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Platina broadens exploration strategy with large-scale Northern Territory tin opportunity.

Highlights

- **New Northern Territory exploration opportunity:** Platina has applied for two contiguous exploration licences covering approximately 992km² at the Jove Tin Project.
- **Consistent with established growth strategy:** Jove complements Platina's primary focus on its Laverton gold projects, providing an opportunity to pursue a material discovery in a new commodity.
- **Significant historical tin indicators:** Previous explorers identified widespread cassiterite, the principal ore mineral of tin, across a 38km regional corridor, but failed to locate a satisfactory primary bedrock source.
- **Large, apparently undrilled targets identified:** Platina's geological review has identified four magnetic anomalies, including a feature measuring approximately 6.3km by 5.4km, with potential for a concealed granite-related tin system.
- **Attractive commodity fundamentals:** Tin is an Australian-designated strategic material, essential to electronics and electrification, with global consumption forecast by the International Tin Association to grow approximately 20% between 2023 and 2030.
- **Disciplined exploration approach:** Staged mineralogical and geophysical investigations will progressively evaluate the geological opportunity before substantial capital is committed to drilling.

Platina Resources Limited (ASX: PGM) (Platina or the Company) has taken an important step in broadening its exploration strategy beyond Western Australian gold, applying for two exploration licences covering approximately 992km² at the Jove Tin Project in the Northern Territory.

The applications follow a detailed technical review that identified a series of large, previously untested geophysical targets in a region with extensive historical evidence of tin mineralisation but no confirmed primary bedrock source.

Platina Managing Director Dr Paul Polito said:

"Jove represents an opportunity to advance Platina's established strategy of targeting high-potential geological environments capable of delivering material discoveries and shareholder value.

Our Laverton gold projects remain our primary focus, but we have consistently made it clear that we will pursue other opportunities where our technical capability, balance sheet and transaction experience may be used to progressively establish value without diluting focus. Our objective is not

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growth for its own sake, but growth built on quality ground, disciplined exploration and sound capital allocation.

Jove is a good example of that approach. Historical exploration has established the presence of tin-bearing minerals across a substantial area, yet the primary source remains unexplained. Our own review has identified several large, concealed geological targets that have not been adequately investigated.

However, Jove must compete for capital against the projects we already own. Our immediate objective is to use modern mineral chemistry and geophysical techniques to establish whether the geological model is correct before committing significant expenditure to drilling. If the results support our interpretation, we will advance. If they do not, we will redirect our investment."

Why Tin?

Platina's move into tin exploration is consistent with the growth strategy outlined in its FY2026 Annual Report, which explicitly committed the Company to evaluating new opportunities alongside its existing Laverton gold portfolio. Jove reflects this strategy of selectively pursuing technically compelling opportunities with the potential to deliver material discoveries and shareholder value, while maintaining disciplined capital allocation.

Platina considers tin an attractive exploration commodity due to its essential role in electronics, electrification and emerging technologies, combined with a concentrated global production base and the need for investment in new sources of supply.

Approximately half of global tin consumption is used in solder, an essential component of electronic equipment, electric vehicles, renewable energy systems and digital infrastructure.

The International Tin Association (ITA) forecasts global tin consumption will increase from approximately 357,000 tonnes in 2023 to 428,000 tonnes by 2030, representing growth of approximately 20%. The ITA has also highlighted the need for investment in new mine capacity to meet projected demand, with a relatively limited pipeline of advanced development projects.[1]

Tin is recognised on the Australian Government's Strategic Materials List, reflecting its importance to advanced technologies, industrial supply chains and the energy transition.[2]

Tin's relatively high value per tonne of contained metal means that discoveries of more modest scale can potentially be commercially significant, provided grades, metallurgy, operating conditions and development economics are favourable.

With much of global production concentrated in a relatively small number of countries, Platina believes new discoveries in established mining jurisdictions such as Australia could become increasingly attractive as the industry seeks to diversify future supply.

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[1] International Tin Association, The Need for Investment in Tin Future Supply, 19 December 2024; and Making the Future: Tin's Strategic Role in a Changing World, 20 May 2026.

[2] Australian Government, Department of Industry, Science and Resources, Australia's Critical Minerals List and Strategic Materials List.

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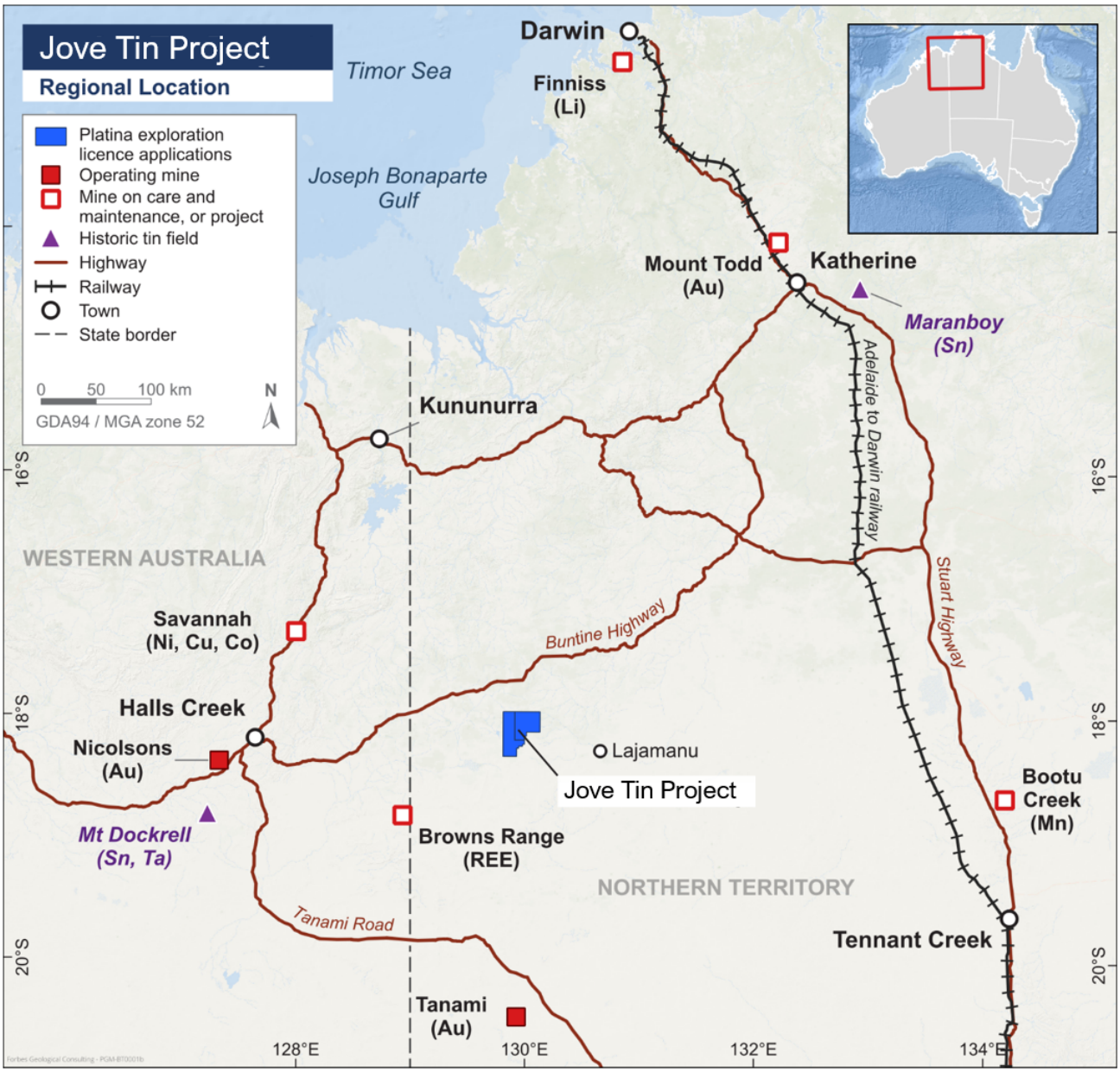


Figure 1. *Location of Jove exploration licence applications in the Northern Territory.*

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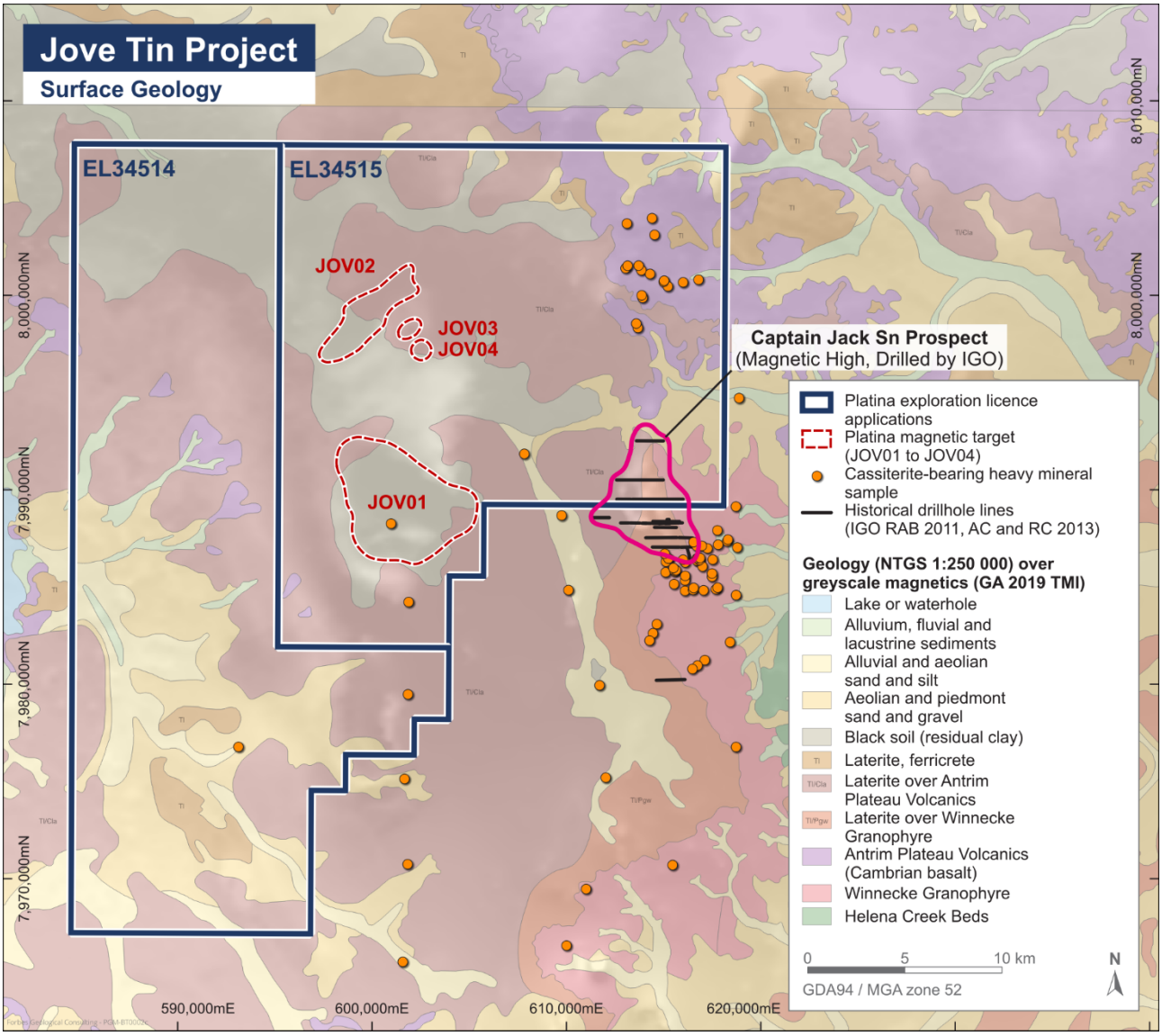


Figure 2: *Historical cassiterite occurrences, regional geology, Captain Jack prospect and Jove licence applications.*

Jove: A historical tin opportunity with an unresolved source

The Jove Project comprises two contiguous exploration licence applications, EL34514 and EL34515, covering approximately 992km² within the Birrindudu region of the Northern Territory.

The applications remain subject to the Northern Territory's mineral title grant process.

Historical exploration has identified cassiterite in heavy-mineral concentrates from streams over a north-south distance of approximately 38km.

Cassiterite is the principal ore mineral of tin, and its widespread occurrence indicates the presence of one or more primary bedrock sources, although the location, extent and economic significance of those sources remain unknown.

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Western Mining Corporation first identified widespread cassiterite during regional diamond exploration in 1984, including a sample subsequently reported by Independence Group to contain 940 cassiterite grains.

Independence Group, now IGO Limited, subsequently investigated the region for primary tin mineralisation, undertaking sampling, geological studies and drilling around the Captain Jack prospect.

That work confirmed the regional tin anomalism in streams but did not identify a primary mineralised source capable of explaining the widespread cassiterite occurrences.

Further geological observations have strengthened the case for investigating a granite-related tin system:

- **2001 – Otter Gold:** Historical mapping identified greisen veins and intense stockwork quartz veining, including silicification and sulphides, in the broader district.
- **2010 – Independence Group:** Petrographic analysis of the Winnecke Granophyre identified fractionated and altered granitic rocks containing minerals and alteration features associated with some granite-related tin systems.
- **2025 – IGO:** A subsequent review interpreted regional cassiterite and associated tin-tantalum-niobium anomalism as potentially originating from a tin-tungsten endoskarn or greisen system rather than lithium-bearing pegmatites.

Platina considers these observations collectively supportive of further investigation, although the historical interpretations remain unverified and do not establish the presence of an economic tin deposit.

Historical drilling did not test Platina's principal targets

Independence Group completed 287 drill holes for a total of 4,147m at the historical Captain Jack tin prospect, equating to an average hole depth of just 14.5m. The program comprised:

- 220 rotary air blast holes for 2,099m.
- 63 aircore holes and 4 angled slim-line reverse circulation holes for a combined 2,048m.

The drilling concentrated on the exposed or partly exposed Winnecke Granophyre and did not identify significant primary tin mineralisation.

While the program represented an unsuccessful test of the Captain Jack prospect, Platina considers that it did not adequately investigate alternative geological targets capable of explaining the wider regional cassiterite distribution.

The principal Jove targets occur approximately 10–18km west to northwest of Captain Jack and, based on Platina's review of available historical exploration records, these targets are not known to have been tested by drilling.

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This distinction is central to the Company's exploration rationale: Jove provides an opportunity to investigate a different geological interpretation rather than repeat the historical exploration program.

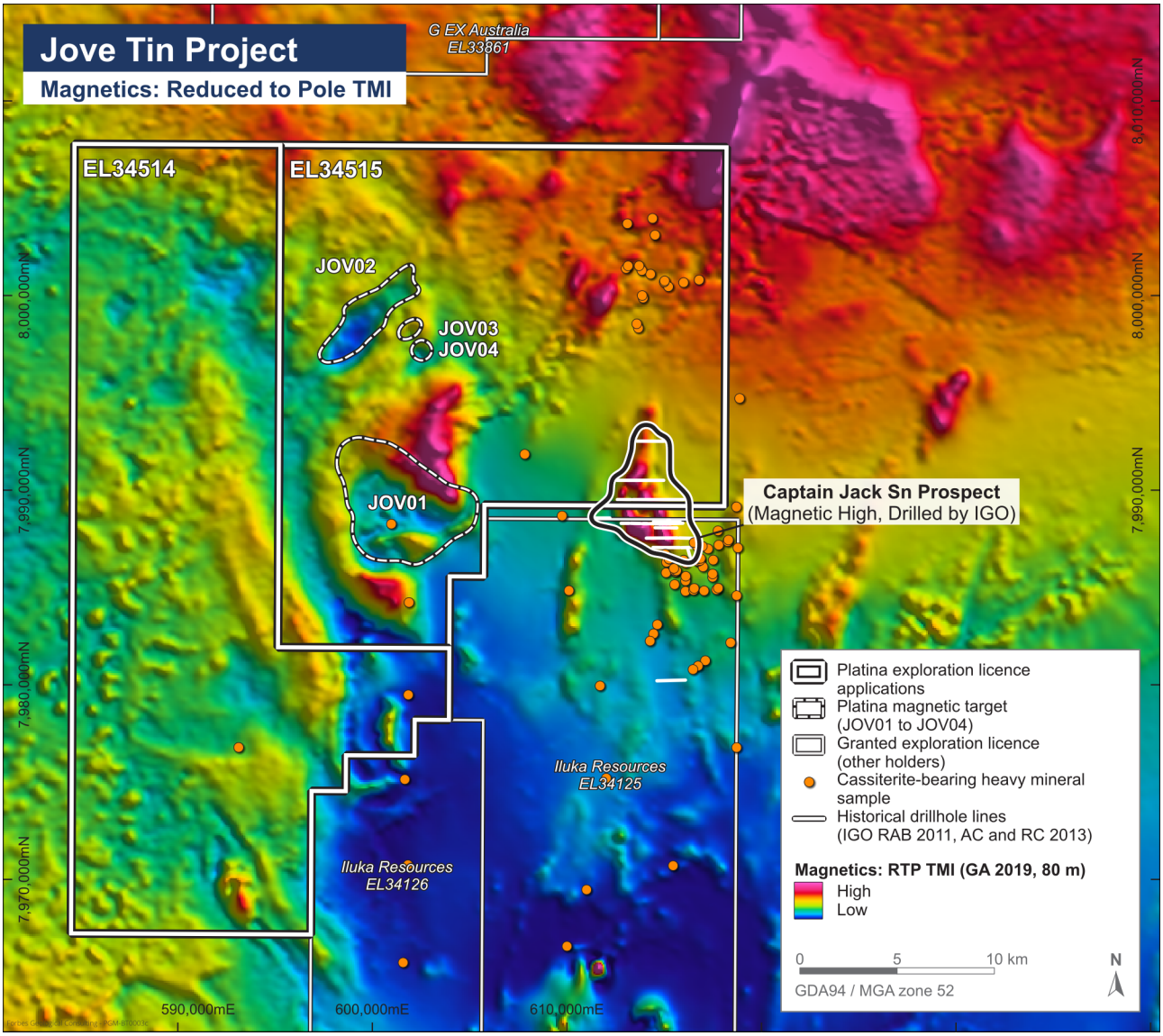


Figure 3 *Regional Reduced to Pole total magnetic imagery identifying JOV01–JOV04, historical drilling, regional cassiterite occurrences and Jove tenement boundaries abutting tenements held by Iluka Resources.*

Large, concealed geological targets identified

Platina's independent review of regional aeromagnetic data has identified a cluster of substantial magnetic anomalies, designated JOV01 to JOV04.

The largest target, JOV01, comprises a magnetic low measuring approximately 6.3km by 5.4km, partly surrounded by magnetic highs along its western, southern and northern margins.

A second substantial target, JOV02, measures approximately 4.3km by 1.9km, while two smaller magnetic lows, JOV03 and JOV04, each measure approximately 1km in diameter.

One possible explanation for this magnetic architecture is a cluster of concealed, weakly magnetic felsic intrusive rocks surrounded by more magnetic, contact-altered country rocks.

Similar geophysical signatures in southeast Australia are be associated with granite-related tin-tungsten mineralisation, including greisen, quartz-cassiterite veins, stockworks, skarn and replacement-style deposits.

The potential significance of these features lies in their scale, apparent lack of previous drill testing, and location within a region that has historical evidence of tin-bearing mineral systems. However, the cause of the magnetic anomalies remains unknown. Alternative explanations include unrelated intrusive or mafic rocks, magnetic country rocks, variations in volcanic cover and remanent magnetisation.

Importantly, the anomalies are not direct evidence of tin mineralisation, and their dimensions describe geophysical features rather than established mineralised bodies.

Platina considers the combination of historical geological evidence, including the apparently untested geophysical targets, to provide sufficient justification for a systematic exploration program to determine whether a prospective primary tin system exists.

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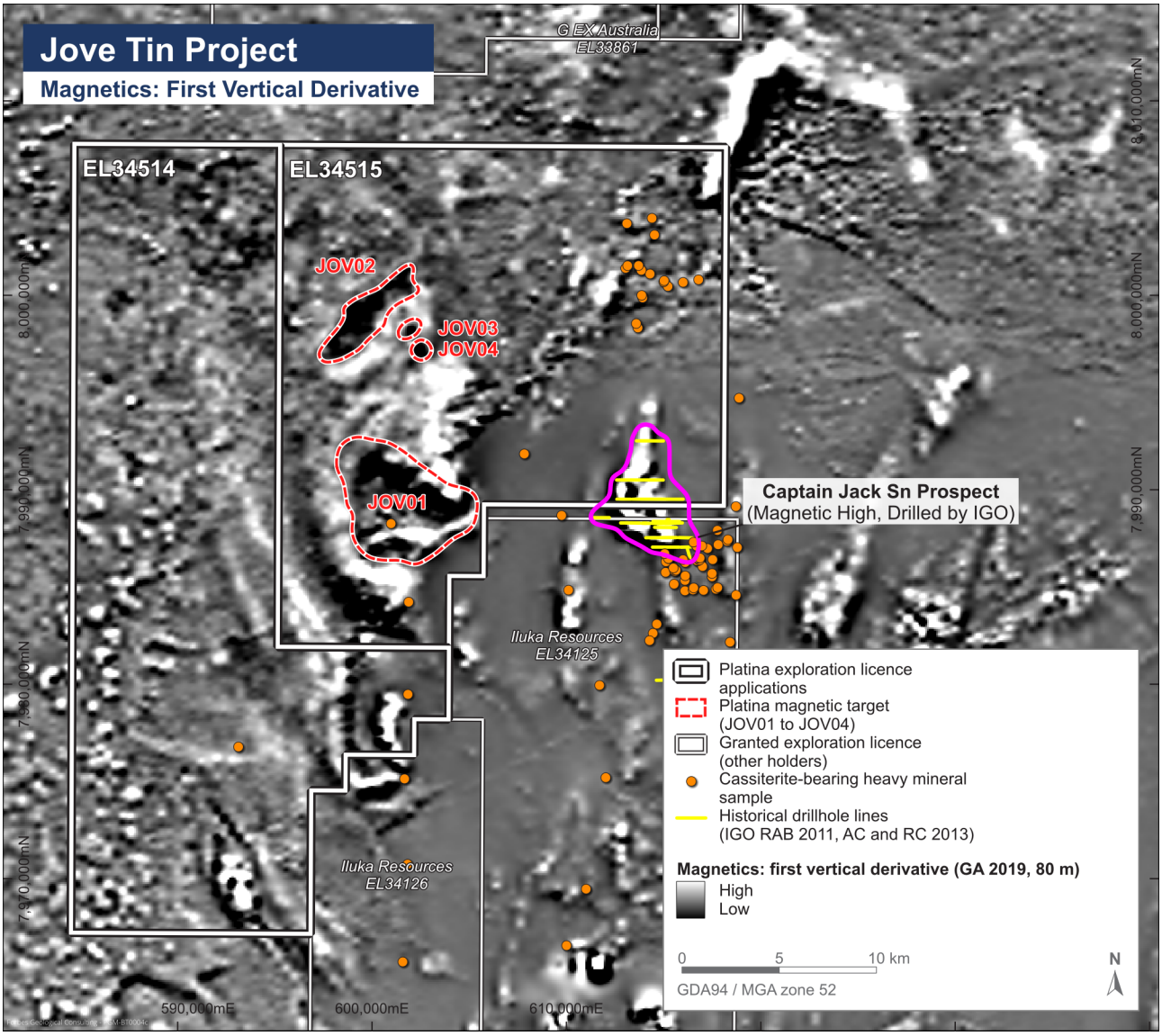


Figure 4. *Regional First Vertical Derivative magnetic imagery identifying JOV01–JOV04, historical drilling, regional cassiterite occurrences and Jove tenement boundaries.*

Staged, disciplined exploration program to progressively reduce risk

Consistent with its commitment to disciplined capital allocation, Platina proposes to progressively evaluate Jove's geological potential before committing substantial exploration expenditure.

Subject to the grant of EL34514 and EL34515 and the necessary heritage, land-access, environmental and statutory approvals, the proposed program comprises five stages.

Stage 1 – Geological review and field reconnaissance

Compile historical exploration information into a consistent database and undertake field reconnaissance to assess access, geology, cover conditions and historical sampling locations.

Stage 2 – Cassiterite sampling and mineralogical analysis

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Resample selected historical cassiterite-bearing drainages and use modern mineralogical and trace-element analysis to investigate whether the tin originates from one or multiple primary sources and whether the mineral chemistry supports a hydrothermal tin model.

Stage 3 – Detailed aeromagnetic surveying

Acquire higher-resolution magnetic data to better define the geometry, orientation and potential depth of the identified targets.

Stage 4 – Ground gravity and geological modelling

Use gravity surveying and integrated modelling to distinguish potential intrusive systems and associated alteration from alternative geological explanations for the magnetic anomalies.

Stage 5 – Targeted drilling, subject to results

Consider an initial drilling program only where the preceding work establishes coherent and technically defensible geological targets. The conceptual program provides for up to eight angled holes, with results reviewed before further drilling commitments.

The staged approach will enable Platina to advance, modify or discontinue exploration activities according to the technical results, while preserving flexibility in the allocation of shareholder capital.

Next steps

Platina's immediate priorities are to progress the Jove exploration licence applications, continue historical data compilation and refine the proposed fieldwork and geophysical programs.

The timing and scope of subsequent exploration will depend on tenement grant, applicable approvals, field conditions and the results of each stage of technical assessment.

The Company will continue progressing and evaluating its Western Australian gold portfolio while assessing additional opportunities consistent with its broader project-generation strategy.

Platina believes that combining its established gold exploration activities with a selective, technically driven approach to new opportunities will provide greater flexibility to pursue projects capable of generating meaningful long-term shareholder value.

This announcement was authorised by Dr Paul Polito, 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.

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.

For more information please see: www.platinaresources.com.au

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Dr Paul Polito, who is a Member of AIG. Dr Polito is an employee of Platina Resources Limited and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Polito consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

JORC CODE 2012 - TABLE 1
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.	• Platina has not undertaken field sampling at Jove. Results referred to in this announcement are historical results principally generated by WMC, Stockdale Prospecting/De Beers, Otter Gold and IGO. WMC heavy-mineral samples were originally collected pre-1984 during diamond exploration. IGO subsequently reported that these contained cassiterite, including one sample containing 940 cassiterite grains. In 2008-09 IGO re-analysed 105 historical Stockdale geochemical samples using a 59-element suite and analysed 103 historical heavy-mineral concentrate samples using portable XRF. • During a 2001 field reconnaissance program, Otter Gold collected rock-chip samples from quartz and material described as greisen veins around Happy Jack and from additional outcrops to the south. Muir reported green "greisen" material west of Happy Jack. Approximately 5 km south of Happy Jack, Muir reported intense stockwork veining in an altered host, multiple quartz-vein generations, sulphides in older veins and intensely silicified zones. The host was tentatively considered possibly granitic in the field, although regional mapping classified it as Helena Creek Beds. The work was undertaken primarily as part of gold exploration and should be considered qualitative geological evidence rather than systematic tin sampling. • IGO Phase 1 stream sampling comprised 54 samples of approximately 8 kg of -2 mm material, divided into a 2 kg laboratory sample and 6 kg heavy-mineral sample. The heavy-mineral fraction was processed by Wilfley table and heavy-liquid separation using tetrabromoethane at SG 2.96. Phase 2 comprised 77 samples of approximately 2 kg of -1 mm material, with Wilfley-table concentration prior to analysis. • IGO collected 270 soil samples. Initial orientation samples comprised approximately 8 kg of -2 mm material and the subsequent program approximately 2 kg of -1 mm material. Forty-two samples were reported lost during transport and were not analysed.
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.).	• Platina has undertaken no drilling at Jove. Historical drilling discussed in the announcement relates principally to Captain Jack and did not test the principal JOV01-JOV04 Jove targets. IGO drilled 220 RAB holes for 2,099 m followed by 63 vertical aircore holes and four angled slim-line RC holes for 2,048 m.

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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.	• No Platina drilling has been completed. Historical drilling is reported for regional context and is not being relied upon for Mineral Resource estimation. Detailed historical recovery information is not material to the Jove targets.
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.	• Historical IGO drilling was geologically logged. Drill cuttings from the later drilling program were washed and retained in labelled chip trays and spectral measurements were collected from bottom-of-hole samples.
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.	• Historical sampling procedures vary between campaigns because work was undertaken by several companies for different exploration objectives. IGO stream sampling included conventional stream fractions and HMCs generated by Wilfley table and heavy-liquid separation. Historical HMC results represent concentrated mineral fractions and must not be interpreted as representative bedrock grades.

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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.	• IGO's historical stream and soil samples were principally analysed by Genalysis Laboratory Services using methods including aqua-regia digestion with ICP-MS/ICP-OES determination and sodium-peroxide fusion/ICP-MS for Sn. Historical Stockdale/De Beers HMCs were subsequently analysed by IGO using portable Innov-X XRF. Such HMC analyses are considered exploration/vectoring information rather than estimates of bedrock grade. • Carson (2025) reported that IGO's comprehensive review of open-source and IGO internal server data concluded that coincident Sn-Ta-Nb anomalism associated with abundant cassiterite in HMCs was sourced from a Sn-W endoskarn/greisen rather than a lithium-bearing pegmatite system. The publicly available report does not provide sufficient analytical or mineral-chemistry information to independently establish how this conclusion was reached. Platina has therefore not independently verified this interpretation.
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.	• Platina has reviewed available historical reports but has not independently verified historical assays through repeat laboratory analysis. Following grant, Platina proposes to resample selected historical cassiterite-bearing drainages and undertake mineralogical examination and LA-ICP-MS trace-element analysis of individual cassiterite grains. This work will specifically test the historical endoskarn/greisen interpretation and assess whether one or multiple cassiterite source populations exist.
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.	• Historical sample locations have been compiled from company reports and public datasets. Positional accuracy varies between programs and some historical samples were collected pre-GPS technology meaning that some coordinates contain uncertainty. Historical locations are considered appropriate for regional targeting but should not necessarily be regarded as survey accurate.
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.	• Historical sample spacing varies substantially and reflects multiple exploration objectives. The data demonstrate regional cassiterite occurrence and provides a basis for exploration targeting but are not sufficiently systematic to establish mineralised continuity, grade or a Mineral Resource.

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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.	• Historical stream and HMC sampling was drainage based and was not designed to test a defined mineralised structure. Modern drainage around Captain Jack generally flows east, whereas drainage around the principal Jove target area flows west to northwest. A direct modern-drainage connection between the known cassiterite and Jove magnetic targets therefore cannot presently be demonstrated.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Detailed sample-security information for older programs is incomplete. IGO reported that 42 soil samples from one program were lost in transit. No Platina samples are being reported.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Platina has undertaken a desktop technical review of available historical reports, geology, geochemistry and regional geophysics. This review included Otter Gold (Muir, 2001), Taylor (2010), and historical IGO exploration reports. No independent audit of the complete historical dataset has been undertaken. Historical interpretations will be tested through Platina's proposed exploration program.

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SECTION 2 - REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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 Resources Limited has applied for EL34514 and EL34515. The applications comprise approximately 992 km². Platina's interest is 100%. Both tenements remain applications and have not been granted. Exploration will be subject to grant and applicable land-access, heritage, environmental and other statutory approvals.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• WMC undertook regional diamond-focused HMC sampling in 1984. IGO later reported that this sampling identified widespread cassiterite, including one sample containing 940 grains. Stockdale Prospecting/De Beers subsequently undertook regional heavy-mineral, loam and geochemical sampling. • Otter Gold undertook gold exploration around Happy Jack. Muir (2001) reported quartz and material described as greisen veins west of Happy Jack. Approximately 5 km south, Muir recorded intense stockwork veining, several generations of quartz veining, sulphides and intense silicification. The host was tentatively interpreted as possibly granite but is mapped regionally as Helena Creek Beds. These observations demonstrate hydrothermal alteration and veining but do not demonstrate tin mineralisation at those locations. • IGO undertook dedicated tin exploration in the area between 2009 and 2013 including re-analysis of historical samples, stream, soil and rock sampling, petrography and drilling principally at Captain Jack. The drilling did not identify significant primary tin mineralisation sufficient to satisfactorily explain the broader regional cassiterite occurrences. • Roger Taylor examined 12 rock samples from the Winnecke Granophyre on behalf of IGO. Petrographic examination identified quartz-alkali feldspar granitic rocks with granophyric textures and sericite/clay alteration. Suspected primary muscovite was identified in two samples, tourmaline in one and trace fluorite in another. Taylor interpreted the samples as belonging to a fractionating intrusive suite and considered quartz-cassiterite ± sericite veins and apical disseminated greisen plausible styles of primary tin mineralization associated with this alteration assemblage and rock texture. Petrography represents geological/mineralogical interpretation rather than quantitative sampling of tin mineralization and does not establish that economic tin mineralisation is present. • IGO returned to the district in 2024 principally investigating the potential for lithium-bearing pegmatites. Carson (2025) reported that following comprehensive review of open-source and IGO server data, IGO concluded that coincident Sn-Ta-Nb anomalism associated with abundant cassiterite in HMCs was sourced from a Sn-W endoskarn/greisen rather than a lithium-bearing pegmatite system. The publicly available report does not describe the analytical basis for the interpretation in sufficient detail for Platina to independently verify the conclusion.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The tenement geology contains the Palaeoproterozoic Mount Winnecke Formation, a volcano-sedimentary succession comprising felsic volcanic rocks and associated sedimentary units. The Winnecke Granophyre intrudes the Mount Winnecke Formation and is locally concealed beneath Cambrian Antrim Plateau Volcanics, ferricrete, alluvium and younger cover. The region also includes Palaeoproterozoic sedimentary successions of the younger Birrindudu Basin, which are exposed south of the Jove tenements and may extend beneath the Antrim Plateau Volcanics within the project area. The Birrindudu Group, comprises the Gardiner Sandstone, Talbot Well Formation and Coomarie Sandstone, a succession dominated by sandstone, siltstone and mudstone with subordinate carbonate rocks, including limestone and dolostone. The distribution and thickness of these sedimentary units beneath the volcanic cover within the Jove tenements remain uncertain. Historical work documents greisen and stockwork alteration and fractionated, hydrothermally altered granitic rocks in the broader district. Platina's exploration hypothesis is that the Jove magnetic lows could represent concealed, weakly magnetic felsic intrusions surrounded by more magnetic contact aureoles. Under one model, the peripheral magnetic highs could reflect magnetite- or pyrrhotite-bearing hornfels, skarn or replacement alteration generated by hydrothermal fluid-rock interaction around an intrusion. An alternative model is that the magnetic highs represent, at least in part, a thermal and remanent magnetic aureole developed in country rocks during emplacement and cooling of a weakly magnetic intrusion. Webster (2003) documented magnetic and radiometric aureoles around weakly magnetic S-type granites associated with tin mineralisation in southeastern Australia and reported that profile modelling confirmed a contribution from remanent magnetisation to the magnetic aureoles. Platina considers this an exploration analogue only; the geological setting, age and physical properties of the Jove targets have not been established and no equivalence with Webster's examples is implied. • The hydrothermal/metasomatic and thermal-remanence models are not mutually exclusive. Alternative explanations for the Jove magnetic architecture include magnetic country rock, mafic rocks, variations in Antrim Plateau Volcanics, unrelated intrusive phases and other remanent magnetic sources. The geological cause of the Jove anomalies has not been demonstrated.
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.	• Based on open-file information reviewed by Platina, no historical drilling is known to have tested JOV01-JOV04 for the proposed tin model. Historical Captain Jack drilling is reported for regional context and that drilling tested a separate prospect approximately 10-18 km from Platina's principal targets. Individual historical drill collars are therefore not considered material to understanding the Jove targets.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and	• No Platina assay results or aggregated drill intercepts are reported. Historical values are reported as recorded by previous explorers. No metal equivalents, top cuts or Platina-generated weighted averages are reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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').	• No mineralisation has been identified at Jove and no relationship between mineralisation width and drilling intercept length is reported or implied.
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 were prepared to highlight important information relevant to this announcement. The announcement includes diagrams showing the Jove applications; historical cassiterite occurrences and relevant regional geology; and magnetic imagery showing JOV01-JOV04 relative to Captain Jack and historical drilling. Appropriate scale, north arrow and coordinate information is included.
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.	• Historical exploration demonstrates widespread regional cassiterite and Sn-W anomalism. Muir (2001) documented greisen and stockwork alteration, Taylor (2010) documented fractionated and hydrothermally altered granitic rocks, and Carson (2025) subsequently interpreted the regional cassiterite as being sourced from a Sn-W endoskarn/greisen system. Conversely, historical drilling at Captain Jack failed to identify significant primary tin mineralisation, the source of the regional cassiterite remains unresolved, IGO's 2025 interpretation has not been independently verified by Platina, cassiterite is non-magnetic, and no genetic relationship between the historical cassiterite and Platina's magnetic targets has been demonstrated.
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	• JOV01 comprises a magnetic low approximately 6.3 km by 5.4 km partly surrounded by magnetic highs. JOV02 comprises an approximately 4.3 km by 1.9 km magnetic low, with smaller nearby magnetic lows JOV03 and JOV04. Existing data are insufficient to establish the basement lithologies, cover thickness, remanent magnetisation or density and magnetic-susceptibility relationships responsible for the anomalies.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.	• Subject to tenure grant and approvals, Platina proposes compilation and reconnaissance; repeat heavy-mineral sampling; cassiterite morphology and mineralogical examination; LA-ICP-MS trace-element analysis of individual cassiterite grains; detailed aeromagnetics; close-spaced ground gravity; integrated geological/geophysical modelling; and staged drilling only where preceding work supports a coherent geological target. The conceptual drilling program provides for up to eight angled holes, with the first four forming an initial decision stage before further drilling.

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