995)	Granite Well	95GWR328	RAB	32	36	4	0.48	1.92	4m @ 0.48 g/t Au from 32m	60	-60	249.5	455060	6844498	450
CRA (1995)	Granite Well	95GWR351	RAB	0	12	12	0.16	1.88	12m @ 0.16 g/t Au from 0m	65	-60	249.5	454721	6844905	450
CRA (1994)	Granite Well	94GWR229	RAB	36	40	4	0.41	1.64	4m @ 0.41 g/t Au from 36m	44	-90	360.0	458863	6837613	450
CRA (1994)	Granite Well	94GWR183	RAB	20	32	12	0.13	1.52	12m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 20m	42	-90	360.0	455787	6843058	450
Coronet (2003)	Diorite Hill	DHRB163	RAB	48	52	4	0.33	1.32	4m @ 0.33 g/t Au from 48m	60	-60	50.0	462779	6838850	450
CRA (1994)	Granite Well	94GWR036	RAB	36	40	4	0.31	1.24	4m @ 0.31 g/t Au from 36m	60	-90	360.0	453493	6846045	450
CRA (1994)	Granite Well	94GWR217	RAB	4	8	4	0.30	1.20	4m @ 0.3g/t Au from 4m	31	-90	360.0	458644	6837966	450

Note: significant Intercepts are calculated as minimum 1m @ 0.1g/t and maximum internal unmineralised or low tenor mineralised intervals of 5m and greater than 1 gram x meter. The intercepts above are selected to highlight the main zones and certain prospect areas. Results reported are only down hole lengths and uncertain if they are true widths.



JORC Code Table

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sounds, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	<u>Mt McKenna</u> Aberfoyle Resources Ltd – 1991-92 WAMEX Report – A33246, A35364 Bottom of hole and near surface lateritic samples were collected from drillholes DHRBO44 to 83 and bottom of hole samples only from drillholes DHRBO84 to 119. The samples were analysed by Genalysis Laboratory Services for Au, Pt, Pd using 50-gram fire assay (lead collection) with ICP-MS finish, and for Ni, Cu and Cr using a "total" multi acid (HF/HNO₃/HClO₄/HCL) digestion with AAS finish. Detection limits for Au, Pt and Pd were 1 ppb and ppm for Ni, Cu and Cr. No Cr analyses were done on the surface lateritic samples. Reverse circulation pre-collar samples were all riffle split and submitted as 5m composite assay samples. Selected intervals of diamond core were assayed by submitting either half core or core grind samples. All samples were analysed by Genalysis Laboratory Services for Au, Pt and Pd using 50-gram fire assay – lead collection with ICP-MS finish (1ppb detection limits) and Cr, Ni, Cu analysis by "total" digest atomic absorption (ppm detection limits). CRA Exploration Pty Ltd – 1994-96 WAMEX Report – A41389, A45588, A48250 Auger samples were collected at 400m x 50m intervals and composited in pairs for assaying. Average sample depth was 1.2m. Samples were collected using a Landcruiser mounted Edson rig. All samples were dispatched to Amdel Laboratories for geochemical analysis. All RAB samples analysed by Australian Laboratory Services for Au using 50-gram Fire Assay/AAS. Bottom of hole RAB samples assayed by Australian Laboratory Services for Pt and Pd using 50-gram Fire Assay/AAS and Ag, Al, As, B, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, Ti, V, W, Zn, Zr and S by Total Acid (HF) Digest/ ICP-OES. Voyager Gold NL – 1998 WAMEX Report – A53462 Aircore samples analysed for Au at ppb level, and Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Mo, Ag, and Pb to ppm level by Genalysis Laboratory Services in Perth (Method B/ETA for gold, B/AAS for other Elements). Placer Pty Ltd – 1999-2000 WAMEX Report – A58221, A58222, A61524



		Auger, Lag and BLEG samples sent to ALS Perth to be assayed for low level gold by aqua regia digest and ICP multielement analysis (Cu, Pb, Zn, Mn, As, Bi, Fe, Sb, Mo, Co). RAB drilling samples were assayed at ALS Perth by method PM205 for low level Au and As. Vacuum drilling samples were assayed for low level gold, arsenic, iron and antimony by Amdel Perth. Coronet Resources Ltd – 2004 WAMEX Report - A68301 RAB and aircore samples were submitted to Genalysis Laboratories in Perth for Au, Pd and P analysis by lead collection Fire Assay (25g charge) with an ICP-MS finish (method code FA25/MS). Samples for multi-element analysis were taken at the bottom of each hole (P100001-175), and these were submitted to Genalysis Laboratories in Perth for multi-element analysis as follows: Au, Pd, Pt: Aqua Regia/ICP-MS (method code B/MS) As, Sb, Se, W: 4-acid digest/ICP-MS (method code AT/MS) Cr, Cu, Ni, S, Sc, Ti, V: 4-acid digest/ICP-OES (method code AT/OES). Diamond drilling samples were submitted to Genalysis Laboratories in Perth for Au, Pd and Pt analysis by lead collection Fire Assay (25g charge) with an ICP-MS finish (method code FA25/MS). The mud rotary pre-collars were not sampled. Selected pulps from the 1m half-core samples, were resubmitted to Genalysis Laboratories in Perth for multi-element analysis as follows: As, Sb, Se, W - 4-acid digest/ICP-MS (method code AT/MS) Cr, Cu, Ni, S, Sc, Ti, V — 4-acid digest/ICP-OES (method code AT/OES). Image Resources NL – 2004-06 WAMEX Report – A68927, A72981 All RAB samples were assayed for ppb-level Au, including those of regolith material. Samples representing weathered bedrock were selectively assayed for Cu, Ni, Pt and Pd. All vacuum drilling samples were assayed for ppb-level gold, with selective follow-up assays for Cu, Ni, Pt and Pd where a potential for base metals was inferred. A1 Minerals Ltd - 2005 WAMEX Report – A71925 Leonora Laverton Assay Labs, Kalgoorlie completed the analyses of RAB samples using a dual digest of an aqua regia digest for gold with an analysis by ICP_MS, plus a 4-acid digest for copper, nickel with an analysis by ICP_OES. Crescent Gold Ltd – 2008 WAMEX Report – A78300, A78828 The aircore samples, each weighing approximately 3 to 4 kilograms, were assayed for low level gold at SGS Ltd.'s Welshpool facility by method FAL505, which consists of two consecutive pyrometallurgical separations. The first step involves the fusion of up to 50 grams of sample with
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		suitable fluxing agents. Any gold, platinum and palladium present in the sample is extracted into a lead button. The lead is removed by cupellation, which results in the isolation of the gold and precious metals in a prill. The prill is digested with an aqua regia mixture and the solution is analysed by graphite furnace atomic absorption spectroscopy. If the holes drilled passed through the transported zone, a second split of the end of hole sample was submitted to Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd's Maddington facility for analysis for As, Mo, Sb, Sc, Th, and W by method AT/MS which is described as a multi-acid digest including hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrofluoric acids in Teflon tubes which is then analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry, and Cr by method AT/OES, described as a multi-acid digest including hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrofluoric acids in Teflon tubes which is then analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry. Aruma Exploration Pty Ltd – 2011 WAMEX Report – A94437 RAB samples were submitted to SGS laboratory and assayed for Au, Cu and Ni by Fire assay (code – FAA303) and ICP (code – ICP40Q). All 1m samples were selected for analyses. Victory Mines Ltd – 2012 WAMEX Report – A94337 No information available and not material to the reporting of historical information in this report. White Cliff Minerals Ltd – 2014-16 WAMEX Report – A104548, A109834 (drilled by White Cliff for Northern Drilling) Soil samples (unsieved) taken from 5cm below surface were assayed by White Cliff Minerals Ltd using a Portable XRF (Olympus/InnovX - Delta Dynamic XRF - Soils Mode) through zip lock plastic bag. The RC holes were sampled as 4m composites to the end of hole and submitted for assay at Bureau Veritas in Perth. The following analysis was carried out on the 4m composite samples: PROO1 Samples Sorted & Dried PR103 Secondary Crush PR303 Pulverising FA003 40g FA ICP MS - Au (1ppb) Pt (1ppb) Pd (1ppb) LB200 Laser Ablation preparation of Lithium Borate glass bead LAQO1 Laser Ablation element determination by ICP MS (Ag, As, Bi, Co, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn) Multi-element analysis of 25 elements was carried out on 30 composite samples within fresh Ultramafic. LB200 Laser Ablation preparation of Lithium Borate glass bead LAOO1 Laser Ablation element determination by ICP MS (Ce, Cs, Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Ho, La, Mo, Nb, Nd, Pr, Rb, Sc, Sm, Sr, Ta, Tb, Th, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Zr)
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		A total of 26 one-meter samples from 260-286m in MERCO03 were analysed using LAQO1 Laser Ablation element determination by ICP MS (Ag, As, Bi, Co, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, and Zn) which is the same analysis as the 4m composites but would give better definition of the suspected ore zone. The single meter samples were collected from all 3 holes via a rig mounted cone splitter and stored at the drill site for further analysis if required.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	<u>Mt McKenna</u> Aberfoyle Resources Ltd – 1991-92 WAMEX Report – A33246, A35364 RAB drilling was conducted on this tenement by Prodrill and Thompson Drilling using an Edson 3000 rig and a Mole Pioneer rig respectively. Diamond drilling was conducted by Robinson Drilling of Kalgoorlie using a Longyear 49 combination rig. All drillholes were pre-collared with RC hammer to base of weathered tock and completed by NQ2 diamond core drilling. CRA Exploration Pty Ltd – 1995-96 WAMEX Report – A41389, A45588, A48250 Auger samples were collected using a Landcruiser mounted Edson rig. RAB drilling carried out by Paul Kennedy Drilling involving two stages in each hole; standard RAB drilling to blade refusal then changing to hammer and utilising open hole percussion techniques to extend the hole a nominal 20m through the saprock - bedrock interface. Voyager Gold NL – 1998 WAMEX Report – A53462 Air core holes were drilled within the project area. The drilling contractor was Murchison Exploration of Perth using a Rotomac 50 drill rig mounted on a 6x6 truck. Placer Pty Ltd – 1999-00 WAMEX Report – A58221, A58222, A61524 Auger program was completed by Hazelton Regolith Ltd. RAB drilling conducted by Westside Drilling. Vacuum drilling by Davlyn Contracting. Coronet Resources Ltd – 2004 WAMEX Report - A68301 Diamond drilling was carried out by Sanderson Drilling. RAB and aircore drilling conducted too. Image Resources NL – 2004-06 WAMEX Report – A68927, A72981 Kennedy Drilling of Kalgoorlie carried out RAB drilling. The holes were drilled at 40m spacings to a nominal depth of 50m or to blade refusal.



		Shallow base-of-hardpan vacuum drill sampling by Davlyn Contracting, using a tractor-mounted vacuum drill rig, fitted with a front blade to clear its own access. A1 Minerals Ltd - 2005 WAMEX Report – A71925 Challenge Drilling were engaged for the RAB program, with holes drilled to refusal in most instances. Crescent Gold Ltd – 2008 WAMEX Report – A78300, A78828 Aircore holes were drilled by Peak Drilling using an RC150 rig, or Challenge Drilling using their RA150 rig. Aruma Exploration Pty Ltd – 2011 WAMEX Report – A94437 A RAB drilling campaign was initially commenced using MLM Drilling contractors, but due to their unsatisfactory performance, including poor productivity relating mainly to provision of unsuitable air compressors outside the expected scope of the contract the company was released from any further work. MLM completed 20 holes for 667 metres. After a short break following a rain event another contractor, Arrinooka drilling completed the program. Victory Mines Ltd – 2012 WAMEX Report – A94337 RAB holes drilled. Apart from this no other information is available. White Cliff Minerals Ltd – 2014-16 WAMEX Report – A104548, A109834 RC holes drilled. Apart from this no other information is available.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	<u>Mt McKenna</u> No information available on the drill sample recovery and not material to the reporting of historical information in this report.



Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<u>Mt McKenna</u> Aberfoyle Resources Ltd – 1991-92 WAMEX Report – A33246, A35364 Correct visual logging was difficult, making petrological work a necessity for proper rock type identification. One hundred and eight drill chip samples and four surface samples were sent to Geochemex Australia, Perth for detailed petrological work. Selected core samples were submitted to Martin Gole & Associates for petrological description and comment. CRA Exploration Pty Ltd – 1995-96 WAMEX Report – A41389, A45588, A48250 No information available and not material to the reporting of historical information in this report. Voyager Gold NL – 1998 WAMEX Report – A53462 No information available and not material to the reporting of historical information in this report. Placer Pty Ltd – 1999-00 WAMEX Report – A58221, A58222, A61524 No information available and not material to the reporting of historical information in this report. Coronet Resources Ltd – 2004 WAMEX Report - A68301 No information available and not material to the reporting of historical information in this report. Image Resources NL – 2004-06 WAMEX Report – A68927, A72981 No information available and not material to the reporting of historical information in this report. A1 Minerals Ltd - 2005 WAMEX Report – A71925 All holes were logged, and representative samples of each analysed interval taken and stored in chip trays. Specific end-of-hole samples were also taken for proposed petrological analyses. Crescent Gold Ltd – 2008 WAMEX Report – A78300, A78828 All drill chips have been geologically logged by a field geologist and recorded on paper. Aruma Exploration Pty Ltd – 2011 WAMEX Report – A94437
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		All holes were logged according to the Aruma logging codes. Victory Mines Ltd – 2012 WAMEX Report – A94337 No information available and not material to the reporting of historical information in this report. White Cliff Minerals Ltd – 2014-16 WAMEX Report – A104548, A109834 Magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken at 1m intervals for all the drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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>	<u>Mt McKenna</u> Aberfoyle Resources Ltd – 1991-92 WAMEX Report – A33246, A35364 Reverse circulation pre-collar samples were all riffle split and submitted as 5m composite assay samples. Selected intervals of diamond core were assayed by submitting either half core or core grind samples. CRA Exploration Pty Ltd – 1995-96 WAMEX Report – A41389, A45588, A48250 RAB samples were collected at 1m intervals and laid out in rows of 10. Samples were composited to 4m for Au assay, plus a 1m bottom-of-hole sample which was assayed individually for a multielement suite. Voyager Gold NL – 1998 WAMEX Report – A53462 Cuttings from the aircore holes were laid out in rows of 10 metres and scoop sampled in 10-meter composite intervals. Placer Pty Ltd – 1999-00 WAMEX Report – A58221, A58222, A61524 At each site a 50g -10+20# Lag sample, a 400g -20# soil sample and a 2kg -20# BLEG soil sample was taken. Auger bulk (~3kg) bottom of hole samples of ferruginised residual material (in situ laterite) or ferruginised base of duricrust were taken. For RAB drilling, grab samples were taken as 4m composites with standards inserted at sample numbers ending in 50 and 100. Coronet Resources Ltd – 2004 WAMEX Report - A68301



		RAB and aircore sampling were done on 4m composites, with the last 1, 2, 3 or 4m of each hole taken as 1m samples. Standards were inserted every 50 samples, and duplicate samples were taken of the last sample from each hole. Diamond drilling sampling was done on 1m half-core increments. Image Resources NL – 2004-06 WAMEX Report – A68927, A72981 RAB drill spoils were scoop-sampled in 4m composites. A1 Minerals Ltd - 2005 WAMEX Report – A71925 A maximum of up to five-meter composite samples were taken from the one-meter intervals laid out. Though generally four-meter intervals were taken except for those intervals where geological boundaries based on colour changes dictated that shorter intervals were to be sampled. Crescent Gold Ltd – 2008 WAMEX Report – A78300, A78828 The aircore drill samples generated were composited to create 4m intervals, though the sample intervals were adjusted such that the end of hole sample was retained as a 1m interval. Aruma Exploration Pty Ltd – 2011 WAMEX Report – A94437 Sampling of the holes was by one meter scoop sample from the sample pile (Hene, no sub sampling required). All 1-meter sample intervals were submitted for assay by SGS analytical laboratories. Assays were for Au, Ni and Cu. Victory Mines Ltd – 2012 WAMEX Report – A94337 No information available. White Cliff Minerals Ltd – 2014-16 WAMEX Report – A104548, A109834 Unsieved soil sample taken from 5cm below surface, no screening. The RC holes were sampled as 4m composites to the end of hole and submitted for assay. The single meter samples were collected from all 3 holes via a rig mounted cone splitter and stored at the drill site for further analysis if required.
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Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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>	<u>Mt McKenna</u> Refer to same information as what is covered in “<i>Sampling techniques</i>” part of this table.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• <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>	Most of data and work by subsequent explorers was reviewed by multiple geologists but it is not known if it has been independently verified. The drill database indicates limited twin holes. No adjustment to assay data has occurred. But seems like the RL data has been adjusted to 450 RL and might have to be checked in field.
Location of data points	• <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>	<u>Mt McKenna</u> • Aberfoyle Resources Ltd – 1991-92 WAMEX Report – A33246, A35364 Coordinates were recorded in local grid and AMG grid by unknown survey method. Coordinates have been converted into grid: MGA94 Zone 51S in Platina Resources’ database. • CRA Exploration Pty Ltd – 1995-96 WAMEX Report – A41389, A45588, A48250 Coordinates were recorded in local grid and AMG grid by unknown survey method. Coordinates have been converted into grid: MGA94 Zone 51S in Platina Resources’ database. • Voyager Gold NL – 1998 WAMEX Report – A53462 Coordinates were recorded in AMG grid using an OmniSTAR differential GPS. Coordinates have been converted into grid: MGA94 Zone 51S in Platina Resources’ database. • Placer Pty Ltd – 1999-00



		WAMEX Report – A58221, A58222, A61524 Sites were located and Collars were pegged using a Differential Global Positioning System in AMG grid. Coordinates have been converted into grid: MGA94 Zone 51S in Platina Resources' database. • Coronet Resources Ltd – 2004 WAMEX Report - A68301 Diamond drill holes and RAB holes surveyed using DGPS and GPS respectively in AMG grid. Coordinates have been converted into grid: MGA94 Zone 51S in Platina Resources' database. • Image Resources NL – 2004-06 WAMEX Report – A68927, A72981 Coordinates were recorded in AMG grid and converted into grid: MGA94 Zone 51S in Platina Resources' database. • A1 Minerals Ltd - 2005 WAMEX Report – A71925 Proposed collar locations were set out using a GPS and final collar pickups were recorded by DGPS. Coordinates have been converted into grid: MGA94 Zone 51S in Platina Resources' database. • Crescent Gold Ltd – 2008 WAMEX Report – A78300, A78828 Coordinates have been recorded by GPS in MGA94_51S. • Aruma Exploration Pty Ltd – 2011 WAMEX Report – A94437 Coordinates have been recorded by GPS in MGA94_51S. • Victory Mines Ltd – 2012 WAMEX Report – A94337 Some survey method is unknown but estimated to have been collected by GPS. Coordinates have been converted into grid: MGA94 Zone 51S in Platina Resources' database. • White Cliff Minerals Ltd – 2014-16 WAMEX Report – A104548, A109834 Coordinates recorded by Garmin GPSMAP 62s in MGA94_51S.
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Data spacing and distribution	• <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>	Exploration data is unevenly distributed within the individual project areas. No mineral resource or reserve calculation has been applied. Not known
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <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>	This is not known if results are biased by structures, but most drilling has been designed to be orthogonal to mineralisation and represents an indication of mineralisation at depth. It is not known if a sampling bias due to drill orientation has been introduced.
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	This is not known.
Audits or reviews	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No additional audits have been conducted.



Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	All the tenement information on ownership and status has been detailed in the main body of the report in table 1. Native Title The native title status is reported in the main body of the report. Apart from what is reported, there are two known heritage places located on the Tenement. Both heritage places are not registered sites. There are no known impediments to carry out exploration activities on this tenement.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Exploration over tenements related to this announcement are attributed to. - Aberfoyle Resources Ltd – 1991-92 - CRA Exploration Pty Ltd – 1995-96 - Voyager Gold NL – 1998 - Placer Pty Ltd – 1999-00 - Coronet Resources Ltd – 2004 - Image Resources NL – 2004-06 - A1 Minerals Ltd - 2005 - Crescent Gold Ltd – 2008 - Aruma Exploration Pty Ltd – 2011 - Victory Mines Ltd – 2012 - White Cliff Minerals Ltd – 2014-16
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	- The projects are prospective for orogenic lode-type gold deposits. - Gold mineralisation associated with shear zones and quartz veining will be targeted. - Possible mineralisation associated with lithological contacts at Mt McKenna will also be used as a targeting tool for mineralisation. All other geological information is covered in the main body of this report.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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>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.</i>	- Drill intercepts are considered indicative of widespread gold mineralisation and have been selected to display this, as reported in the main body of this report. - All relevant data has been supplied in the main body and subsequent Table 2
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	- As detailed in the main body of this report - As detailed in the main body of this report - No metal equivalent values have been reported.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i>	- Not known. Results are indicative only. - Not known if the drilling has targeted in the correct geometry of mineralisation only interpretations made.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These</i>	All diagrams were prepared to highlight important information relevant to this announcement.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	- All relevant information has been reported. - Figures for drilling and soil sampling; not all drill holes are shown for the ease of visualisation.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	- Exploration data has been summarized in an appropriate way to reflect the exploration nature of the project. - Regional aeromagnetics in maps: Government aeromagnetic and gravity data was sourced from Geological Survey of Western Australia and https://data.wa.gov.au/
<i>Further work</i>	- 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.	- Further work is detailed in the main body of this report. - Diagrams including collar locations & plans are contained within the main body of this report.



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