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ASX RELEASE

New exploration prospects defined at Beete Project, Western Australia.

Platina Resources Limited (ASX: PGM) Phase 2 aircore drilling program has generated new prospects for follow up exploration work at its Beete Project in Western Australia.

Platina recently completed 38 aircore drill holes for 1,338m at the Beete Project. The program comprised infill and step-out holes designed to follow up the 2024 first-phase results and has successfully defined two new prospect areas along the 16km north–south-trending Beete Shear Zone.

The 2024 drill holes were wide spaced (320m between holes and 640m between lines). The recent drilling program targeted five anomalous lines. Two lines, zones 180m and 105m in width, intersected bottom-of-hole gold values ranging from 3ppb to 82ppb. The best result was *1m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 17m in BEAC206*, within a broader zone of *7m @ 52ppb Au from 16m*.

Platina Managing Director, Mr Corey Nolan, said the results demonstrated that systematic and cost-effective exploration was key to building a strong pipeline of targets across the greenfield tenure.

“The two new prospect zones, together with the Beete mine area at the southern end of the tenement, will be the next focus for exploration,” Mr Nolan said.

“The project was initially interpreted to lie within the Albany–Fraser Orogeny and Platina’s 2024 drilling confirmed the area is an extension of the Norseman greenstone belt.

“The presence of Norseman greenstone and the delineation of three broad prospect areas along a 16km major shear zone is highly encouraging. Platina intends to advance exploration through additional geophysical surveys and follow-up reverse circulation drilling,” he said.

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

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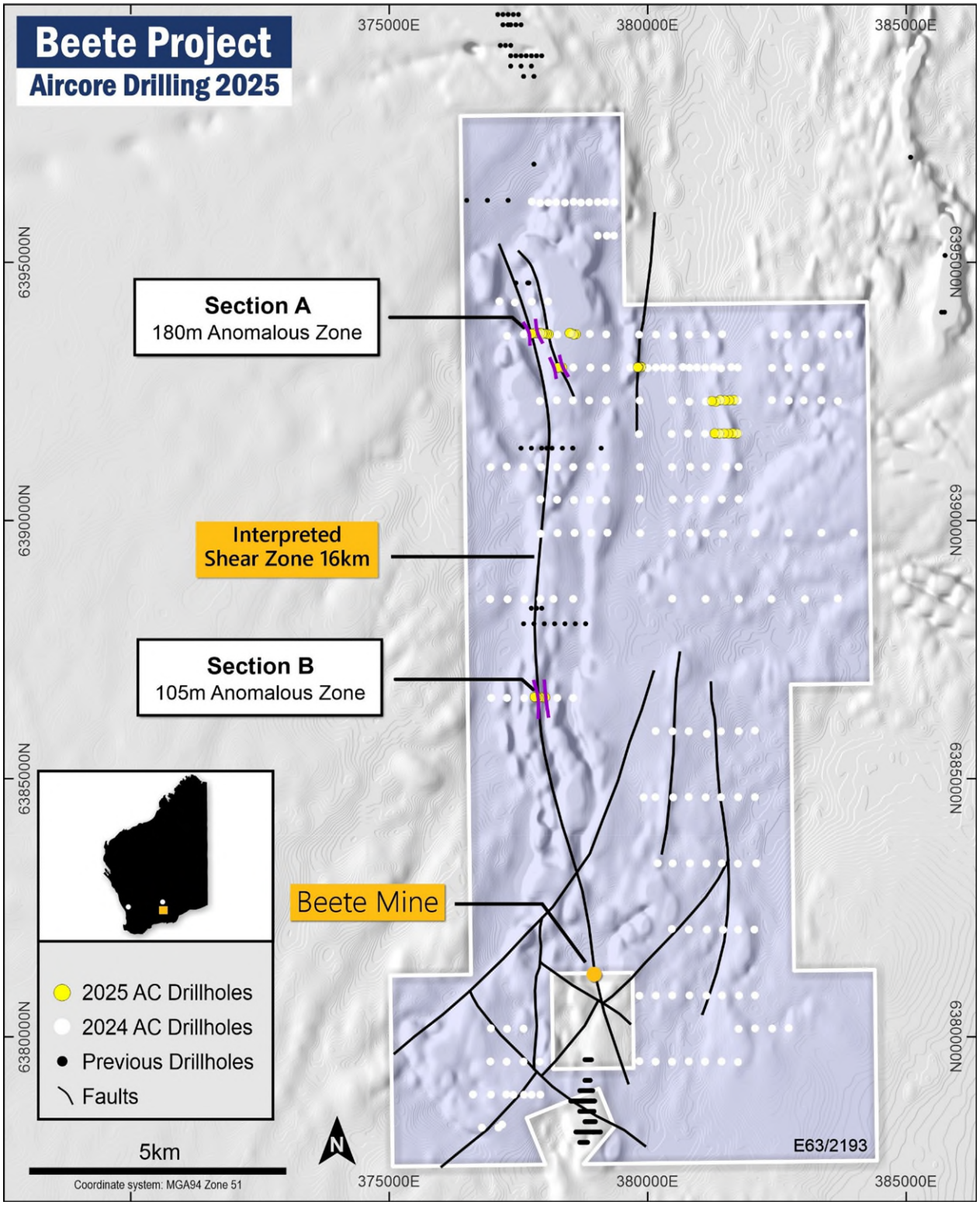

Figure 1. *Beete Project's acreage showing June 2025 aircore drill holes and 2024 Platina drilling over GSWA's reprocessed TMIRTP WA State merged magnetics.*

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**

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.

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:

Beete

- Platina to drill two gold projects in early 2024 as gold prices reach record highs, 9 January 2024
- Beete maiden aircore drilling program commences, 23 May 2024
- AC drilling identifies multiple gold targets at Beete, 8 August 2024
- Drilling to begin at Challa / Beete and Xanadu drill update, 30 May 2025

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.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this Report that relates to the Beete Project exploration results 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.

PROJECT DETAILS

Location and tenure

The Beete Gold project is a 100% owned Exploration Licence (EL63/2193) covering 139km^2 approximately 50km south-east of the high-grade gold and lithium mining centre of Norseman in Western Australia (Figure 1).

May-June 2024 Aircore Drill Program

202 aircore holes were drilled across the 20km long and ~7km wide tenement for a total of 6,331m. The holes were drilled on a 320m hole spacing and 1,280m line spacing pattern. The line spacing was reduced to 640m in areas that had highlighted anomalism in the soil sampling exercise. All the holes were drilled to refusal, with only 17 holes drilled beyond 60m. Average depth of the holes was 31m. These holes successfully proved the presence of the Norseman greenstone belt extension, which is known to host substantial gold mineralisation.

June 2025 Aircore Drill Program

38 aircore holes for 1,338m were drilled at the Beete Project in June 2025. These holes were infill and step out holes that have successfully defined two prospect areas along the 16km N-S Beete Shear Zone interpreted from the 2024 first phase aircore drilling at the project. A total of 5 lines across Platina's 2024 AC drilling was carried out. All the holes were drilled to the maximum depth achievable with the average depth of the holes 31m, and the deepest hole 71m.

Geology

The drilling intersected similar greenstone rocks across its entire length as the 2024 drilling. Major lithologies intersected were ultramafic rocks, mafic gneiss, granite gneiss and sediments. Most of these lithologies suggest similarities with the Norsemen greenstones. Generally, a 5-15m regolith transported zone exists in most parts of the tenement.

Structure and Mineralisation

A north-south 16km shear zone was interpreted post the 2024 drilling, based on logging and anomalous gold plus arsenic associated along a magnetic trend. This shear zone was confirmed in the June 2025 drilling where two lines with 180m and 105m wide gold anomalism was intersected with Au values of 3ppb to 82ppb at bottom of hole. The best intersection being 1m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 17m in BEAC206 (overall zone 7m @ 52ppb Au from 16m).

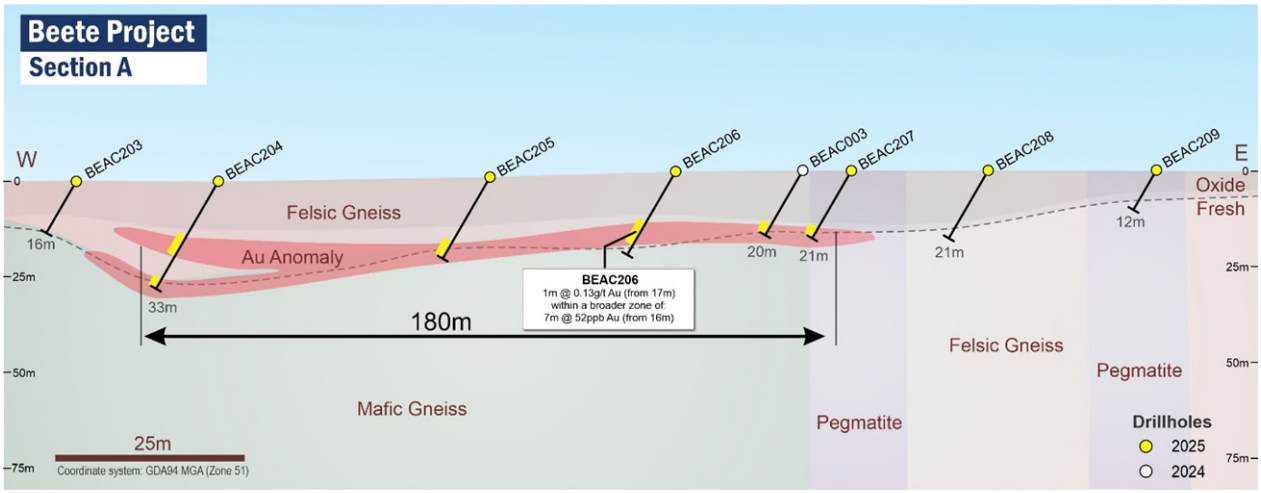

Figure 2. *Cross Section showing bottom of hole Au anomalism (*3ppb to 82ppb*) in BEAC204 to BEAC207 (2025) and BEAC003 (2024) along with interpreted geology.*

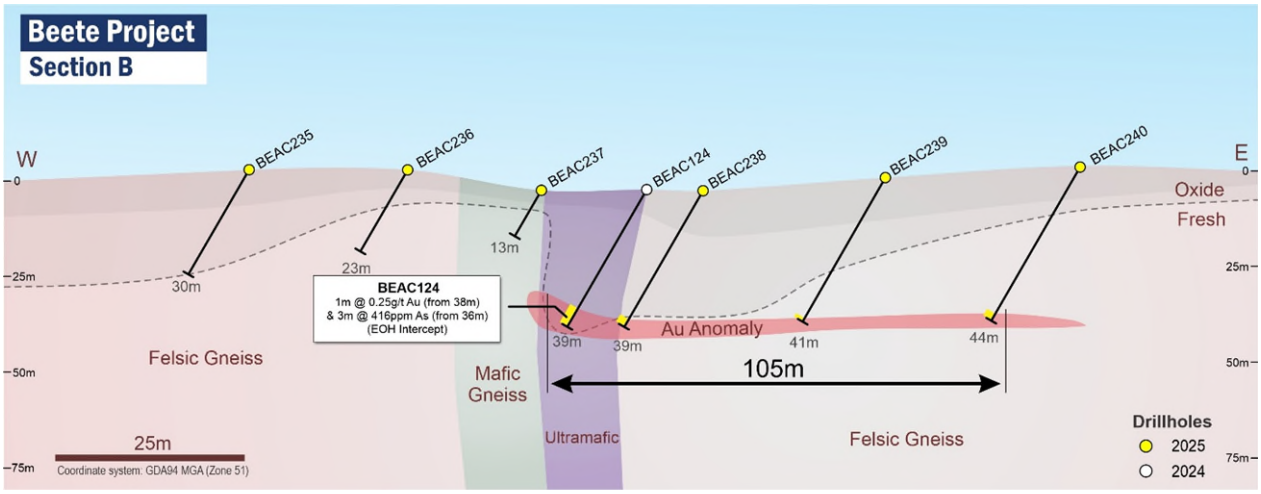

Figure 3. *Cross Section showing bottom of hole Au anomalism in BEAC238 to BEAC240 (2025) and BEAC124 (2024) along with interpreted geology.*

Further work

The delineation of the two wide prospect areas along the 16km major shear zone along with the Beete mine area is very encouraging. Platina intends to carry out further exploration investigation which will include geophysical work and RC drilling at these three prospect sites.

Beete Air-Core Drilling Details

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Intercept
BEAC206	17	18	1	0.13	1m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 17m
					overall zone 7m @ 52ppb Au from 16m

Table 1. *2025 Beete anomalous gold AC intersections (minimum of 0.1g/t Au cut-off)*

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	Tenement ID
BEAC203	AC	16	-60	270	377749	6393613	248	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC204	AC	33	-60	270	377787	6393618	248	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC205	AC	25	-60	270	377860	6393622	249	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC206	AC	26	-60	270	377910	6393629	251	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC207	AC	21	-60	270	377957	6393614	251	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC208	AC	21	-60	270	377994	6393614	251	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC209	AC	12	-60	270	378039	6393607	241	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC210	AC	8	-60	270	378077	6393601	248	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC211	AC	21	-60	270	378482	6393624	246	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC212	AC	24	-60	270	378513	6393621	246	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC213	AC	36	-60	270	378562	6393595	253	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC214	AC	46	-60	270	378603	6393602	257	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC215	AC	66	-60	270	381238	6392306	274	GPS	E 63/2193

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	Tenement ID
BEAC216	AC	69	-60	270	381314	6392292	274	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC217	AC	13	-60	270	381396	6392324	277	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC218	AC	9	-60	270	381491	6392319	282	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC219	AC	24	-60	270	381576	6392320	284	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC220	AC	42	-60	270	381665	6392326	282	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC221	AC	21	-60	270	378257	6392953	252	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC222	AC	20	-60	270	378298	6392961	252	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC223	AC	21	-60	270	378340	6392953	252	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC224	AC	53	-60	270	379802	6392960	255	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC225	AC	55	-60	270	379802	6392962	252	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC226	AC	54	-60	270	379819	6392964	254	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC227	AC	52	-60	270	379856	6392965	254	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC228	AC	60	-60	270	379875	6392967	253	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC229	AC	65	-60	270	381292	6391679	277	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC230	AC	67	-60	270	381380	6391674	281	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC231	AC	71	-60	270	381476	6391678	284	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC232	AC	57	-60	270	381555	6391674	286	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC233	AC	26	-60	270	381643	6391681	285	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC234	AC	14	-60	270	381724	6391675	283	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC235	AC	30	-60	270	377804	6386567	275	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC236	AC	23	-60	270	377843	6386563	275	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC237	AC	13.2	-60	270	377876	6386553	265	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC238	AC	39	-60	270	377916	6386561	270	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC239	AC	41	-60	270	377961	6386560	273	GPS	E 63/2193
BEAC240	AC	44	-60	270	378009	6386562	276	GPS	E 63/2193

Table 4. *Collar locations and details of all Beete AC Drilling from June 2025 by Platina Resources Ltd*

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. • Aircore samples were collected by spear from 1m sample piles and composited over 4m intervals. Some zones of visual interest with sulphide mineralisation were spear sampled into 1m sample intervals as well. • The bottom of hole meter was always collected and sampled as a 1m sample. • The independent laboratory pulverises the entire sample for analysis as described below.
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.).*	• Aircore holes were drilled with a 3.35-inch diameter blade bit and where required the hammer was used for a 3.74-inch diameter. Some locations an aircore diamond bit was also used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Aircore samples were visually assessed for recovery. • Samples are considered representative with generally good recovery. • No sample bias is observed.
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.*	• Logged qualitatively by the on-site geologist from drill chip samples taken every meter. Logging is undertaken on geology, alteration, veining, sulphides and shearing. Logging of vein and sulphide percentages is semiquantitative
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.*	• Aircore samples were collected by spear from 1m sample piles and composited over 4m intervals. A final 1m bottom of hole assay were taken for assaying with a different technique. • Industry prepared independent standards are inserted approximately 1 in 30 for AC. • 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. • Aircore samples are generally of good quality and appropriate for delineation of geochemical trends but are not generally used in resource estimates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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). • 4m Aircore samples were analysed for Au using 25g aqua regia extraction with ICPMS finish and multi-elements by ICPAES and ICPMS using aqua regia digestion. (ALS Code: TL43-MEPKG) • 1m EOH samples were analysed for Au using 25g aqua regia extraction with ICPMS finish (AuTL43) and multi-elements by ICPAES using four acid digestion (ALS Code: ME-MS61). • The techniques are 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 standards were considered satisfactory.
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 database consultants. • Results have been uploaded into the company database MX Deposit, checked and verified. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data. • Results are reported on a length weighted basis.
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.*	• Aircore hole collar locations are located by handheld GPS to an accuracy of 4m. • Elevation data can be considered as low quality and they will be adjusted in future by DTM data. • Locations are given in GDA94 zone 51. • Diagrams and location table are provided in the report. • Topographic control is by detailed satellite image and GPS data.
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.*	• Aircore drill spacing was 20m from 2024 drill holes and there after 40m between holes. Holes were drilled on 2024 drill lines which were 640m apart at Beete. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 AC drilling is approximately perpendicular to the strike of interpreted structures where known and therefore the sampling is considered representative. • 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 directly to the laboratory via a transport 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 database consultants and company geologists.

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.*	Beete Project There is only one tenement in the Beete Project - E 63/2193. Adjoining to the south of the historical mine is a tenement E 63/1816 is excised and does not belong to Platina Resources Ltd. Native Title There are two Native title parties with the northern part and majority of the tenement coming under the Ngadju and the smaller section to the south coming under The Esperance Nyungars. Platina Resources Ltd has executed agreements with both the Native title groups. There are no known impediments to operating on this tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Beete Project The Historical Beete Gold Mine, located on the southern part of the Exploration Licence, is one of the most southerly mined gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields region. Gold was first discovered by H. Elderidge in 1958 and high-grade mineralisation was mined during the late 1950's intermittently until 1976. Regional exploration for nickel lead and zinc was performed by Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd from 1968 to 1970. The work and its results have little relevance to the Beete Gold Mineralisation. During 1979 - 1980 Central Norseman Gold Corporation Ltd established a grid over the Beete Mine area, cut and sampled several costeans, performed a resistivity survey over portion of the area, flew aerial magnetics and drilled one percussion hole (this hole has not been located by PGM). The mine area consists of an underlay shaft at 25 degrees to the east and several inclined shafts, dipping to the east, in a line to the south of the decline (Jewson, 2013). J & L Morton conducted exploration between 1992 and 1997 including channel sampling. Numerous costeans have been dug south of the mine

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		area in search of a continuation of the mineralised horizon. Three kilometers south of the Beete Gold Mine several small pits and shafts have been sunk into a small granitic outcrop. A weak shear zone striking north-east and dipping 60 degrees east cuts the granite and the Pegmatitic units. Between 1997 and 2002, Pan Australia Exploration completed some geochemical sampling during 1998 to identify targets. In 1999 there was a program of 96 RAB holes with 17 drilled on E63/2193. The elevated gold values were found to be in the RAB drilling. (No reporting of historical assays in this report only collar location is used)
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Beete Project • The project is prospective for orogenic lode-type gold deposits. • Gold mineralisation associated with shear zones and quartz veining will be targeted, similar to the Scotia Mine 12km north of the tenement. **Regional Geology** The Beete project area is interpreted to lie at the southernmost extent of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt of the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Yilgarn Block, Western Australia. Gold was first discovered at Norseman in 1894 following discoveries at Dundas, 22km to the south in 1892. Majority of production in the region has come from the Maraoa-Crown (Main Field) and North Royal Reefs. The oldest unit within the Norseman area is the Penneshaw Formation. The western part of this unit is dominated by amphibolites with minor sedimentary and felsic rocks, whereas the eastern part comprises intercalated amphibolites and highly deformed felsic lithologies. The overlying Noganyer Formation consists of sedimentary iron formations, siltstones and sandstones, and minor carbonaceous shale and is in turn overlain by the Woolyeenyer Formation. The Woolyeenyer Formation is dominated by mafic volcanics with minor conformable ultramafic units and sedimentary bands. These rocks are intruded by mafic dykes with a dominant north-northwest trend that are interpreted to be syn-volcanic. The Woolyeenyer Formation is unconformably overlain by sedimentary and felsic volcanic to volcaniclastic rocks of the Mt Kirk Formation, which is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		intruded by thick, differentiated mafic sills. The contact between these units is marked by the regionally extensive Abbotshall Chert. Intrusive lithologies in the Norseman Region include: • The Buldania Granite that intrudes the Penneshaw Formation • The Pioneer Granite and similarly poorly exposed domal granites that intrude the sequence along the western margin of the greenstone belt • Felsic porphyry to granitoid dykes that intrude all units and predate mineralisation • Proterozoic mafic dykes that occupy a Yilgarn wide set of linear brittle fractures The rocks of the Norseman area can be broadly correlated with the stratigraphy of the Kalgoorlie- Kambalda region. |Woolyeenyer Formation mafic volcanic rocks, internally separated stratigraphically by the informally named Talbot Island Ultramafic unit, can be correlated with the lower basalt-komatiite-upper basalt sequence of the Kalgoorlie-Kambalda region. The sediment dominated Mt Kirk Formation can similarly be correlated with the Black Flag Beds. The structural/tectonic history of the Norseman area involved at least two phase of extension that were followed by regional shortening episodes. Metamorphic grade in the greenstone sequence at Norseman varies from upper greenschist facies within the central part of the greenstone belt, around lake Cowan, to middle amphibolite facies to the south where the greenstone sequence is highly attenuated between granitoid intrusions. Alteration assemblages associated with gold mineralisation vary with the metamorphic grade of host lithologies. Ductile deformation of gold bearing quartz veins and alteration haloes implies that Norseman mineralisation formed pre or syn-deformation and at high temperatures. **Project Geology** An unconsolidated colluvium topsoil of ferruginous sandy clay and sand covers the project area. Most of the primary rocks are granite or granitoids. From the drilling that has been undertaken over the tenement, numerous intercepts of mafic and ultramafic are present which show a clear presence of greenstone rocks. The greenstone units mostly comprise amphibolite

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and biotite to biotite-quartz-plagioclase schists and fine-grained leucocratic granitoids of quartz plagioclase and minor biotite. Gold mineralisation within the Beete Mine area is hosted within a narrow quartz vein and occasionally within the adjacent hanging and/or footwall shear. A persistent milky quartz vein which occurs below the mineralised quartz vein provides a useful marker horizon. The veins conform closely to the attitude of the host lithologies. Rocks exposed in the shafts and declines are ferruginous quartz rich arenites striking northeast and dipping to the east. Quartz feldspar amphibole schists are found on the dumps of the decline. Gold is found in quartz veins within the sediments and schists.
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 hole location and directional information provided in the report.
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.*	• Intercepts are length weighted averaged. • Minimum of 0.1g/t Au cut-off with maximum consecutive length of 4m internal dilution • No maximum cuts have been made.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	• The drill holes are interpreted to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. • Drilling is not always perpendicular to the dip of mineralisation and true widths are less than downhole widths. Estimates of true widths will only be possible when all results are received, and final geological interpretations have been completed.
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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• All diagrams in the report were prepared to highlight important information relevant to this announcement.
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 anomalous results are provided in the main text of this report. • The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
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.*	• **Regional Geophysics:** Government aeromagnetic and gravity data was sourced from Geological Survey of Western Australia and https://data.wa.gov.au/ • Aeromagnetics: Government aeromagnetic data was reprocessed by a qualified geophysicist for Corporate & Resource Consultants Pty Ltd for Challa Project. • Other Geophysics: Government and historic geophysical data were reprocessed by a qualified geophysicist Andrew Bisset from Core Geophysics for Beete Project.
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.