PLATINA RESOURCES

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ASX RELEASE

New ground gravity survey defines additional drilling targets at Mt McKenna Gold Project.

Platina Resources Limited (Platina or the Company) has identified multiple structural drilling prospects within high-priority exploration Targets 3, 4 and 5 at its Mt McKenna Gold Project in Western Australia following completion of a new ground gravity survey (see Figure 1 overleaf).

Subject to cultural heritage surveys being finalised, the Company is now planning to conduct up to 8,000m of Phase 3 aircore drilling in late March to test these new prospects.

More than 20,000m of aircore and reverse circulation (RC) drilling is planned in 2026 across the Company's Mt McKenna, Sunrise Bore and Mt Morgans South projects which lie within the Laverton Gold District.

Platina Managing Director, Mr Corey Nolan, said:

"We have now completed two ground gravity surveys across the majority of Mt McKenna's tenement area since October last year. When integrated with existing geological and geophysical datasets, this work has provided valuable insights into the subsurface architecture and potential controls on mineralisation.

"We are particularly encouraged by the scale and number of structures identified across Targets 3, 4 and 5 which we now plan to test with Phase 3 aircore drilling in late March.

Phase 2 aircore drilling over 4,500m at Target 2[1], has been temporarily deferred due to drill rig mechanical issues. Approximately 2,000m of drilling has been completed to date, with the remaining 2,500m expected to be completed alongside Phase 3 drilling.

Meanwhile, cultural heritage surveys are continuing at newly developed target opportunities to ensure a clear pathway to aircore drilling.

[1] Refer ASX release dated 27 February 2026 *Mt McKenna Gold Project – Phase 2 drilling underway.*

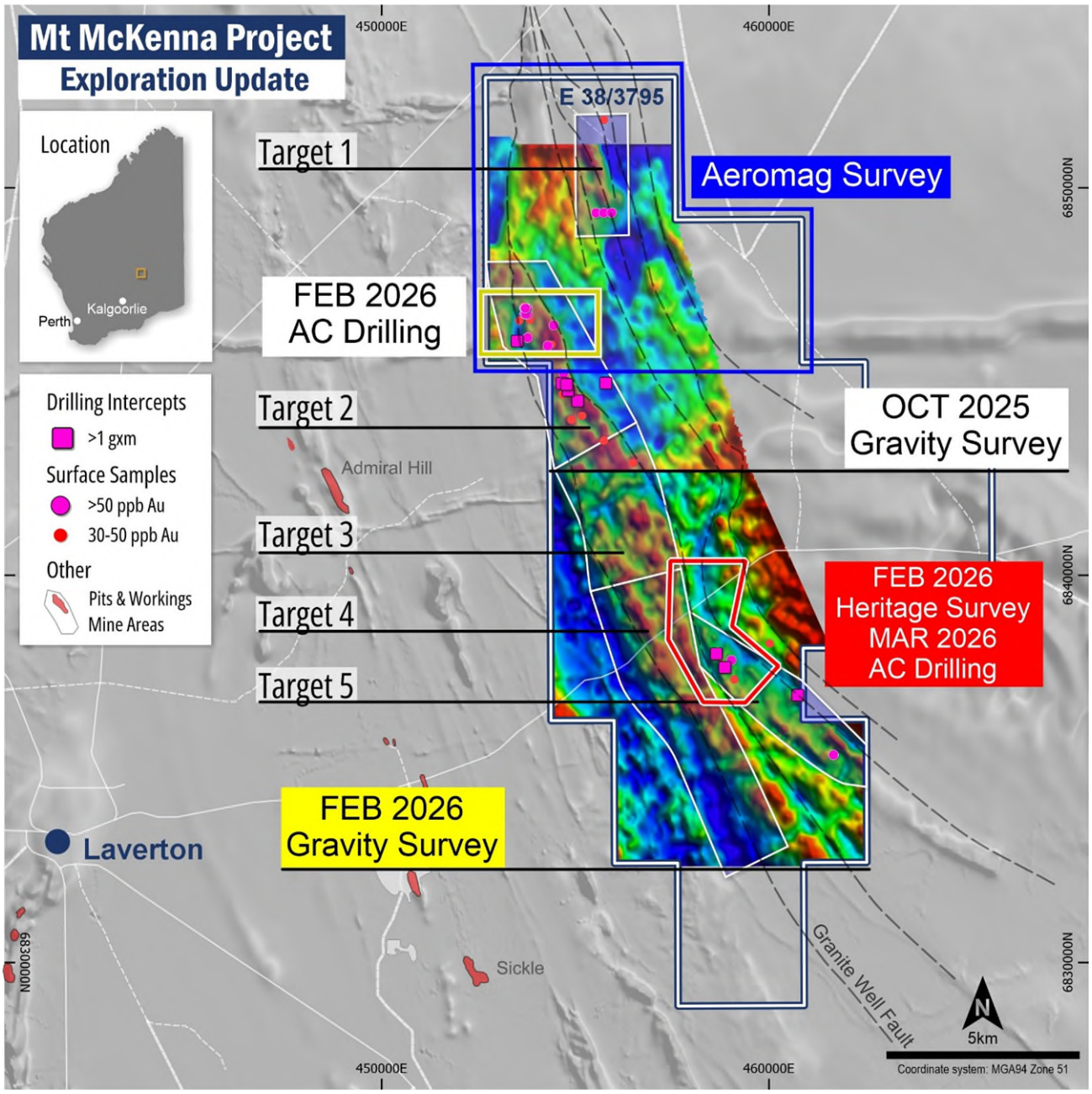

Figure 1. *Mt McKenna Project location near Laverton with interpreted regional Granite Well fault and initial delineated target zones from historical data, underlain by Geological Survey of Western Australia (**GSWA**) - Total Magnetic Intensity (80m) 1VD of WA v1, 2020. Also, including the recently acquired 1 VD gravity imagery (Phase 1 & 2) and interpreted mineralised faults from mapping.*

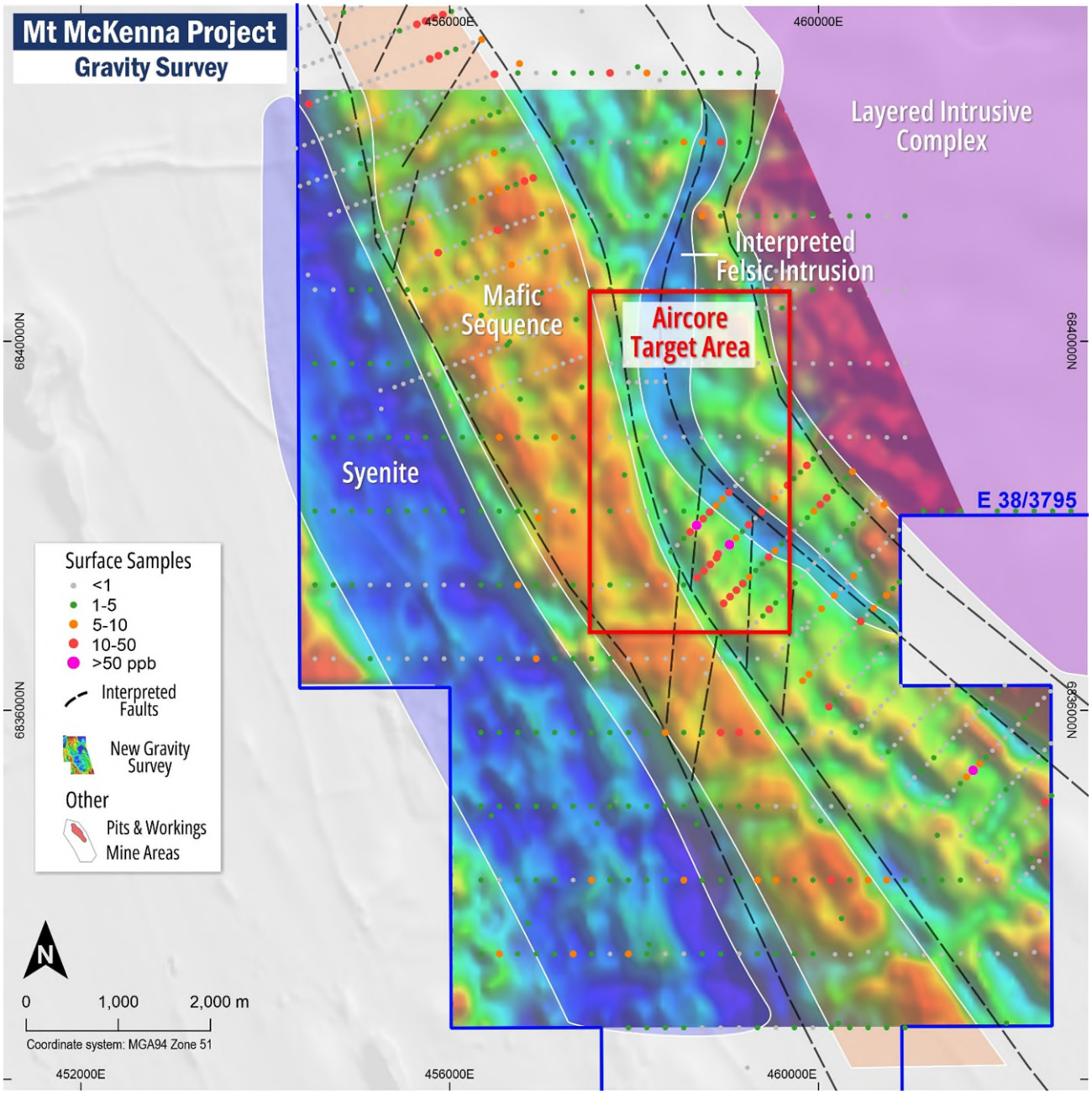

Figure 2. *Map showing the recently acquired 1 VD gravity imagery, historical surface sampling and interpreted faults potentially associated with mineralisation underlain by faded GSWA's - Total Magnetic Intensity (80m) 1VD of WA v1, 2020.*

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

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DISCLAIMER

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

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:

- New gold project in the world-class Laverton gold district, 3 September 2025
- Commencement of Exploration at the Mt McKenna Gold Project, 25 September 2025
- Mt McKenna Gold Project Exploration Update, 3 November 2025
- Aircore drilling underway at Mt McKenna Gold Project, 26 November 2025
- Drilling completed at Mt McKenna and US$1 million received, 23 December 2025
- Mt McKenna Gold Project: aircore drilling identifies1.5km mineralised structure, 19 January 2026
- Platina outlines fully funded 2026 gold exploration strategy, 5 February 2026
- Mt McKenna Gold Project - Back-to-back drilling programs, 12 February 2026
- Mt McKenna Gold Project - Phase 2 drilling underway, 27 Feb 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.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this Report that relates to the Mt McKenna 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.

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.*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.
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.).*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.

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 drilling is reported in this announcement.
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.*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.
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.*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.

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.*
		• Ground Gravity Survey data collected by Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd.
		• 3,261 gravity station points on a 200m x 100m grid configuration.
		• The program covered 30% of the 174sq km area of the entire tenement.
		• The following instrumentation was used for acquisition of the gravity data:
		  o One CG-5 Autograv Gravity Meter (Serial Number: 40241, SF: 0.999743)
		  o One ESVE300PRO_E31 GNSS Rover Receiver
		  o One CHCi70+ GNSS Base Receiver
		• The gravity meter used for the survey had been recently calibrated on the Guildford Cemetery – Helena Valley Primary School calibration range (2010990117 - 2010990217) in Western Australia. The calibration process validated the gravity meter's scale factor to ensure reduction of the survey data produces correct Observed Gravities from measured dial reading values.
		• One new GNSS/gravity control station, 202509400001 "Eighteen Mile Well Road" was used to control all field observations throughout the project.
		• GNSS control was established at 202509400001 by, submitting three 10-hour sessions of static data to Geoscience Australia's AUSPOS processing system, where possible, producing first-order geodetic coordinates. These coordinates are accurate to better than 10mm for the x, y, and z observables.
		• Gravity control was established at station 202509400001 via an ABABAB tie to Australian Fundamental Gravity Network (AFGN) control station 2015909115 "Airport shed - Laverton". Standard deviation of the tie loops is 0.003mGal.
		• Final data have met and exceeded quoted project specifications. Repeatability of the data was excellent, with the standard deviation of the elevation repeats at 0.012m and the standard deviation of the gravity repeats at 0.008mGal.
		• Post processing and interpretation was conducted by Core Geophysics (Output was Bouguer Gravity Anomaly)

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.*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.
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.*	GNSS data were acquired with the rover receiver operating in post-process kinematic (PPK) mode with the GNSS rover sensor mounted to a 2.000m walking pole. Static data were logged at the control station with a base receiver operating in post-process static (PPS) mode with the GNSS sensor mounted on a fixed tripod. Accuracy of the GNSS observations is better than 0.02m for all observations. All positional observations were in GDA94/MGA51 with heights above the Australian Height Datum.
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.*	• Gravity stations were acquired using a 200m x 100m grid configuration. • Data spacing is appropriate for the goals of the survey
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.*	• Not Applicable.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been completed.

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.*	Mt McKenna Project - E 38/3795. The tenement is owned by Jasper Exploration Pty Ltd which is a 100% subsidiary of Platina Resources Ltd (ASX: PGM). Platina has agreed to give 1.5% Net Smelter Royalty (Platina can buy-back 50% of the royalty at market value) to the vendors of the tenement. Native Title Mt McKenna is situated within with the Nyalpa Pirniku (WCD2023/002), native title area. A Native Title Agreement has been signed and executed with Nyalpa Pirniku. There are no known impediments to operating on this tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Prior to the work completed by Platina mentioned in the body of this report the below companies have completed exploration over the tenement in the past. • Aberfoyle Resources Ltd – 1991-92 • CRA Exploration Pty Ltd – 1995-96 • Voyager Gold NL – 1998 • Placer Pty Ltd – 1999-00 • Coronet Resources Ltd – 2004 • Image Resources NL – 2004-06 • A1 Minerals Ltd - 2005 • Crescent Gold Ltd – 2008 • Aruma Exploration Pty Ltd – 2011 • Victory Mines Ltd – 2012 • White Cliff Minerals Ltd – 2014-16
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The projects are prospective for orogenic lode-type gold deposits. • Gold mineralisation associated with shear zones and quartz veining will be targeted. • Possible mineralisation associated with lithological contacts at Mt McKenna will also be used as a targeting tool for mineralisation.

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.*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.
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.*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.
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 drilling is reported in this announcement.
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 relevant information is provided in the main text of this report. • The report is considered balanced and provided in context.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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/
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.