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Sunrise Bore Gold Project: shallow and wide gold intercepts confirming broad mineralised system along strike and dip.

Highlights:

- **Maiden drilling at Sunrise Bore has confirmed a broad gold mineralised system, including a standout intersection of 29m @ 3.38g/t Au from just 11m, including 11m @ 8.62g/t Au.**
- **The 2,863m, 23-hole RC program represents the first drilling at Sunrise Bore in 28 years and was designed to validate historical mineralisation and establish a contemporary geological framework for further exploration.**
- **Drilling has defined a mineralised structure more than 80m wide, with gold intersected close to surface and continuing along strike and down-dip beyond the initial area tested.**
- **Importantly, the program tested only approximately 200m of the broader 1.2km mineralised trend, leaving substantial strike length available for systematic follow-up exploration.**
- **The project forms part of Platina's broader >300km² Laverton portfolio alongside Mt McKenna and Mt Morgans South, providing the Company with multiple opportunities to pursue a material gold discovery in one of Western Australia's premier gold districts.**

Platina Resources Limited (ASX: PGM) ("Platina" or "the Company") has taken an important first step towards establishing the scale potential of its Sunrise Bore Gold Project near Laverton in Western Australia, with maiden drilling confirming broad, shallow gold mineralisation within a significantly larger mineralised system.

Assays have now been received from all 23 Reverse Circulation (**RC**) holes completed during the 2,863m program, which represents the first modern drilling undertaken at Sunrise Bore since 1998.

Platina Managing Director, Dr Paul Polito, said:

"These results demonstrate why Sunrise Bore was an attractive addition to Platina's Laverton portfolio. Our first objective was to confirm the historical gold system with modern drilling and begin establishing the geological framework needed to determine its scale. We have achieved that."

*"The standout result of **29m at 3.38g/t** gold from only 11m, including **11m at 8.62g/t,** is particularly encouraging, but equally important is the broader picture emerging from the drilling. We are seeing gold mineralisation within a structure more than 80m wide, extending along strike and down-dip beyond the area we have tested.*

"This program covered only around 200m of a much broader 1.2km mineralised trend. We therefore have considerable room to test whether the system can be extended and whether further higher-grade zones can be identified."

Drilling confirms historical gold mineralisation

Platina completed six east-west drill lines at approximately 40m spacing to intersect the broadly north-south mineralised structure around historical shafts, workings and previous drilling.

The results have provided Platina with a substantially improved understanding of the mineralised system and, importantly, confirmed that gold mineralisation remains present within a broad structure that extends beyond the area tested.

Shallow high-grade gold confirmed

The strongest result from the program was returned from SBRC0023, which intersected:

29m @ 3.38g/t Au from 11m, including 11m @ 8.62g/t Au

The intersection demonstrates the potential for zones of substantially higher-grade gold mineralisation within the broader Sunrise Bore system and is particularly notable for beginning only 11m below surface.

Other significant results include:

- 18m @ 1.12g/t Au from 51m, including 1m @ 4.75g/t Au, 2m @ 6.25g/t Au and 1m @ 1.56g/t Au in SBRC0028;
- 37m @ 0.43g/t Au from 43m, including 2m @ 5.26g/t Au in SBRC0032;
- 55m @ 0.25g/t Au from 6m, including 3m @ 1.28g/t Au, 1m @ 1.03g/t Au and 1m @ 1.55g/t Au in SBRC0027;
- 14m @ 0.64g/t Au from 15m, including 8m @ 1.01g/t Au in SBRC0031;
- 11m @ 0.79g/t Au from 44m, including 2m @ 3.72g/t Au in SBRC0016;
- 33m @ 0.25g/t Au from 13m, including 1m @ 1.03g/t Au and 1m @ 1.41g/t Au in SBRC0019;
- 13m @ 0.61g/t Au from 92m, including 2m @ 2.81g/t Au in SBRC0024;
- 48m @ 0.16g/t Au from 102m in SBRC0029;
- 24m @ 0.21g/t Au from 86m, including 1m @ 1.19g/t Au in SBRC0032;
- 10m @ 0.44g/t Au from 114m, including 1m @ 3.19g/t Au in SBRC0037;
- 26m @ 0.16g/t Au from 115m in SBRC0033;
- 18m @ 0.21g/t Au from 19m in SBRC0022;
- 21m @ 0.17g/t Au from 75m in SBRC0033;
- 18m @ 0.17g/t Au from 64m in SBRC0020;
- 25m @ 0.12g/t Au from 27m in SBRC0024;
- 13m @ 0.21g/t Au from 12m in SBRC0015;
- 11m @ 0.23g/t Au from 74m, including 1m @ 1.52g/t Au in SBRC0036;
- 2m @ 1.26g/t Au from 22m in SBRC0036; and
- 4m @ 0.62g/t Au from 39m, including 1m @ 1.26g/t Au in SBRC0028.

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Moving from historical mineralisation to a modern exploration opportunity

Sunrise Bore was acquired by Platina in June 2026 specifically because it offered a different but complementary exploration proposition within the Company's expanding Laverton portfolio.

Unlike earlier-stage targets requiring first-pass discovery drilling, Sunrise Bore contained extensive evidence of historical gold mineralisation but had not been subjected to exploration for approximately 28 years.

Historical drilling had identified gold over a substantial strike length, but the age and nature of that work meant Platina's first priority was to establish its own geological and assay dataset before determining the next phase of exploration.

The maiden RC program has now provided that foundation.

Next steps

Platina will integrate the new drilling, geological and assay information with historical datasets to develop an updated geological interpretation of Sunrise Bore.

This work will focus on defining the orientation and controls of the higher-grade mineralisation, identifying potential extensions to the mineralised structure and prioritising targets for follow-up drilling across the remaining portion of the broader 1.2km trend.

The results will assist Platina in determining the most effective next phase of exploration required to assess the scale and continuity of the Sunrise Bore gold system.

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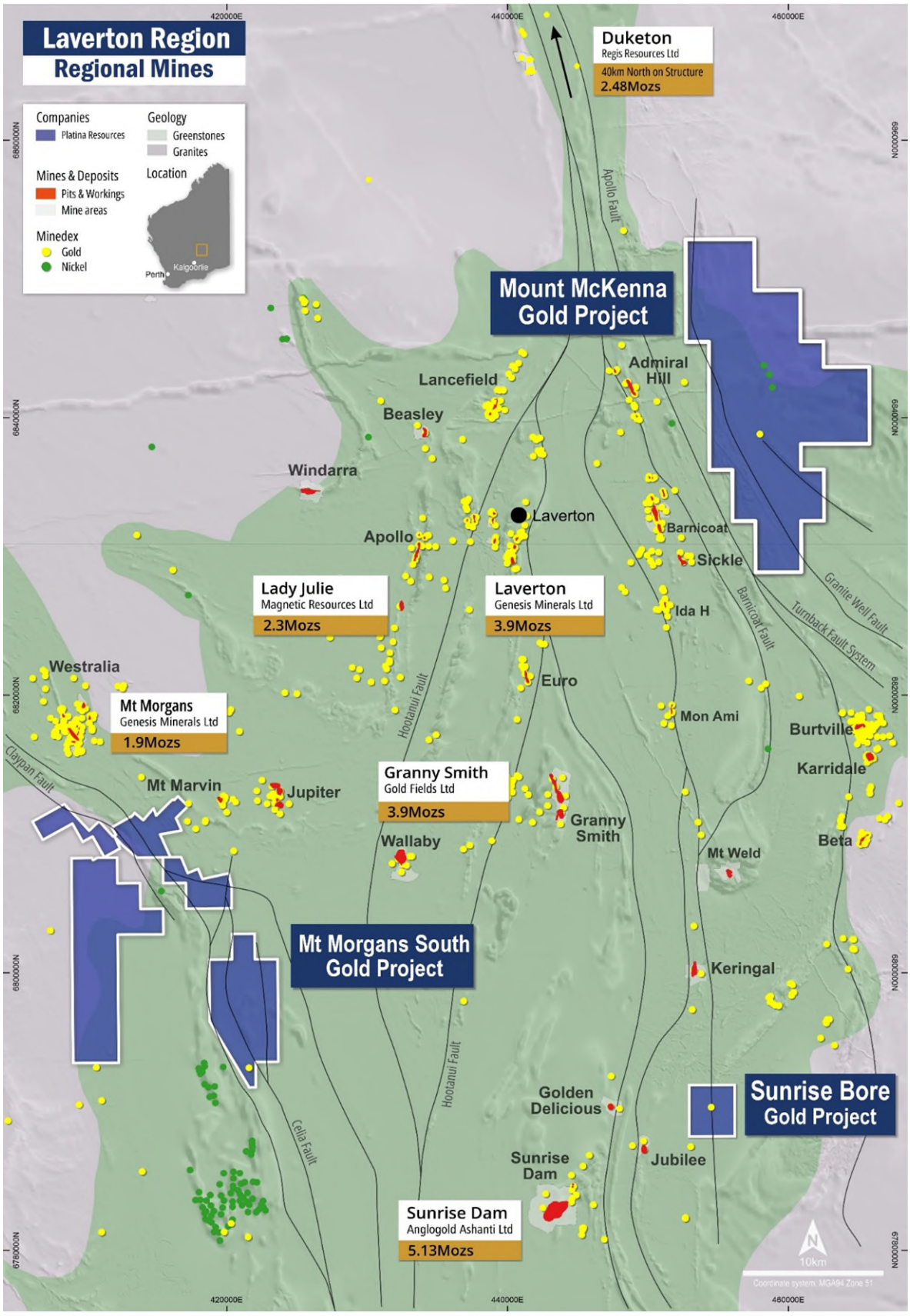


Figure 1. *Sunrise Bore Project location over Laverton Greenstones along with Mt McKenna and Mt Morgans South Projects including major projects including Granny Smith, Wallaby, Lady Julie, Barnicoat and Sunrise Dam. See Appendix 1 for full resource details.*

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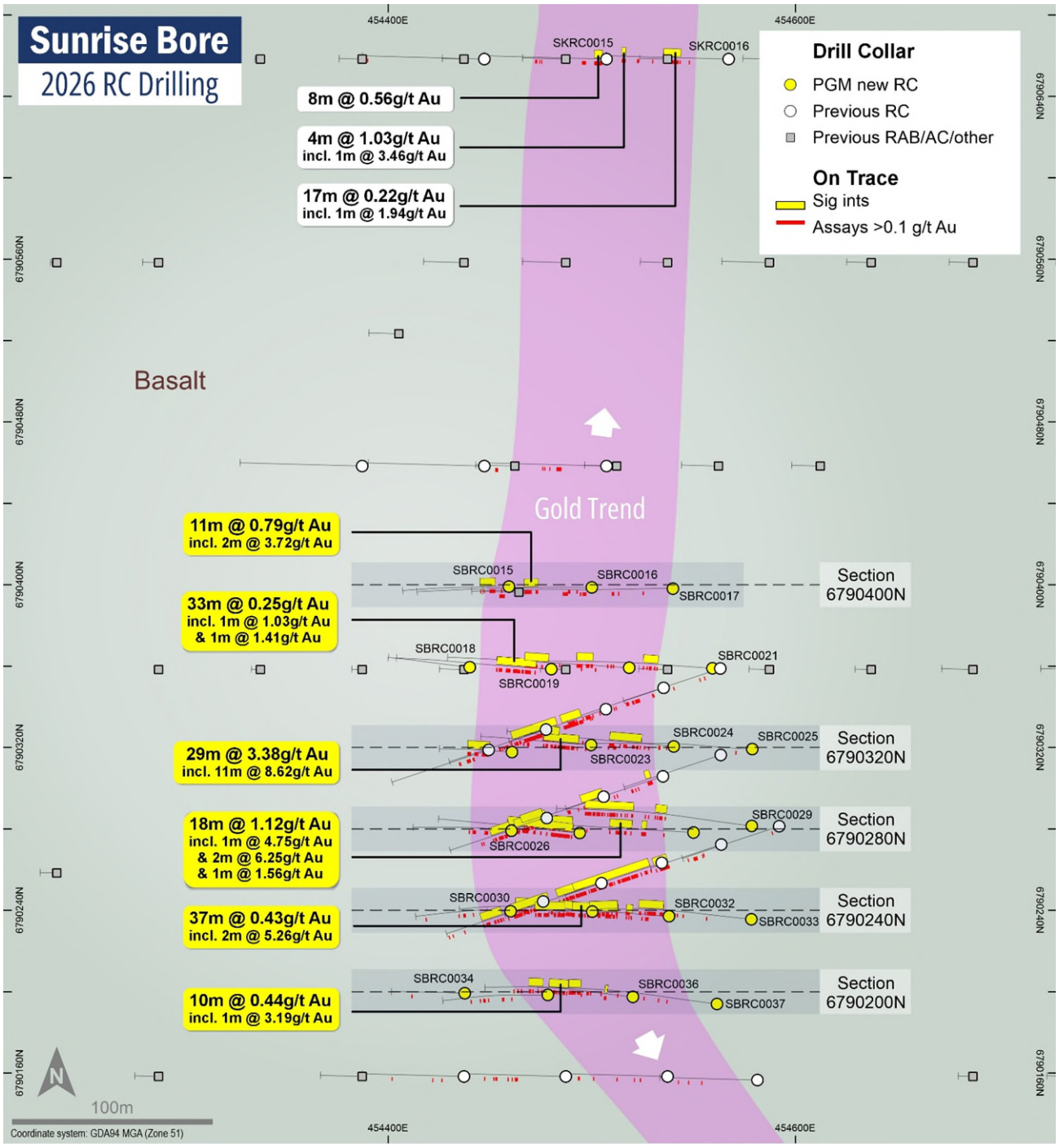


Figure 2. *Map showing Platina's 2026 RC drilling underlain with interpreted basalts. Map also shows interpreted gold mineralisation trend open along strike.*

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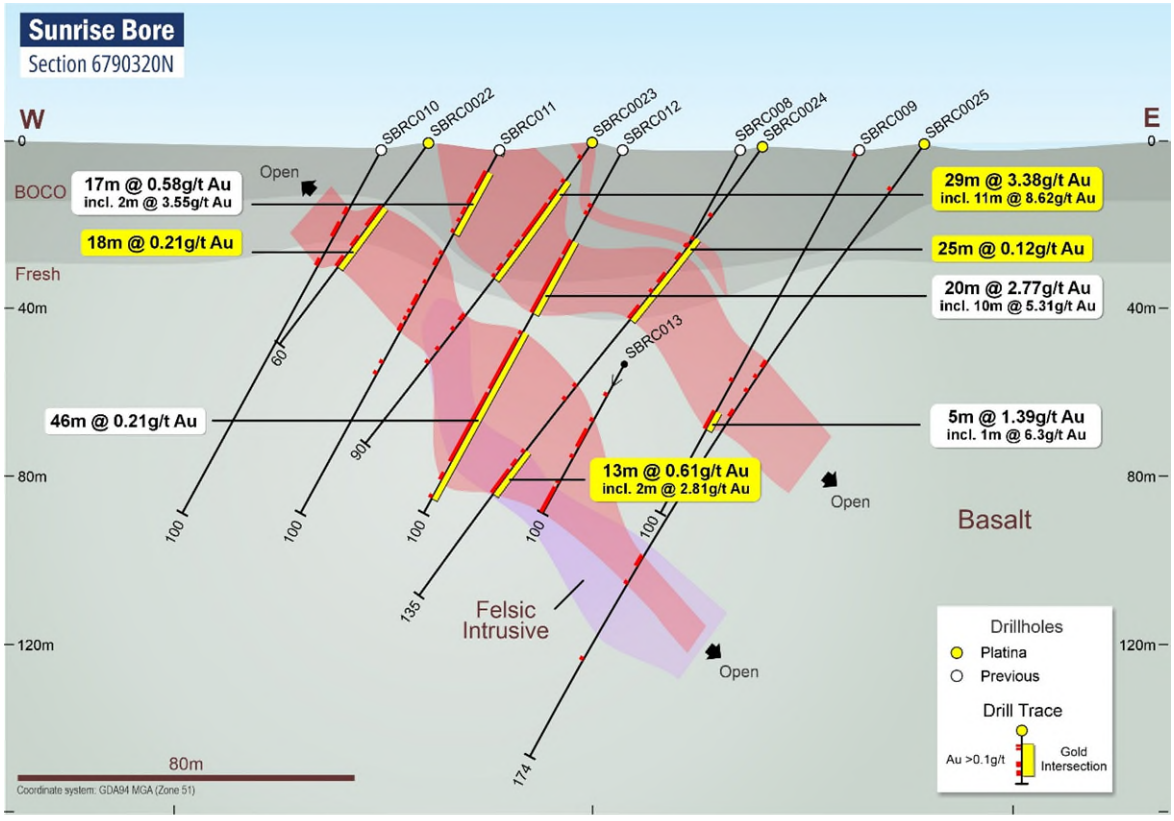


Figure 3. *Section showing mineralisation intersected in SBRC0022 to SBRC0025 in 2026 RC drilling. Section limits are +/- 20m.*

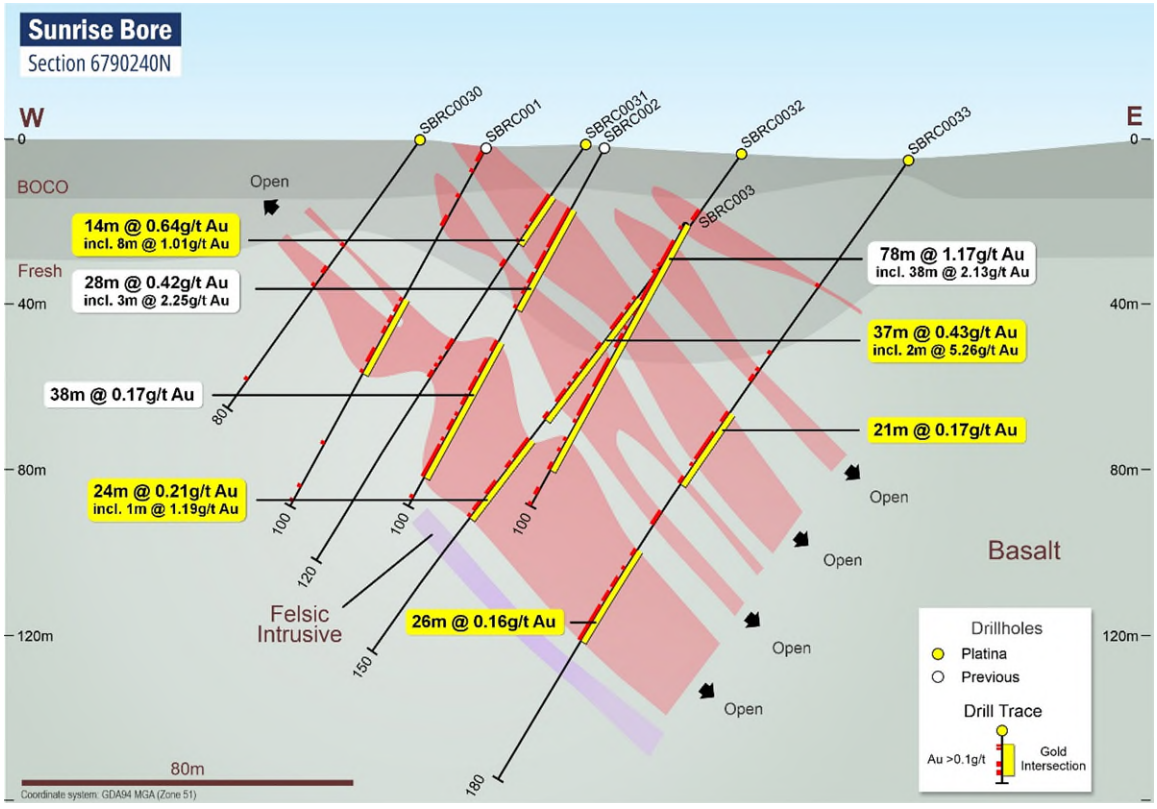


Figure 4. *Section showing mineralisation intersected in SBRC0030 to SBRC0033 in 2026 RC drilling. Mineralisation completely open down dip. Section limits are +/- 20m.*

This announcement was authorised by Dr Paul Polito, Managing Director of Platina Resources Limited.

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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.

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 in Western Australia. For more information please see: www.platinaresources.com.au

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASX RELEASES

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results were last reported by the company in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves in market releases dated as follows:

- Sunrise Bore Gold Project expands Laverton landholding in WA, 20 October 2025
- Completion of Sunrise Bore Acquisition and Drilling to Begin, 26 June 2026

The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcements referred to above and further confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the exploration results contained in those market releases continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix 1

References to 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-Jun-25	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-Jun-25	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-24	Inferred	27,660	2.04	1,820
	Total	85,740	1.9	5,130
Regis Resources Ltd	Measured	14,000	0.8	360
Duketon Gold Project	Indicated	32,000	1.4	1,430
31-Dec-24	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-Jun-25	Total	37,500	1.7	1,920
AngloGold Ashanti Ltd	Measured	1,140	1.28	50
Golden Delicious Deposit	Indicated	4,750	1.16	180
31-Dec-20	Inferred	460	0.95	10
	Total	6,360	1.17	240
Placer (Granny Smith) Pty Ltd	Indicated	1,601	2.82	145
Jubilee Deposit				
1-Jan-01	Total	1,601	2.82	145
Placer Exploration Ltd	Unspecified**	7,265	1.94	453
Keringal Deposit				
1-Jan-94	Total	7,265	1.94	453

- Genesis Minerals Laverton project acquired from Focus Minerals

\# Mt Morgans includes Westralia and Jupiter Resources

** Keringal resource is estimated that 70% should be indicated and above but no reference to it

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Sunrise Bore 2026 RC Drilling Overview

During June and July 2026 Platina mobilized JDC Drilling's RC Rig 02 to carry out the drilling. A total of 23 holes for 2,863m were drilled across 6 east-west lines. The holes were drilled on a 40m spacing between holes and between lines. The depths of the holes ranged from 60m to 180m.

This 2026 drilling targeted the core zone of Sunrise Bore workings where multiple shafts and historical mine workings are present. The historical RC holes are not JORC complaint hence they needed to be tested to confirm the scale, tenor and style of mineralisation.

The drilling tested 3 historical RC lines which were orientated at 240 degrees azimuth and stepping out two lines at 40m spacing to the north and one line 40m to the south from these historical RC holes. The orientation of the new holes was changed to drill towards east. This is because the Platina technical team interpreted the general trend of the bulk of the mineralisation is north-south which matches the overall trend of the regional structure.

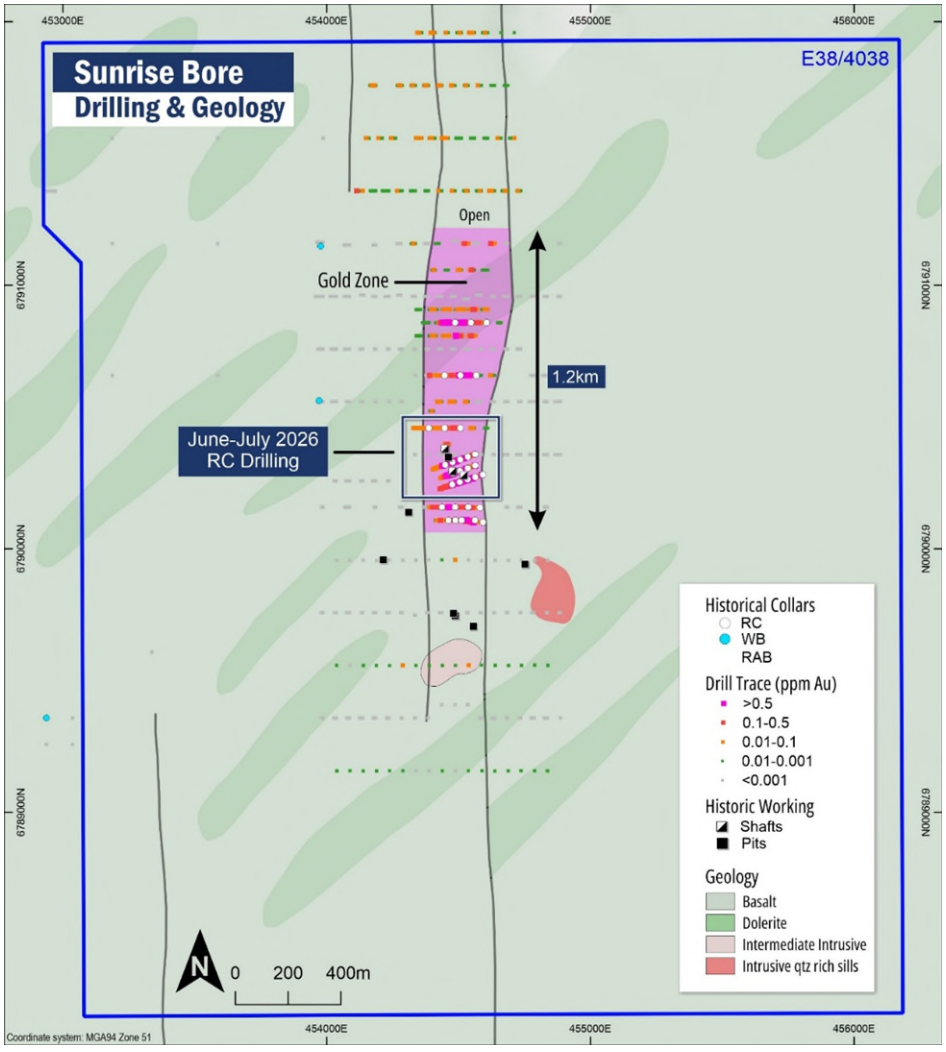


Figure 5. *Map covering entire Sunrise Bore tenement and showing all historical drill traces as assays with interpreted geology and zone with >20ppb Au envelope from historical data compiled at the Sunrise Bore Project area. Higher density of drilling only around the historical workings, shafts and stopes. Also showing June-July 2026 RC drilling area.*

Geology

Project Geology

Three rock types make up the prospect area. The country rock is basalt, which has been intruded by quartz dolerite as well as by minor intermediate and felsic sills. Helimagnetics reprocessing (50m upward continuation - reduced to pole) reveals a prominent north-south structure interpreted to be a shear zone sub-parallel to the Keringal shear. Other minor faults or shear structures also follow N-S trends as well as NW and NE directions.

Petrological analysis of the schistose volcanics have shown them to be regionally altered (chlorite/carbonate/ +-sericite/leucoxene/quartz) basalts. Their alteration is interpreted to be due to deuteric alteration as well as shearing. The mafic intrusives are described as altered (chlorite/albite/carbonate/leucoxene/+-epidote+/- pyrite) quartz dolerites, sometimes also albitised and neutralised. The alteration in the dolerites is interpreted to be caused by retrograde metamorphism as well as hydrothermal alteration.

Geology and Mineralisation

The background lithology intercepted in all the drillholes is basalt which contains disseminated pyrite almost all the way through the wider structure. The disseminated pyrite does not necessarily correlate with gold mineralisation, but where quartz veining exists, gold mineralisation occurs. Gold mineralisation is generally associated with manganiferous quartz veining in the oxide zone and quartz-pyrite veining in the transition and fresh zones.

A very distinct felsic intrusive unit was intersected in all the sections. It is dipping 50 degrees to the east. Low-grade gold mineralisation has been intersected through much of this felsic intrusive unit. It has been noted that no gold mineralisation occurs on the footwall side of this felsic unit. 2-5% pyrrhotite along with pyrite and minor quartz veining was intersected in hole SBRC0016, but no gold occurs in this zone. This needs further investigation and will be studied as a part of the future work.

The overall mineralisation is dipping approximately 55 degrees to the east. This mineralised zone has a true thickness of approximately 80m. The wide Au-bearing intersections in the eastern most holes on almost all six sections indicate the mineralisation is open down dip to the east. A simple weighted average calculation of all the current and historical intercepts around the core drill area indicates the mineralisation to average ~0.5g/t Au. The high-grade zones intersected in the 2026 drilling are primarily in the oxide zone and could be a product of supergene enrichment.

Historical mapping undertaken in 1991, and drilling to date identifies two lode orientations within the Sunrise Bore area. The Main Lode strikes approximately 320° and dips steeply to the northeast at around 60°, while a set of flatter lodes to the west strike about 340° and dip roughly 30° to the east. These structures indicate a complex mineralised setting with multiple potential fluid pathways. When considered alongside the broad mineralised widths intersected in the 2026 drilling, the historical observations support an interpretation that Sunrise Bore may host a laterally extensive, modest-grade gold system.

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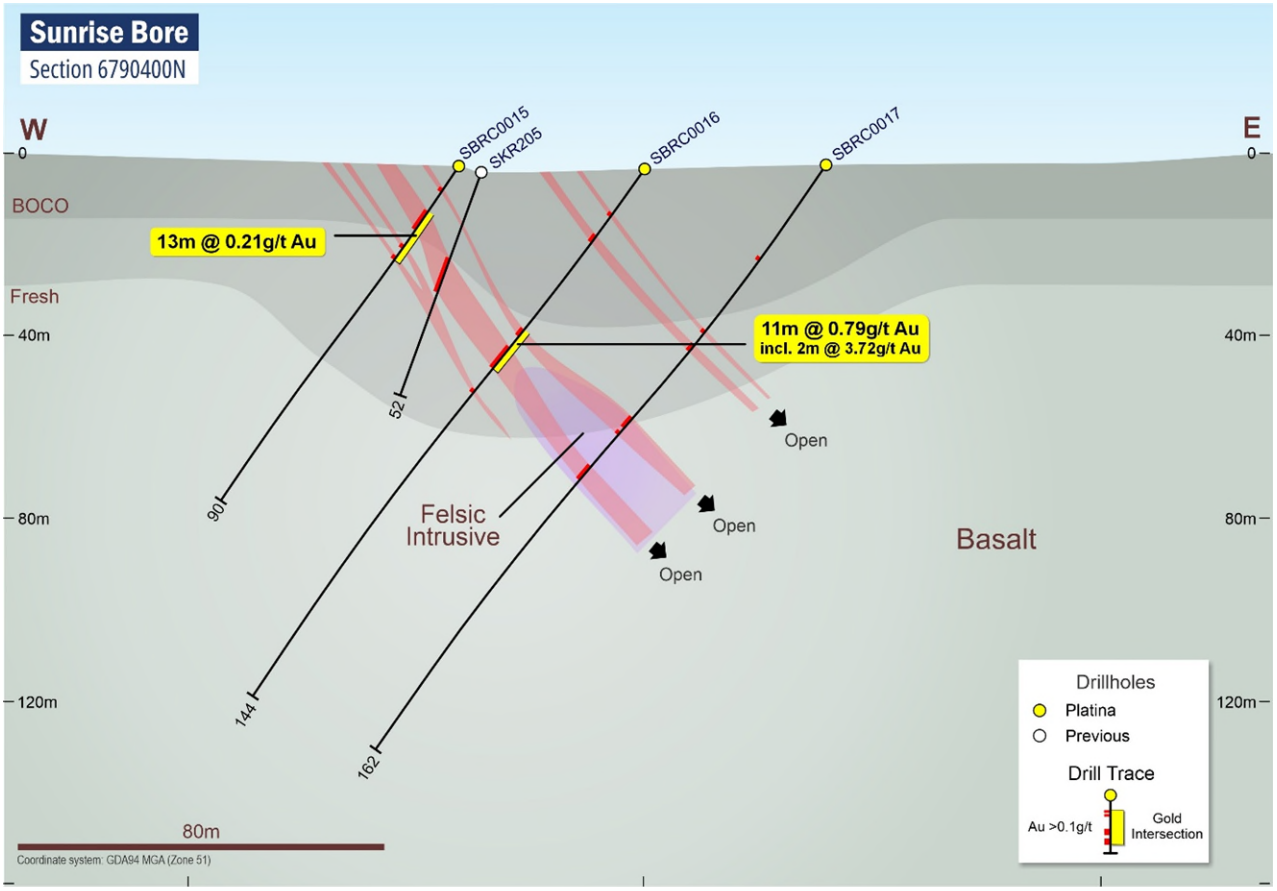


Figure 6. *Section showing mineralisation intersected in SBRC0015 to SBRC0017 on the northern most 2026 RC drilling line. The felsic intrusive in SBRC0017 when corelated with the other drilled sections shows mineralisation open down dip along and above this unit. Section limits are +/- 20m.*

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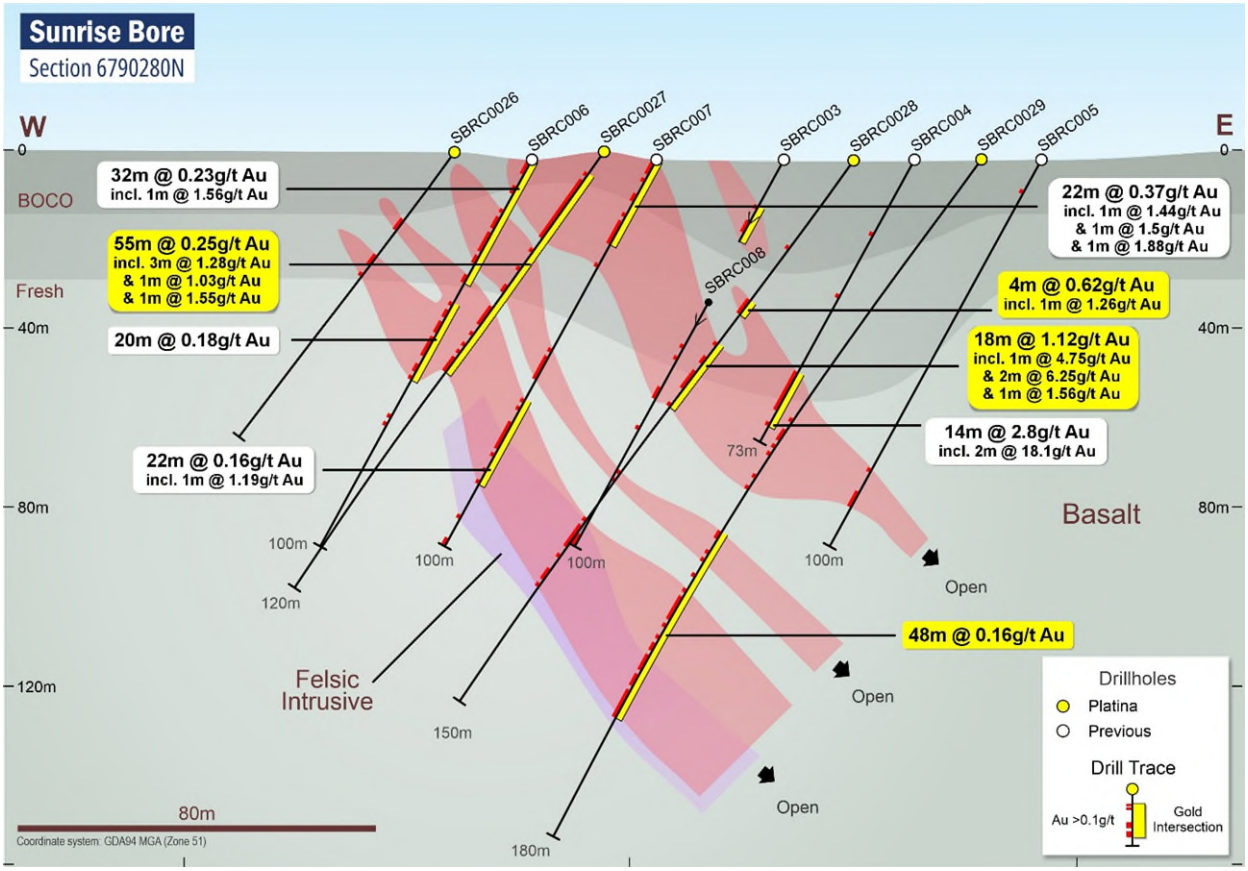


Figure 7. *Section showing mineralisation intersected in SBRC0026 to SBRC0029 in the centre of 2026 RC drilling. Section limits are +/- 20m.*

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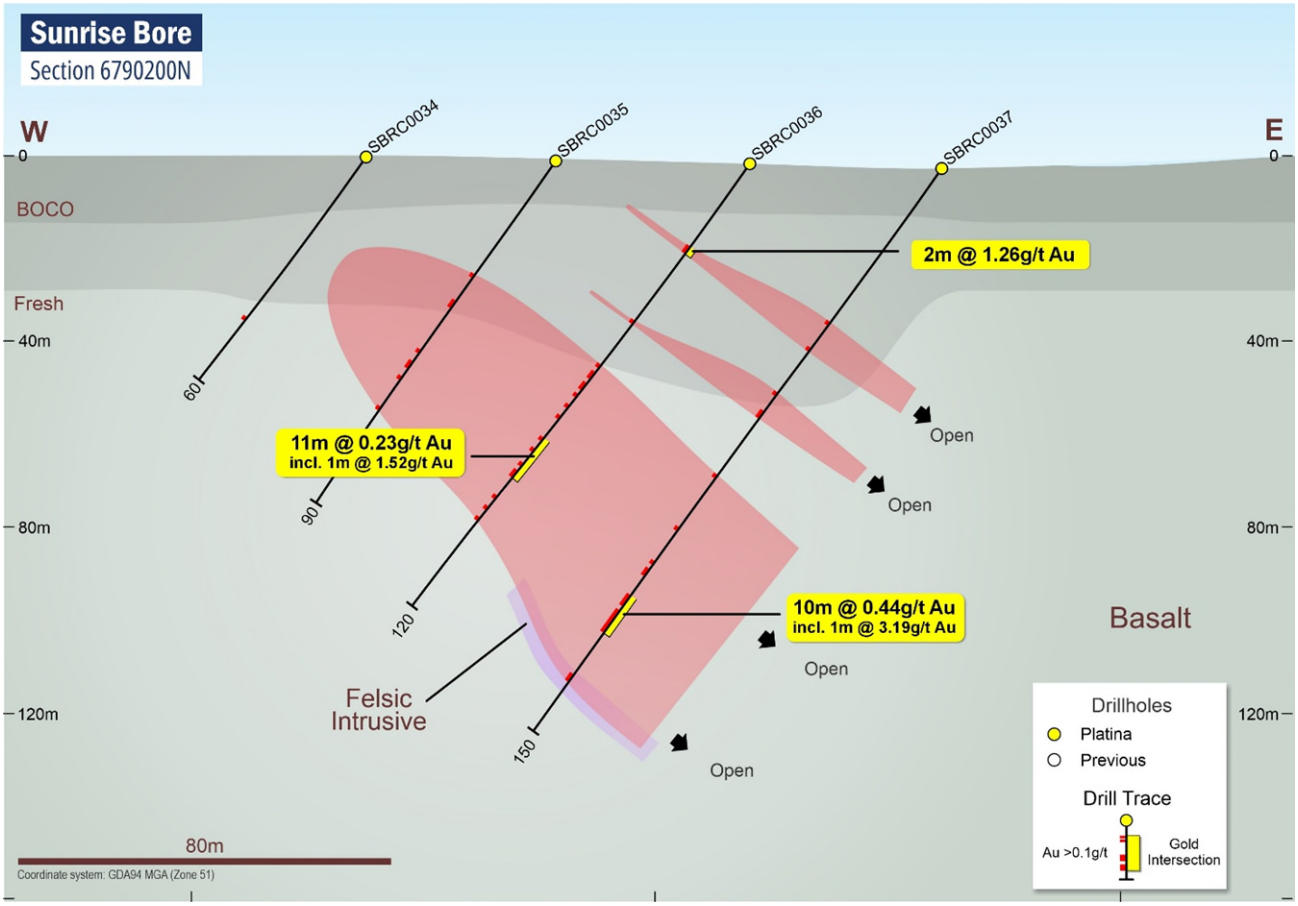


Figure 8. *Section showing mineralisation intersected in SBRC0034 to SBRC0037 on the southernmost 2026 RC drilling line. Section limits are +/- 20m.*

Next Phase and Future Work

Immediate next step is to carry out multielement geochemistry assaying on the 2026 drill samples. This will provide vital information on the nature of mineralisation and alteration assemblage. Magnetic susceptibility data will be collected from all the samples collected from the drilling.

Based on the above new information geophysical surveying will be considered. This could help define structures, faults, mineralisation and potentially highlight the extent of localised intermediate intrusive and shallow quartz rich intrusive sills interpreted to the south of Sunrise Bore workings from Acacia's bottom of hole logging in 1997 RAB drilling.

All the information from the geochemistry and geophysics will be studied before proposing the next round of RC drilling.

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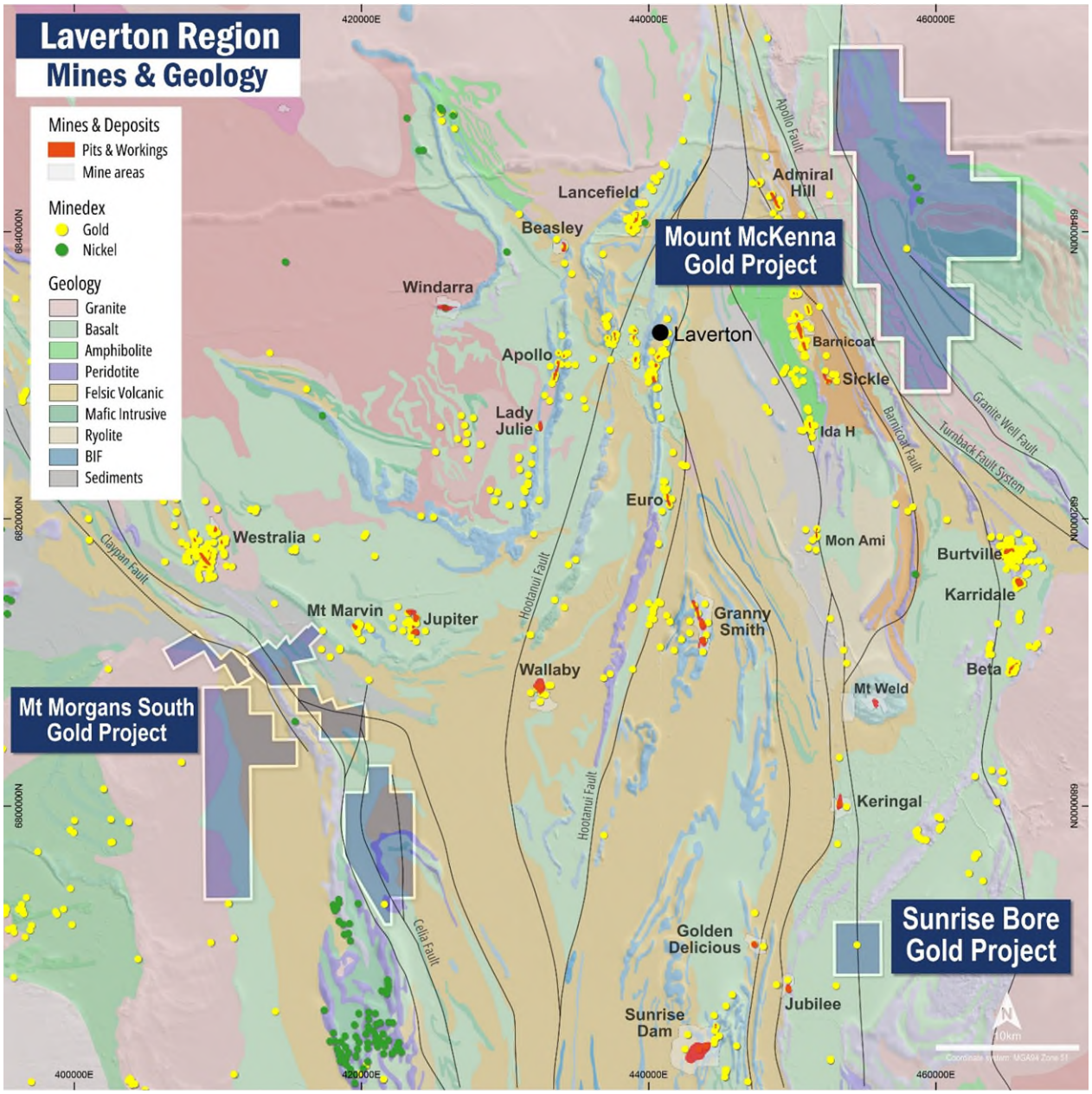


Figure 9. *Sunrise Bore, Mt Morgans South and Mt McKenna Project locations over Laverton Greenstones, including major projects Granny Smith, Wallaby, Lady Julie, Barnicoat and Sunrise Dam. Underlain by GSWA's interpreted 100k bedrock geology*

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Table 1. *All RC Drill Intercepts from June-July 2026 drilling above 1 gram x metre*

Hole ID	Drill Type	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Gram x Metre	Au g/t	Intercept
SBRC0015	RC	12	25	13	2.77	0.21	13m @ 0.21g/t Au from 12m
SBRC0016	RC	44	55	11	8.64	**0.79**	11m @ 0.79g/t Au from 44m
							incl. 2m @ 3.72g/t Au from 50m
SBRC0019	RC	13	46	33	8.38	0.25	33m @ 0.25g/t Au from 13m
							incl. 1m @ 1.03g/t Au from 24m
							incl. 1m @ 1.41g/t Au from 26m
SBRC0020	RC	*64*	*82*	*18*	*3.11*	*0.17*	18m @ 0.17g/t Au from 64m
SBRC0021	RC	45	57	12	1.75	0.15	12m @ 0.15g/t Au from 45m
SBRC0021	RC	99	113	14	1.64	0.12	14m @ 0.12g/t Au from 99m
SBRC0022	RC	*19*	*37*	*18*	*3.82*	*0.21*	18m @ 0.21g/t Au from 19m
SBRC0023	RC	*11*	*40*	*29*	***98.08***	***3.38***	29m @ 3.38g/t Au from 11m
							incl. 11m @ 8.62g/t Au from 16m
SBRC0024	RC	*27*	*52*	*25*	*2.93*	*0.12*	25m @ 0.12g/t Au from 27m
SBRC0024	RC	*92*	*105*	*13*	*7.98*	*0.61*	13m @ 0.61g/t Au from 92m
							incl. 2m @ 2.81g/t Au from 95m
SBRC0026	RC	*0*	*1*	*1*	*1.36*	***1.36***	1m @ 1.36g/t Au from 0m
SBRC0027	RC	*6*	*61*	*55*	***13.97***	*0.25*	55m @ 0.25g/t Au from 6m
							incl. 3m @ 1.28g/t Au from 8m
							incl. 1m @ 1.03g/t Au from 16m
							incl. 1m @ 1.55g/t Au from 46m
SBRC0028	RC	*39*	*43*	*4*	*2.48*	***0.62***	4m @ 0.62g/t Au from 39m
							incl. 1m @ 1.26g/t Au from 40m
SBRC0028	RC	51	69	18	**20.18**	**1.12**	18m @ 1.12g/t Au from 51m
							incl. 1m @ 4.75g/t Au from 51m
							incl. 2m @ 6.25g/t Au from 59m
							incl. 1m @ 1.56g/t Au from 68m

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Hole ID	Drill Type	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Gram x Metre	Au g/t	Intercept
SBRC0028	RC	*100*	*119*	*19*	*2.32*	*0.12*	19m @ 0.12g/t Au from 100m
SBRC0029	RC	72	82	10	1.97	0.20	10m @ 0.20g/t Au from 72m
SBRC0029	RC	102	150	48	7.49	0.16	48m @ 0.16g/t Au from 102m
SBRC0031	RC	*15*	*29*	*14*	*8.95*	***0.64***	14m @ 0.64g/t Au from 15m
							incl. 8m @ 1.01g/t Au from 15m
SBRC0031	RC	57	68	11	1.23	0.11	11m @ 0.11g/t Au from 57m
SBRC0032	RC	31	36	5	1.11	0.22	5m @ 0.22g/t Au from 31m
SBRC0032	RC	*43*	*80*	*37*	***15.84***	***0.43***	37m @ 0.43g/t Au from 43m
							incl. 2m @ 5.26g/t Au from 48m
SBRC0032	RC	86	110	24	5.04	0.21	24m @ 0.21g/t Au from 86m
							incl. 1m @ 1.19g/t Au from 86m
SBRC0033	RC	75	96	21	3.57	0.17	21m @ 0.17g/t Au from 75m
SBRC0033	RC	*115*	*141*	*26*	*4.16*	*0.16*	26m @ 0.16g/t Au from 115m
SBRC0036	RC	*22*	*24*	*2*	*2.51*	***1.26***	2m @ 1.26g/t Au from 22m
SBRC0036	RC	54	69	15	1.35	0.09	15m @ 0.09g/t Au from 54m
SBRC0036	RC	*74*	*85*	*11*	*2.57*	*0.23*	11m @ 0.23g/t Au from 74m
							incl. 1m @ 1.52g/t Au from 84m
SBRC0037	RC	114	124	10	4.35	0.44	10m @ 0.44g/t Au from 114m
							incl. 1m @ 3.19g/t Au from 115m

Note: *Significant Intercepts in the table are calculated as minimum of greater than 1 gram x metre, cut-off of 0.1g/t Au, final reporting Au of >0.1g/t and maximum of 4m allowed internal dilution. The intercepts above are selected to highlight the main zones and certain prospect areas. Results reported are only down hole lengths.*

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Table 2. *All historical Drill Intercepts from the entire Sunrise Bore Prospect re-calculated for intercepts above 1 gram x metre (previously reported in October 2025)*

Hole ID	Drill Type	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Gram x Metre	Au g/t	Intercept
SBRC001	RC	0	7	7	2.09	0.30	7m @ 0.30g/t Au from 0m
SBRC001	RC	42	63	21	2.75	0.13	21m @ 0.13g/t Au from 42m
SBRC002	RC	17	45	28	11.82	0.42	28m @ 0.42g/t Au from 17m
							incl. 3m @ 2.25g/t Au from 18m
SBRC002	RC	54	92	38	6.35	0.17	38m @ 0.17g/t Au from 54m
SBRC003	RC	12	90	78	91.03	1.17	78m @ 1.17g/t Au from 12m
							incl. 38m @ 2.13g/t Au from 16m
SBRC004	RC	55	69	14	39.19	2.80	14m @ 2.80g/t Au from 55m
							incl. 2m @ 18.1g/t Au from 57m
SBRC005	RC	86	90	4	1.73	0.43	4m @ 0.43g/t Au from 86m
SBRC006	RC	0	32	32	7.46	0.23	32m @ 0.23g/t Au from 0m
							incl. 1m @ 1.56g/t Au from 7m
SBRC006	RC	37	57	20	3.68	0.18	20m @ 0.18g/t Au from 37m
SBRC007	RC	0	22	22	8.18	0.37	22m @ 0.37g/t Au from 0m
							incl. 1m @ 1.44g/t Au from 0m
							incl. 1m @ 1.5g/t Au from 5m
							incl. 1m @ 1.88g/t Au from 20m
SBRC007	RC	49	57	8	1.77	0.22	8m @ 0.22g/t Au from 49m
SBRC007	RC	62	84	22	3.45	0.16	22m @ 0.16g/t Au from 62m
							incl. 1m @ 1.19g/t Au from 71m
SBRC007	RC	98	100	2	1.10	0.55	2m @ 0.55g/t Au from 98m
SBRC009	RC	72	77	5	6.93	1.39	5m @ 1.39g/t Au from 72m
							incl. 1m @ 6.3g/t Au from 72m
SBRC010	RC	16	24	8	1.80	0.23	8m @ 0.23g/t Au from 16m

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Hole ID	Drill Type	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Gram x Metre	Au g/t	Intercept
SBRC011	RC	0	1	1	4.70	4.70	1m @ 4.70g/t Au from 0m
SBRC011	RC	6	23	17	9.84	0.58	17m @ 0.58g/t Au from 6m
							incl. 2m @ 3.55g/t Au from 7m
SBRC011	RC	28	50	22	2.27	0.10	22m @ 0.10g/t Au from 28m
SBRC012	RC	25	45	20	55.38	2.77	20m @ 2.77g/t Au from 25m
							incl. 10m @ 5.31g/t Au from 33m
SBRC012	RC	50	96	46	9.43	0.21	46m @ 0.21g/t Au from 50m
SBRC013	RC	26	34	8	1.69	0.21	8m @ 0.21g/t Au from 26m
SBRC013	RC	74	85	11	1.77	0.16	11m @ 0.16g/t Au from 74m
SBRC013	RC	91	100	9	1.49	0.17	9m @ 0.17g/t Au from 91m
SKR187	RAB	40	45	5	1.02	0.20	5m @ 0.20g/t Au from 40m
SKR193	RAB	60	68	8	5.22	0.65	8m @ 0.65g/t Au from 60m
SKR194	RAB	32	40	8	2.81	0.35	8m @ 0.35g/t Au from 32m
SKR194	RAB	52	59	7	1.78	0.25	7m @ 0.25g/t Au from 52m
SKR195	RAB	32	56	24	4.85	0.20	24m @ 0.20g/t Au from 32m
SKR205	RAB	20	28	8	1.18	0.15	8m @ 0.15g/t Au from 20m
SKR221	RAB	4	8	4	2.64	0.66	4m @ 0.66g/t Au from 4m
SKR221	RAB	16	44	28	7.92	0.28	28m @ 0.28g/t Au from 16m
SKR222	RAB	16	24	8	1.05	0.13	8m @ 0.13g/t Au from 16m
SKRC002	RC	47	57	10	1.33	0.13	10m @ 0.13g/t Au from 47m
SKRC008	RC	72	78	6	1.40	0.23	6m @ 0.23g/t Au from 72m
SKRC013	RC	44	49	5	1.05	0.21	5m @ 0.21g/t Au from 44m
SKRC015	RC	4	12	8	4.46	0.56	8m @ 0.56g/t Au from 4m
SKRC016	RC	47	64	17	3.67	0.22	17m @ 0.22g/t Au from 47m
							incl. 1m @ 1.94g/t Au from 54m
SKRC016	RC	101	105	4	4.10	1.03	4m @ 1.03g/t Au from 101m
							incl. 1m @ 3.46g/t Au from 101m

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Hole ID	Drill Type	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Gram x Metre	Au g/t	Intercept
SKRC017	RC	20	28	8	1.25	0.16	8m @ 0.16g/t Au from 20m
SKRC017	RC	48	60	12	21.53	1.79	12m @ 1.79g/t Au from 48m
SKRC017	RC	77	89	12	1.16	0.10	12m @ 0.10g/t Au from 77m
SKRC018	RC	44	67	23	6.33	0.28	23m @ 0.28g/t Au from 44m

Note: *Significant Intercepts are calculated as a minimum of greater than 1 gram x metre, cut-off of 0.1g/t Au, final reporting Au of >0.1g/t and maximum of 4m allowed internal dilution. Results reported are only down hole lengths. These intercepts have been re-calculated and reported because previous intercepts reported in the October 2025 ASX Release allowed up to 10m of internal dilution. With the 2026 Platina drilling data incorporated, the historic results now show much stronger alignment with the revised interpretation. All these holes were drilled by Acacia Resources Ltd and AngloGold Ashanti Australia Ltd between 1993 and 1998.*

Table 4. *All RC drill holes drilled in June-July 2026 Sunrise Bore Project.*

Hole ID	Drill Type	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)	Collar Survey Method
SBRC0015	RC	90	-55	270	454459	6790399	441	GPS
SBRC0016	RC	144	-55	270	454500	6790399	441	GPS
SBRC0017	RC	162	-55	270	454540	6790398	442	GPS
SBRC0018	RC	66	-55	270	454440	6790359	441	GPS
SBRC0019	RC	138	-55	270	454480	6790359	441	GPS
SBRC0020	RC	144	-55	270	454518	6790359	442	GPS
SBRC0021	RC	180	-55	270	454559	6790359	444	GPS
SBRC0022	RC	60	-55	270	454461	6790318	444	GPS
SBRC0023	RC	90	-55	270	454500	6790321	444	GPS
SBRC0024	RC	135	-55	270	454540	6790321	443	GPS
SBRC0025	RC	174	-55	270	454579	6790319	443	GPS

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Hole ID	Drill Type	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)	Collar Survey Method
SBRC0026	RC	80	-55	270	454461	6790279	444	GPS
SBRC0027	RC	120	-55	270	454494	6790278	444	GPS
SBRC0028	RC	150	-55	270	454550	6790278	442	GPS
SBRC0029	RC	180	-55	270	454579	6790281	442	GPS
SBRC0030	RC	80	-55	270	454460	6790240	444	GPS
SBRC0031	RC	120	-55	270	454500	6790239	443	GPS
SBRC0032	RC	150	-55	270	454538	6790237	441	GPS
SBRC0033	RC	180	-55	270	454578	6790236	439	GPS
SBRC0034	RC	60	-55	270	454438	6790199	444	GPS
SBRC0035	RC	90	-55	270	454478	6790198	443	GPS
SBRC0036	RC	120	-55	270	454520	6790197	442	GPS
SBRC0037	RC	150	-55	270	454562	6790194	441	GPS

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JORC Code Table

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sounds, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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.*	• All drilling and sampling was undertaken in an industry standard manner. • RC holes were sampled on a 1m basis with samples collected from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. 1m sample ranges from a typical 2.5-3.5kg. • Commercially prepared certified reference material (CRM) and course blank were inserted at a 5% rate. • Field duplicates were selected on a routine basis to verify the representativity of sampling methods. • An independent laboratory dries, splits and pulverises the entire sample for analysis as described below. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled.
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.).*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were drilled with a 5.75-inch bit and face sampling hammer. • A Hydco-Moses RC70 RC drilling rig, number 2 from JDC Drilling was used to carry out the drilling for this program at Sunrise Bore.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC samples were visually assessed for recovery. • Samples are considered representative with generally good recovery. • No sample bias is observed.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The entire hole has been geologically logged by Company geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of 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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC sampling was carried out by a cone splitter on the rig cyclone and drill cuttings were sampled on a 1m basis. • Industry prepared independent standards are inserted approximately 1 in 20 for RC, duplicates are also included in this 1:20 sequence. • Each sample was dried, split, crushed and pulverised. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. • The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling. • RC samples are appropriate for use in a resource estimate.
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.* • *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.* • *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.*	• The samples were submitted to a commercial independent laboratory in Perth, Australia (ALS). • Every metre was sampled and sent to Laboratory. Each sample was assayed for gold by 50g fire assay fusion technique with an AAS finish (AL Code: AuAA26). • The technique is considered quantitative in nature. • As discussed previously certified reference standards were inserted by the Company, and the laboratory also carries out internal standards in individual batches. • The standard results were considered satisfactory and pass the QAQC checks.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Sample results have been merged by the company's geologists. • Results have been uploaded into the company database Datashed5, checked and verified. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data. • Results are reported on a length weighted basis. • Significant mineralized zones were visually inspected by competent person.
Location of data points	• *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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• RC drill hole collar locations were located by a GARMIN handheld GPS which has an accuracy of +/- 4m. • Locations are given in GDA94 zone 51 projection. • Diagrams and location table are provided in the report. • Topographic control is by google satellite image and GPS data. • Down hole surveys were conducted on all RC holes using an AXIS north seeing gyro tool with measurements at 10m down hole intervals.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The holes at Sunrise Bore were drilled east to west on a 40m x 40m pattern. ~80m line spacing and ~40m hole spacing. • All holes have been geologically logged and provide a strong basis for geological control and continuity of mineralisation. • Sample compositing has not been applied except in reporting of drill intercepts.
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.* • *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.*	• The RC drilling is approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation where known and therefore the sampling is considered representative of the mineralised zone. • In some cases, drilling is not at right angles to the strike and dip of mineralised structures and as such true widths are less than downhole widths. This will be allowed for when geological interpretations are completed.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected by company personnel and delivered direct to the laboratory by a company appointed logistics contractor.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been completed. Review of QAQC data has been carried out by company geologists.

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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *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.*	Platina owns 100% of the shares in Bravo Minerals Pty Ltd, the owner of the Sunrise Bore tenement application (E 38/4038). 1% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) on completion. Native Title: The Sunrise Bore Project lies within the Nyalpa Pirniku (WCD2023/002) native title area, determined on 31 October 2023. No Native Title Agreement has been executed for Sunrise Bore, although Platina holds an agreement with the Nyalpa Pirniku for Mt McKenna. Heritage surveys were completed before drilling, and survey and monitoring work enabled Platina to obtain permission to conduct exploration across the prospect.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration over tenements related to this announcement are attributed to. • L McKeaig and syndicate – reporting done by Treacy Geological services (J A Treacy) - 1991-1993 • Acacia Resources Ltd – 1994-1999 • AngloGold Ashanti Australia Ltd – 1998-2013 Historical data from previous explorers has been reported in form and content as reported by those previous explorers. Any data that could not be substantiated has been removed to avoid any false reporting.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project is 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 will also be used as a targeting tool for mineralisation. • Exploration for potential intrusives will also be targeted.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *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.*	• 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 Tables
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.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• 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.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill holes are interpreted to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. • Drilling is not always exactly perpendicular to the dip of mineralisation and true widths are less than downhole widths. Estimates of true widths will only be possible when infill drilling is completed and final geological interpretations and resource calculations have been made.
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*	• All diagrams were prepared to highlight important information relevant to this announcement.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• All relevant information has been reported. • Figures for drilling and sampling; not all drill holes are shown for the ease of visualisation • No surface sampling geochemical data has been shown as some historical data is yet to be digitized, and this data has not been used in this report.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• 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/
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).* • *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.