



16 November 2022

## First UG2 Assays from Bengwenyama return Strong Results

Key highlights:

- Drillhole E019A, E058 and E062 UG2 assay results return a weighted average 4E PGM grade of 8.73 g/t over an average sampled width of 77 cm
- Observed grades exceed the grade level (7.70 g/t) applied in the JORC-2012 compliant Inferred Mineral Resource
- The prill splits are also as expected, comprising 44.3%: 45.1%: 9.1%:1.5% for Pt: Pd: Rh: Au
- The drill programme is ongoing, with further assay samples for the E019A Merensky Reef now anticipated
- Investor Briefing with Managing Director Johan Odendaal scheduled for 3pm (Australian Eastern Daylight Time) on Thursday 17 November 2022

Southern Palladium (ASX:SPD, 'Southern Palladium' or 'the Company') is pleased to release the first assay results for the UG2 reef on the Bengwenyama Platinum Group Metal (PGM) project located on the Eastern Limb of the world class Bushveld Complex, South Africa.

The assay results for drillhole E019A, E058 and E062 have been received from ALS in Johannesburg. The composited samples of the UG2 reef intersections are shown in Table 1. The average sampled width is 77 cm with a 4E grade of 8.73 g/t. This is more than the grade and reef widths set out in the compliant Inferred Mineral Resource which has an average reef width of 71 cm and 4E grade of 7.70 g/t. In addition, the anticipated prill split of 44:44:10:2 for Pt:Pd:Rh:Au has also been confirmed with these initial results.

BHID	From (m)	To (m)	UG2 sampled width (cm)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Rh (g/t)	Au (g/t)	4E (g/t)
E062	31.25	32.3	105	3.47	3.33	0.74	0.08	7.62
E058	140.86	141.31	45	4.63	5.37	0.86	0.23	11.09
E019A	315.83	316.64	81	3.97	3.92	0.81	0.13	8.83
Weighted Average			77	3.87	3.94	0.79	0.13	8.73
Prill Split (%)				44.3	45.1	9.1	1.5	100

**Table 1. Summary of the First Assay Results for Drillholes E019A, E058 and E062**

**Commenting on the UG2 intersection, Managing Director Johan Odendaal, said:** "These initial assay results mark another milestone for the Bengwenyama exploration programme, and underpin our belief that the project holds significant potential. The results confirm the consistency of reef grade and width which is characteristic of the Bushveld Complex – the largest source of platinum and palladium ores in the world. The weighted average 4E grade of 8.73 g/t exceeds the grading level applied in the existing Inferred Mineral Resource (7.70 g/t), and is at the high-end of the UG2 Exploration Target range (5.9 g/t – 8.9 g/t) for an expansion of the Inferred Resource outlined in the Company prospectus. As well as advancing the resource potential of Bengwenyama, these results also bolster the project's attractive cost metrics. All capital spend is allocated directly for the purpose of increasing our confidence in the orebody. Limited discovery drilling is

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required which significantly reduces the discovery cost per ounce as Southern Palladium advances its exploration programme on time and on budget.”

**Investor Briefing**

In connection with this ASX Announcement, Southern Palladium will also be hosting an Investor Briefing at 3PM AEDT on Thursday 17 November 2022. Managing Director Johan Odendaal will discuss the latest announcement and answer questions from investors.

For anyone wishing to attend the Investor Briefing, please register using the link below.

Register via: <https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/1026888212357624077>

**Assay Results**

The average seam width of 77cm is both in excess of the 71cm width used in the JORC-2012 Inferred Mineral Resource estimate, and consistent with the seam widths mined by South African PGM companies operating throughout the Central Eastern Limb of the Bushveld Complex.

Samples were taken in 20cm increments unless geology dictated for a larger sample size. These samples were composited for a total sampled reef grade and width. A sample was also taken in the hanging wall and footwall of the UG2. The initial results show that the hanging wall is not mineralised, but the footwall is mineralised and does carry grade. The footwall samples for drillhole E058 and E019A have returned composited 4E grades of 0.87 g/t and 1.56 g/t respectively.

What was believed to be the footwall sample for drillhole E062 is in fact a weathered gradational bottom reef contact of the UG2 reef, containing significant disseminated chromite within a pegmatoidal pyroxenite, which makes the UG2 reef for E062 wider than initially interpreted. The footwall of the UG2 reef for drillhole E062 will be sampled shortly. Going forward additional footwall samples will also be taken for mining cut purposes.

Distribution of the assay results over sampled width are shown in Figure 2:

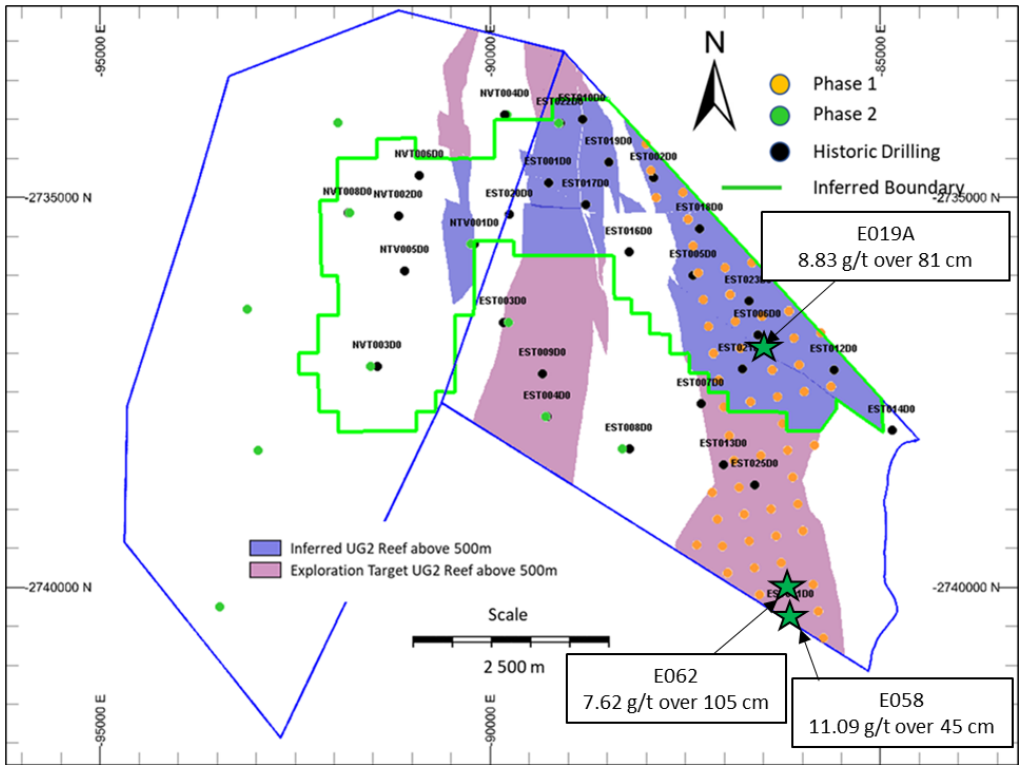


Figure 2: Assay Result Locations

Pt, Pd and Au are analysed using lead fire assay with ICP-AES finish with a 30g aliquot. Rh is analysed separately by fire assay, gold collection and ICP-MS finish with a 30g aliquot. These are combined for the 4E grade.

The 6E (Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Ruthenium and Osmium) grades are still pending and use a different method using the nickel sulphate fire assay procedure. The 6E results will be compared to the 4E results once received. We are currently awaiting the Cr, Ni and Cu analysis from the laboratory.

The by-products PGMs, Base Metals and Chrome are important sweeteners to the bottom line. The price of iridium dramatically increased since the start of 2021 as a result of supply shortages combined with its prospective use to produce green hydrogen.

The results of the Merensky Reef samples (for E019A) are eagerly awaited, as well as the check samples for the UG3 and UG1 chromitite layers. The UG3 and UG1 samples are, however, check samples as these chromitite layers generally don't carry significant PGEs. The stratigraphic position of these chromitite layers is shown in figure 3.

The drilling programme is ongoing and samples are sent to the assay lab in three to four week intervals. Assay results are then received after approximately four to six weeks.

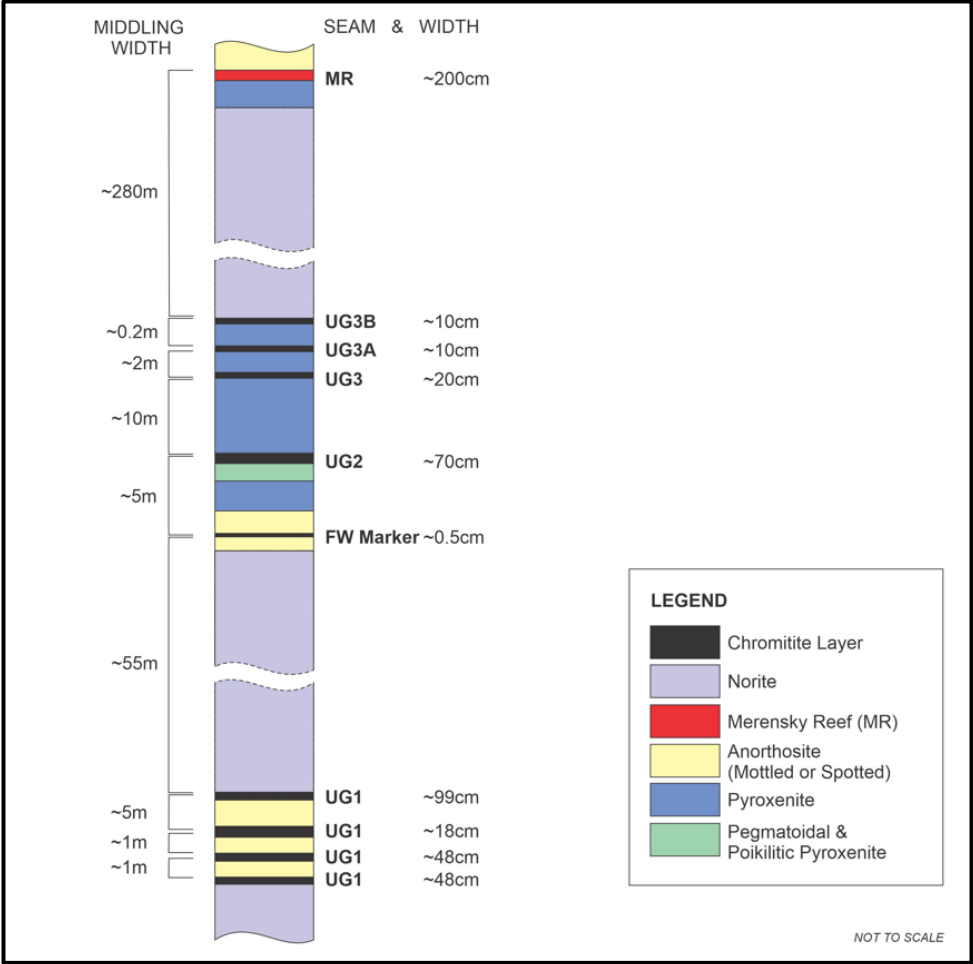


Figure 3: Preliminary Project Stratigraphic Column between the Merensky Reef (MR) and UG1 Chromitite layers

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Southern Palladium Limited.

### **About Southern Palladium:**

Southern Palladium Limited (ASX:SPD, JSE:SDL) is a dual-listed platinum group metal (PGM) company developing the advanced Bengwenyama PGM project, particularly rich in palladium/rhodium, in South Africa. The project is located on the Eastern Limb of the Bushveld Complex, which contains more than 70% of the world's known Platinum Group Metal (PGM) Resources.

With its 70% stake in the project, the Company's focus will be on the delivery of a Pre-Feasibility study and Mining Right application through a geophysical survey that has recently been completed, a two-phase diamond drill programme which commenced in August 2022 as well as various technical studies to be completed.

A major development opportunity in the global PGM market, previous exploration at Bengwenyama has already delivered a JORC 2012-compliant Inferred Mineral Resource of 18.8Moz within two ore horizons – the UG2 chromitite and Merensky Reef. In addition, an assessment by mining industry consultants CSA Global assessed the total resource potential of Bengwenyama for the two ore horizons at between 134–201Mt at a grade of 3.5–5.2 (3 PGE + Au g/t). The Company is led by an experienced on-ground management team including some of South Africa's most high-profile mining industry executives.

### **JORC Statement**

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at the Bengwenyama Project is based on details originally reported in the Independent Technical Assessment Report (ITAR) No. R246.2021 prepared by CSA Global dated 19 April 2022 contained in the Company's Prospectus and Pre-Listing Statement dated 22 April 2022. The information in the ITAR that relates to Technical Assessment of the Mineral Assets, Exploration Targets, or Exploration Results is based on information compiled and conclusions derived by Dr Brendan Clarke, a Partner and an employee of CSA Global. The information in the ITAR that relates to Mineral Resources is based on work undertaken by Anton Geldenhuys, a Principal Consultant and employee of CSA Global. The Prospectus containing the ITAR can be found on the Company's website at: <https://www.southernpalladium.com/site/investor-centre/prospectus>

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ITAR. The Company also confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the ITAR continue to apply and have not materially changed. In addition the Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified.

### **Competent Person Statement**

The scientific and technical information contained in this announcement has been reviewed, prepared and approved by Mr Uwe Engelmann (BSc (Zoo. & Bot.), BSc Hons (Geol.), Pr.Sci.Nat. No. 400058/08, FGSSA). Mr Engelmann is a director of Minxcon (Pty) Ltd and a member of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions, and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and activities 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'. Mr Engelmann has a beneficial interest in Southern Palladium through a shareholding in Nicolas Daniel Resources Proprietary Limited.

### **For further information, please contact:**

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JORC Checklist – Table 1 Assessment and Reporting Criteria

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA		
Criteria	Explanation	Detail
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 sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	20 cm samples are taken within the reef horizon unless there is a lithological reason to deviate from this. A single sample is also taken in the hanging wall and footwall to test for mineralisation in the direct waste rock. The samples are split with a core saw and one half is submitted to the laboratory and the other half keep in the core tray.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The core is orientated in such a way that the two halves are equal.
	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 1 m 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.	The sampling methodology is standard and as per industry practice in the Bushveld Complex (BC). The samples are 20 cm in length and are split into two equal halves with one half being submitted for analysis. The core size starts as HQ (10 m to 50 m) but is NQ by the time the reef is intersected.
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.).	The drillholes start with HQ (for approximately 10-50 m) in the weathered zone but are then drilled NQ once in the fresher material. The drill rigs being utilised have been the CS 1500, Delta 520 and a smaller Longyear 44.  The drill contractor is Geomech Africa.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	The core is scanned in with the software ScanIT which scans the core with high resolution photos and the geologists reconcile the depths and core losses per 3 m run. The Core recoveries and RQD are then calculated for the drillhole.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The geologist informs the drilling supervisor at what depth the reef is expected so that they can take extra precautions around the anticipated reef depth.  The core recoveries are measured per 3 m run and if there is excessive core loss in the reef horizon it is marked as a non-representative sample and will not be used in the resource estimation process.
	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.	Samples have been submitted to the ALS laboratory, but there is only limited data available at this stage, so this has not been checked yet. The core recoveries for the three intersections however all have good core recoveries.
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.	The core is scanned into ScanIT software which produces high resolution images. The logging is conducted in the ScanIT software in conjunction with the actual core. Legends have been set up in the software that cover the necessary detailed required for Mineral Resource estimation. Alpha angles and structure detail is also observed and logged. The beta angle is not measured as the core is

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA		
Criteria	Explanation	Detail
		not orientated but the downhole televiwer survey supplies structural orientation information which is incorporated into the logs.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Core logging is qualitative and utilises the ScanIT software for high resolution images.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The total drillhole is geologically logged and scanned (in ScanIT) and the televiwer survey is conducted from 100 m above the reef horizon for additional structural information.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	The core is cut in two equal halves for sampling and storage purposes.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	This project only makes use of core drilling.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation code at ALS is PREP-31H which has the following procedure:-  Login of samples into the system, weighing, fine crushing of entire sample to 70% - 2 mm, split off 500 g and pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The QAQC sequence is as follows:-  If the batch is less than 20 samples the batch starts and ends with a blank and a CRM and duplicate are inserted into the sample stream. If the batch is great than 20 samples then the batch starts and ends with a blank and every tenth sample is either a CRM, duplicate or blank. This equates to between 20% and 10% QAQC 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.	The sampling of the reef is reef material only except for the first and last sample of the reef as it will have 2 cm of hanging wall or footwall material to ensure the entire mineralisation is captured. This 2 cm dilution will be calculated into the reef width. The hanging wall and footwall are sampled separately to the reef. Hence the reef samples are representative of the <i>in situ</i> reef horizon. Requested duplicates are pulp duplicates and the CRMs are material from the UG2 and MR from African Mineral Standards (AMIS).
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The reef horizon is sampled in 20cm increments so that the grade distribution can be observed if a mining cut is required. The UG2 reef is approximately 70 cm wide and will have three to four samples which will be composited later. The MR is wider at around 200 cm and will have about ten individual samples to determine the grade distribution. These will also be composited later for Mineral Resource Estimation purposes. Hanging wall and footwall samples are also taken to check if there is any mineralisation in the direct surrounding waste rock.  This is industry best practice for the BC.
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.	The UG2 reef will be assayed for 4E and 6E as well as for Cu, Ni, Co, Cr and Fe. The MR will be assayed for the same except the Cr and Fe as it is not a chromitite seam but a pyroxenite layer.  The ALS methods are as follows:- PGM-ICP23 - Pt, Pd, Au package using lead fire assay with ICP-AES finish. 30 g nominal sample weight. Rh-ICP28 - Fire assay fusion using lead flux with Pd collector for Rh determination by ICPAES. 10 g nominal sample weight. PGM-MS25NS - The Platinum Group Metals are separated from the gangue material using the Nickel Sulphide Fire Assay procedure. After dissolution of the pulp with aqua regia, PGMs are determined by ICP-MS. ME-XRF26s - Analysis of Chromite ore samples by fused disc / XRF. This method is suitable for the determination of major and minor elements in ore samples which require a high dilution digest such as Chromite ores. Elements that will analysed are Cr, Cu, Ni, Fe and Co.  All methodologies are 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.	All analytical work is undertaken by ALS Chemex South Africa (Pty) Ltd, located in Johannesburg, which is part of the ALS group. The South African laboratory is ISO 17025 accredited by SANAS (South African National Accreditation System).
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable	QAQC procedure has been described above. The first batch of 20 samples had 2 blanks, AMIS0771 CRM and a duplicate. All QAQC samples passed.



**SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA**

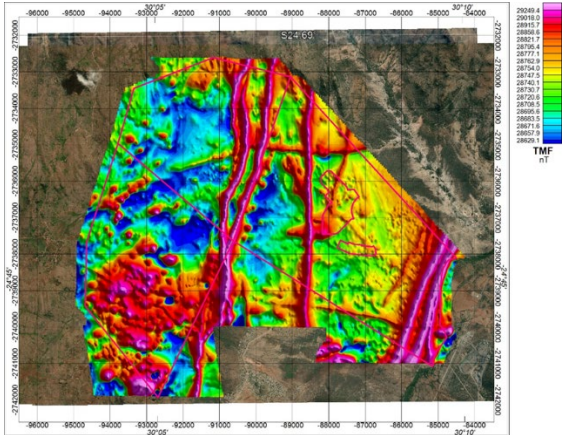
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Detail</b>
	levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	An umpire laboratory will be utilised as an additional check at a later stage.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to the assayed results.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The assay results are received from the laboratory in pdf format and excel format. The excel form is imported into the Minxcon excel database. These are checked by the senior geologist. The assay certificates are stored in the project folder.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinning has been undertaken to date. Drillhole E058 was however drilled near the historical drillhole EST011 (20 m away).
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Drillhole collar positions are recorded by handheld Garmin GPS. The drillholes will still be surveyed in at a later stage.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The coordinate system used is LO31.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Regional three-dimensional (3D) topography was constructed from regional surface contours and Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) data. The surface was trimmed 300–500 m beyond the Project perimeter.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The final drillhole spacing will be approximately 350 m. The drilling completed to date or in progress has a wider spacing to get a better understanding of the larger structural domains of the project. See figure 4 in press release.
	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.	Geological continuity is based on the knowledge of the surrounding area and 3D model constructed from historical data. The three completed drillholes to date have all intersected the UG2 which is starting to confirm the position of the UG2 reef. These intersections are up to 3 km apart proving the continuity.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The 20cm (or larger) are composited to obtain the weighted average of the entire intersection.
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.	The drillholes are vertical drillholes and intersect the reef close to right angles. The sample is therefore unbiased. If the reef is faulted it will be noted and if the reef intersection is not representative, it will not be used in Mineral Resource estimations.
	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	No sampling bias will be introduced based on the drilling orientation as they are close to perpendicular.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are only handled by the drilling contractor and the Minxcon geological staff. There is a strict chain of custody that is followed from the time the core leaves the drill site to the time the sample is received by the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits have been undertaken on the drilling to date.

**SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS**

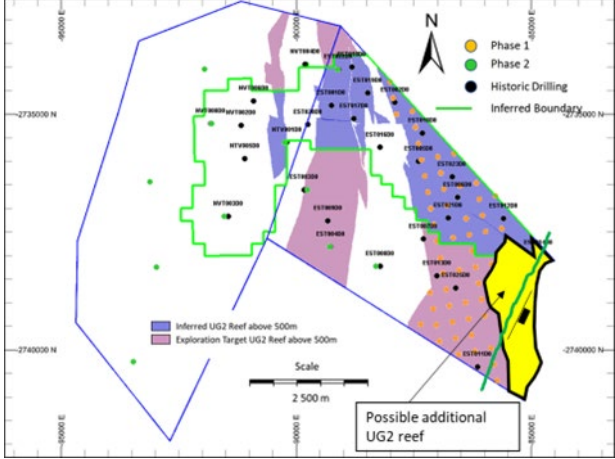
Criteria	Explanation	Detail																																																																																																																																															
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	A Preferent Prospecting Right LP002PPR was granted to the Bengwenyama Tribe's investment vehicle, Miracle Upon Miracle Investments (Pty) Ltd in 2015 over the farms Eerstegeeluk 322 KT and Nooitverwacht 324 KT. This was renewed in early 2021 and is valid until February 2024. The Right covers all elements of potential economic interest.																																																																																																																																															
	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.	The right is valid until February 2024.																																																																																																																																															
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Drilling was undertaken by Rustenburg Platinum Mines from 1966 to 1985. Trojan exploration completed drilling on Eerstegeeluk between 1990 and 1993. Drilling prior to 1994 was not used as part of this Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) due to the incomplete nature or availability of the drillhole data. Nkwe completed drillholes in 2007–2008. This drilling supports the MRE. Reconnaissance mapping has been completed by previous operators.																																																																																																																																															
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The target UG2 and Merensky reefs occur within the Upper Critical Zone of the Rustenburg Layered Suite of the BC. These reefs are laterally continuous for tens to hundreds of kilometres. The UG2 comprises mineralised chromitite, whereas the Merensky Reef is defined as the mineralised pyroxenitic zone between upper and lower chromitite stringers. The BC is the world's largest igneous intrusion and also the largest global repository of PGEs and chromitite. Both reefs are stratiform with relatively minor disruptive structural features and replacement deposits.																																																																																																																																															
Drillhole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: * easting and northing of the drillhole collar * elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar * dip and azimuth of the hole * down hole length and interception depth * hole length.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Drilling</th> <th rowspan="2">Comment</th> </tr> <tr> <th>BH ID</th> <th>Easting</th> <th>Northing</th> <th>Elevation</th> <th>From (m)</th> <th>To (m)</th> <th>Drilled Metres</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>E019</td> <td>-86451</td> <td>-2736870</td> <td>804</td> <td>0</td> <td>32.42</td> <td>32.42</td> <td>Abandoned, stuck drill rods</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E019a</td> <td>-86447</td> <td>-2736870</td> <td>804</td> <td>0</td> <td>323.77</td> <td>323.77</td> <td>EOH, completed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E060</td> <td>-85837</td> <td>-2740292</td> <td>774</td> <td>0</td> <td>206.72</td> <td>206.72</td> <td>EOH, completed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E062</td> <td>-86184</td> <td>-2740002</td> <td>777</td> <td>0</td> <td>120.34</td> <td>120.34</td> <td>EOH, completed, extended to UG1 for stratigraphy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E062_D1</td> <td>-86184</td> <td>-2740002</td> <td>759</td> <td>18.30</td> <td>34.92</td> <td>16.62</td> <td>Deflection completed, faulted UG2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E062_D2</td> <td>-86184</td> <td>-2740002</td> <td>764</td> <td>13.30</td> <td>33.00</td> <td>19.7</td> <td>Deflection completed, faulted UG2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E058</td> <td>-86127</td> <td>-2740386</td> <td>777</td> <td>0</td> <td>158.25</td> <td>158.25</td> <td>EOH, completed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E033</td> <td>-85930</td> <td>-2737823</td> <td>786</td> <td>0</td> <td>261.58</td> <td>261.58</td> <td>EOH, completed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E028</td> <td>-86764</td> <td>-2736873</td> <td>806</td> <td>0</td> <td>383.75</td> <td>383.75</td> <td>EOH, completed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E004</td> <td>-87547</td> <td>-2734952</td> <td>839</td> <td>0</td> <td>488.75</td> <td>488.75</td> <td>In Progress</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E030</td> <td>-87118</td> <td>-2737704</td> <td>801</td> <td>0</td> <td>161.75</td> <td>161.75</td> <td>In Progress</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E025</td> <td>-85963</td> <td>-2737487</td> <td>796</td> <td>0</td> <td>267.58</td> <td>267.58</td> <td>EOH, completed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E037</td> <td>-86264</td> <td>-2738274</td> <td>776</td> <td>0</td> <td>282.45</td> <td>282.45</td> <td>EOH, completed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E049</td> <td>-85949</td> <td>-2739599</td> <td>771</td> <td>0</td> <td>182.77</td> <td>182.77</td> <td>In Progress</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E031</td> <td>-87054</td> <td>-2737306</td> <td>802</td> <td>0</td> <td>129.22</td> <td>129.22</td> <td>In Progress</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E044</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>To commence on the 11/11/2022</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p align="right">3035.67</p> <p>All drillholes were drilled -90 degrees. Reef intersection depths are in table 1 in the body of the press release.</p>	Drilling							Comment	BH ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Metres	E019	-86451	-2736870	804	0	32.42	32.42	Abandoned, stuck drill rods	E019a	-86447	-2736870	804	0	323.77	323.77	EOH, completed	E060	-85837	-2740292	774	0	206.72	206.72	EOH, completed	E062	-86184	-2740002	777	0	120.34	120.34	EOH, completed, extended to UG1 for stratigraphy	E062_D1	-86184	-2740002	759	18.30	34.92	16.62	Deflection completed, faulted UG2	E062_D2	-86184	-2740002	764	13.30	33.00	19.7	Deflection completed, faulted UG2	E058	-86127	-2740386	777	0	158.25	158.25	EOH, completed	E033	-85930	-2737823	786	0	261.58	261.58	EOH, completed	E028	-86764	-2736873	806	0	383.75	383.75	EOH, completed	E004	-87547	-2734952	839	0	488.75	488.75	In Progress	E030	-87118	-2737704	801	0	161.75	161.75	In Progress	E025	-85963	-2737487	796	0	267.58	267.58	EOH, completed	E037	-86264	-2738274	776	0	282.45	282.45	EOH, completed	E049	-85949	-2739599	771	0	182.77	182.77	In Progress	E031	-87054	-2737306	802	0	129.22	129.22	In Progress	E044							To commence on the 11/11/2022
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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.	No updated Mineral Resource or Exploration Target has been completed utilising this new drilling data.																																																																																																																																															
	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	No aggregation of data has been done at this stage.																																																																																																																																															



**SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS**

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Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole 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 intersection lengths stated are the downhole lengths. The drillholes are drilled at -90 degrees and the reef dip is expected to be approximately 12 degrees. Therefore, the difference should be minimal.																																																																																																																																																																	
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	A map of the drillhole positions is included in the press release (figure 4 in the body of the press release). A preliminary stratigraphic column has been completed for the project (figure 3 in the body of the press release). A section has not been included as the larger structural blocks are still being determined with the drilling.																																																																																																																																																																	
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.	Reef intersection depths for all the drillholes have been reported in the table below. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Drilling</th> <th colspan="4">Merensky Reef</th> <th colspan="4">UG2 Reef</th> </tr> <tr> <th>From (m)</th> <th>To (m)</th> <th>Intersection Width (m)</th> <th>Comment</th> <th>From (m)</th> <th>To (m)</th> <th>Intersection Width (m)</th> <th>Comment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>E019</td> <td>20.25</td> <td>22.45</td> <td>2.20</td> <td>Highly weathered &amp; friable, inconclusive</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Hole stopped short</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E019a</td> <td>19.55</td> <td>22.35</td> <td>2.80</td> <td>Highly weathered &amp; friable, inconclusive</td> <td>315.85</td> <td>316.61</td> <td>0.76</td> <td>Complete intersection</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E060</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>No MR expected - East of MR sub outcrop</td> <td colspan="2">Not intersected yet</td> <td></td> <td>UG2 expected at a depth of -245m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E062</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>No MR expected - East of MR sub outcrop</td> <td>31.27</td> <td>32.3</td> <td>1.03</td> <td>Complete intersection, moderately weathered</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E062_D1</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>No MR expected - East of MR sub outcrop</td> <td>31.45</td> <td>32.27</td> <td>0.82</td> <td>Moderately weathered &amp; faulted, incomplete intersection. 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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.	A high-definition helicopter borne Total Magnetic Field (TMF) gradient and gamma-ray spectrometry survey was completed by New Resolution Geophysics (Pty) Ltd (NRG) in January of 2022 which highlighted the major structural features that could be expected.  The total line kilometres flown was 1,425 lkm over the farms Eerstegeluk 322 KT and Nooitverwacht 324 KT with the survey being flown at a height between 25 m and 80 m due to the topography and residential areas with an average height of approximately 35 m to 40 m and a line spacing of 50 m.  																																																																																																																																																																	

**SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS**

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Further work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p>	<p>This is the start of the drilling programme, and the extent of the drilling programme is shown in the figure in the press release. The total planned drilling meters for phase 1 is approximately 25,000 m.</p>
	<p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	 <p>The map displays a geological area with various zones and drilling locations. A legend in the top right corner identifies Phase 1 (yellow), Phase 2 (green), Historic Drilling (black dots), and Inferred Boundary (green line). A legend in the bottom left identifies Inferred UG2 Reef above 500m (blue) and Exploration Target UG2 Reef above 500m (purple). A scale bar at the bottom center indicates 2500m, and a north arrow is located in the top right. A callout box labeled 'Possible additional UG2 reef' points to a specific area on the right side of the map. The map is overlaid with a coordinate grid showing Northing (N) and Easting (E) values.</p>