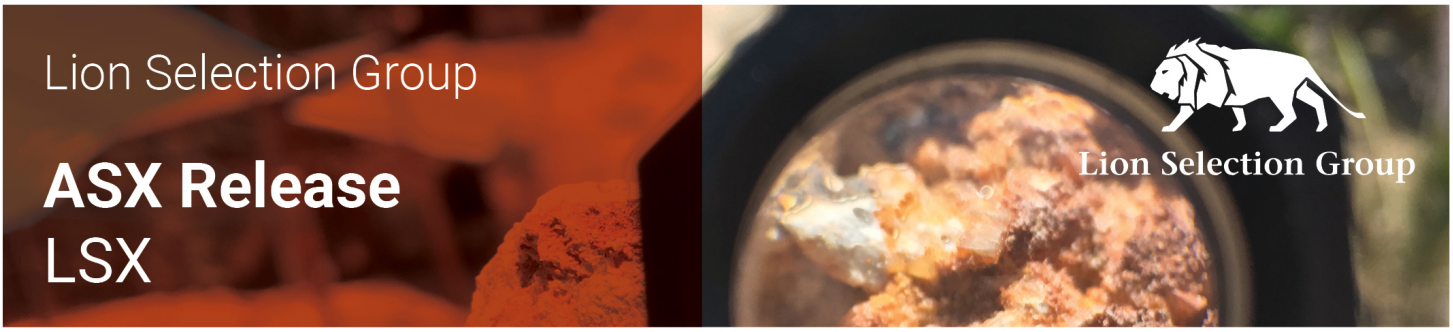

13 November 2025

Plutonic Georgetown drilling: extensive epithermal gold target

Lion Selection Group Limited (**Lion** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce a drilling update from its unlisted investment Plutonic Limited (**Plutonic**), which has completed a campaign of five diamond drill holes at its Georgetown project in North Queensland.

Plutonic drilled five diamond holes, on three cross sections along a 7.5km corridor that contains anomalous gold in surface sampling. Drilling has identified an epithermal gold target associated with this corridor, based on the style and intensity of alteration and geochemistry intersected in the drilling, and surface expressions of epithermal veins that have been previously identified, but now extended by recent Plutonic mapping.

Further drilling is warranted following detailed analysis and surface work that is oriented toward the system target type which is now of high confidence.

Lion holds a 41% interest in Plutonic, which has district scale exploration projects at Georgetown (North Queensland) and Champion (Northern Territory). Both projects are defined by containing very large target areas, and if a discovery can be made then the opportunity for potential upside is huge.

Plutonic's drilling update is attached to this announcement.

Hedley Widdup, Managing Director of Lion (and Chairman of Plutonic) said: *"Plutonic's drilling was oriented to confirm the type of system that is likely responsible for surface gold anomalism observed within a 7.5km long trend. The major learning from this program is that there is a large, in places intense, alteration system – which is the hallmark of an environment gold mineral systems can form in. Crucially, this alteration appears to be related to epithermal rocks observed at surface. Georgetown is suddenly a large and exciting target that warrants further work"*.

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Maiden Georgetown drilling defines substantial magmatic-hydrothermal system hosting an extensive epithermal gold target

13 November 2025

Plutonic Limited's maiden drilling program at its 100%-owned Georgetown Project in North Queensland has defined a very large magmatic-hydrothermal system with potential for discovery of epithermal gold mineralisation. The scale of the alteration detected by Plutonic drilling is large, providing a substantial search space.

The inaugural program comprised five diamond drill holes (25GT001-25GT005) for a total of approximately 2,630 metres across the 7.5 kilometre "Falling in Reverse" corridor (***Figure 1***). This corridor hosts coincident geochemical and geophysical anomalies along the eastern margin of a major Permo-Carboniferous intrusive complex.

Plutonic's drill program was designed to test for an Intrusion Related Gold System (IRGS), which is a style of gold system with characteristic sulphide associated mineralisation within intrusive bodies or associated breccias. Whilst no economic concentrations of gold were intersected, evidence was observed that was consistent with the IRGS system target having being overprinted by a younger oxidised magmatic-hydrothermal system.

Every hole encountered strong zones of hydrothermal (argillic, propylitic, phyllic and in some cases, potassic) alteration containing trace-element signatures, characteristic of the upper levels of a porphyry-epithermal system. The scale of hydrothermal alteration at the project has not been demonstrated previously. The results confirm that the project sits within a major magmatic-hydrothermal system, the type of which puts historic epithermal observations into a new and potentially economically significant context.

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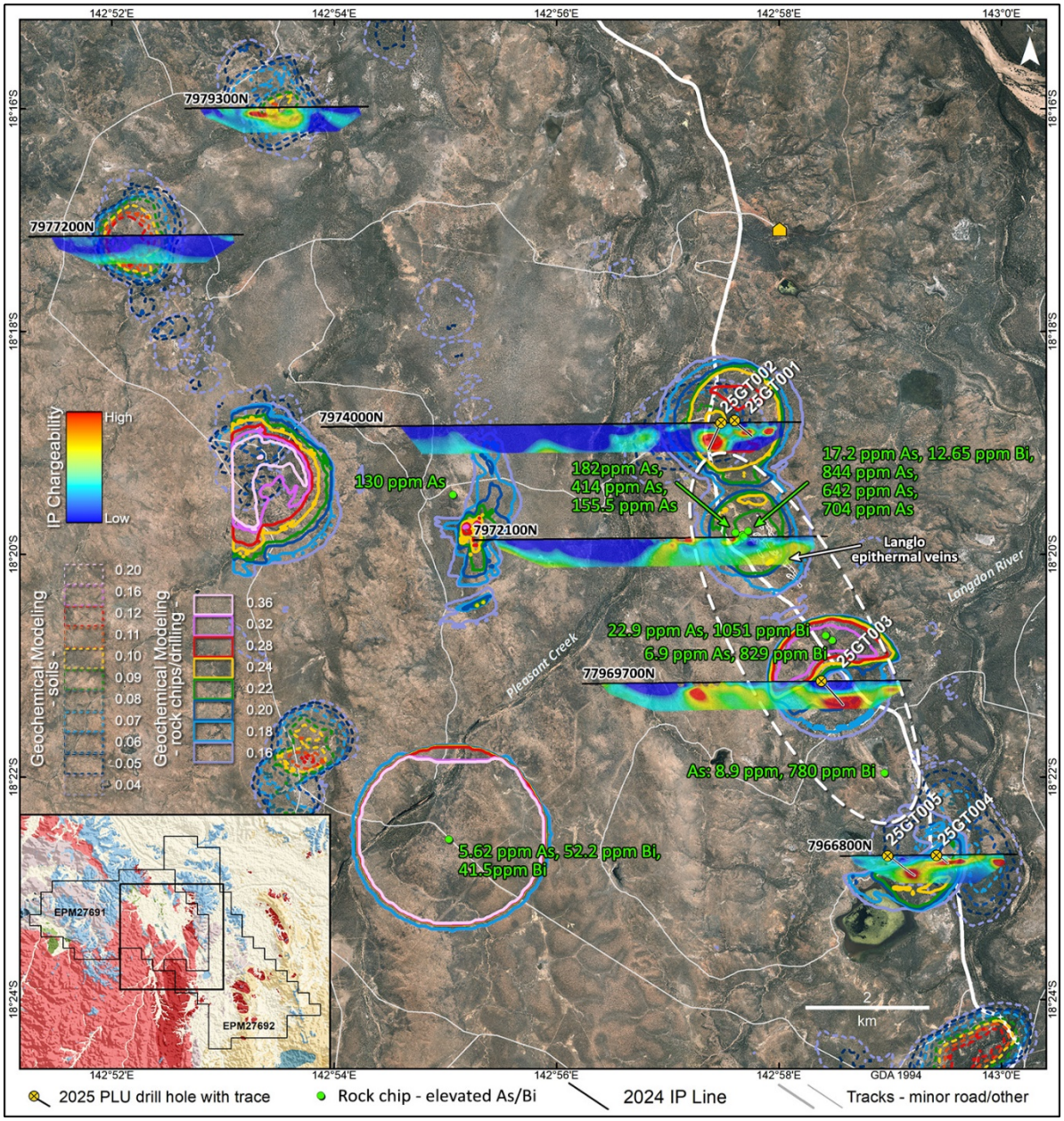

Figure 1 – Map of holes drilled with 2D IP chargeability sections, and 3D Footprint Modelled (Drilling/Rock Chips and soil geochemistry) and newly interpreted epithermal system target zone (white dashed line) at the Falling in Reverse target, Georgetown Project. Strongly anomalous Bismuth (Bi) and Arsenic (As) surface rock chips highlighted.

Plutonic has re-assessed epithermal veins which were mapped and drill tested to shallow levels by previous workers. Plutonic's mapping has extended the known surface footprint of epithermal veining, as well as cataloguing the textures within the veins. Historic results that were anomalous in gold but only low grade, are now viewed in a new light.

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Blade textures, along with high levels of bismuth (high sulphidation affinity) and arsenic (low and high sulphidation affinity) are consistent with being from the upper levels of an epithermal system. The presence of anomalous gold is highly encouraging – as economic concentrations of gold, if they are present at all, are typically found at lower vertical levels within low sulphidation epithermal systems than Plutonic interpret to be exposed at surface.

Details of all holes completed during the 2025 drilling campaign are shown in ***Table 1*** below.

Drillhole	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
25GT001	707159	7974038	103	-55	500.0
25GT002	706943	7973999	270	-70	562.3
25GT003	708488	7969705	90	-70	708.8
25GT004	710279	7966799	90	-60	247.2
25GT005	709504	7966797	90	-67	612.6

Table 1 – Location and details of all drill holes completed during the 2025 field season. Collar locations are given in MGA94 Zone 54S.

Epithermal Systems – Near Term Focus

Surface mapping, historic data review and new field reconnaissance have collectively defined an extensive near-surface epithermal corridor at **Greater Langlo** located approximately 2.5 NNW along strike from hole 25GT003. The system, originally outlined by Keela-Wee Exploration in 1989, comprises NW-SE-striking quartz-chalcedony veins with pervasive silicification, brecciation and pyrite alteration typical of epithermal environments. Blade replacement textures, indicative of the upper levels of the epithermal system are encountered at the surface and in the historic drilling.

Plutonic's recent work has expanded the known epithermal footprint by more than one kilometre to the west. The textures and geochemistry of veins observed at surface are interpreted to be from the upper levels of an epithermal system, which is above the area that would be of economic interest. Plutonic interpret these veins to represent the shallow expression of an epithermal mineral system, which has strong indications of fertility from the associated gold anomalism, and covers a large area, and within a large alteration system, providing a clear near-term exploration focus (***Figure 2***).

The epithermal target at Greater Langlo is further supported by the Company's observations of:

1. Historically shallow RC-drilled surface outcropping epithermal veins (Langlo). These veins appear to be top of system (chalcedonic quartz) with some notes of surface and deeper downhole quartz blade replacement textures - signifying a potential large scale preserved boiling zone (where gold deposition is most likely to occur) beneath the historic drilling
2. A newly and substantially expanded footprint (Greater Langlo) of epithermal vein systems based on recent mapping and reconnaissance to the west of the known system (Langlo West)
3. Significant hydrothermal alteration and presence of breccias and elevated geochemistry in drill holes (Cu-Mo-Ag-Se-S-Te), High Bi (up to 1051ppm) and As (844ppm) in surface samples across the strike of the system

4. A large, modelled porphyry footprint relatively close to surface associated with surface rock samples that are intensely sericite altered (potential phyllic alteration).

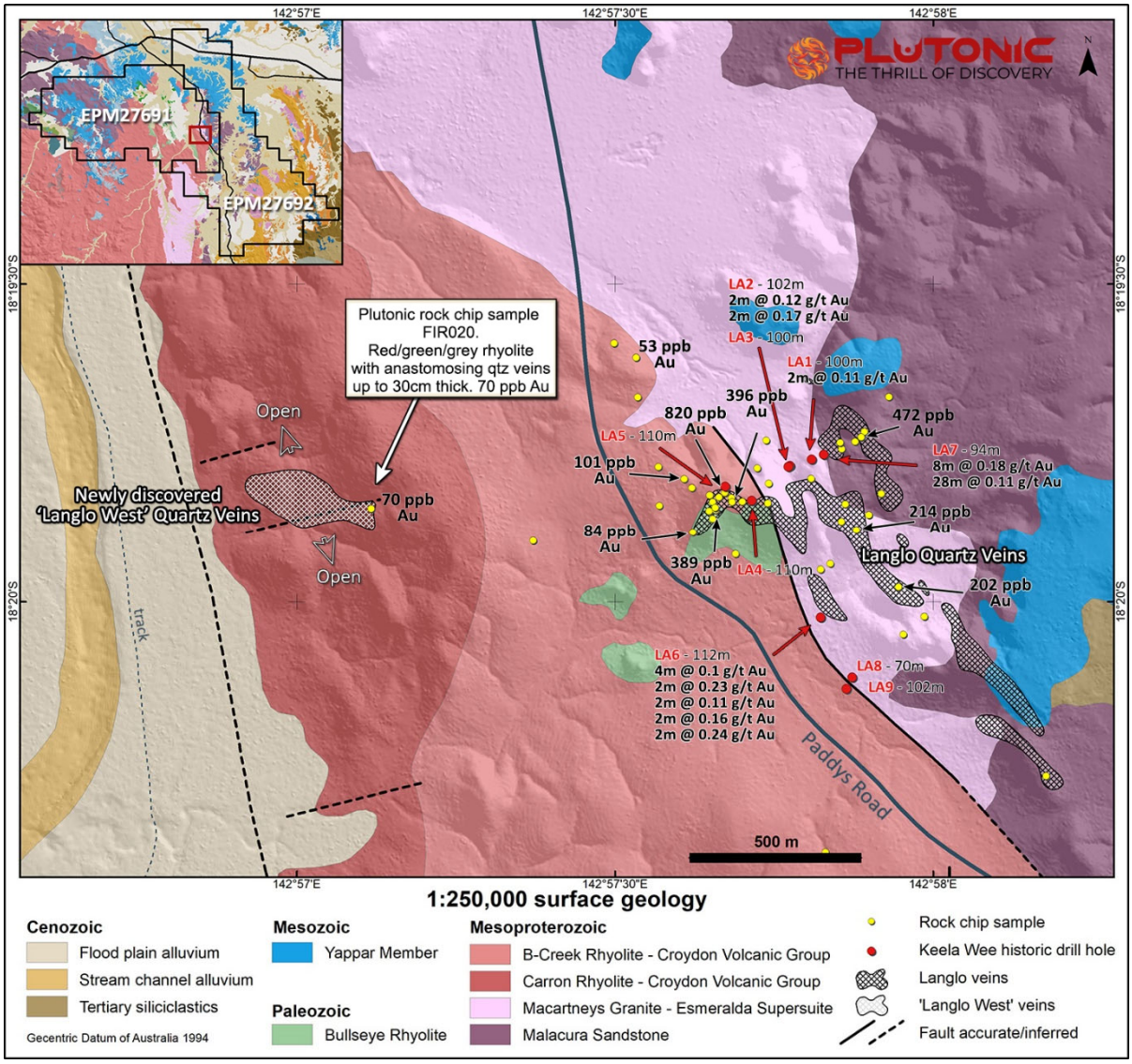

Figure 2 – The newly expanded Greater Langlo epithermal veins, historic drill collars and results and gold geochemical highlights. The veins represent the far upper reaches of a deeper-driving magmatic-hydrothermal system and provide a focus for near surface high grade gold exploration.

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Drilling and Geochemical Highlights

Each of the five holes intersected characteristic alteration and geochemical halos consistent with proximity to a magmatic-hydrothermal source, with peak values shown below:

- **25GT001:** Cu 182.5 ppm, Mo 11.15 ppm, Te 0.207 ppm, Bi 2.29 ppm within phyllic to silicic altered sediments and sub-volcanics, interpreted as distal halo alteration.
- **25GT002:** Cu 339 ppm, Mo 19.6 ppm, Te 0.357 ppm within a graphite-bearing shear zone featuring strong silicification and disseminated pyrite and subordinate pyrrhotite.
- **25GT003:** Cu 215 ppm, Mo 20.3 ppm, Te 0.37 ppm within a 7.14 m @ 6.35% TGC graphite-rich fault zone (428.9-436 m). Elevated Sb (18.45 ppm) and Tl (2.25 ppm) highlight the upper parts of the epithermal domain. This hole exhibits strong alteration (argillic, propylitic, silicic and potassic) within magmatic-hydrothermal breccia and monzodiorite, suggesting proximity to a major system conduit (Figure 3).
- **25GT004:** Cu 76.5 ppm, Mo 19.3 ppm, Te 0.193 ppm, Sb elevated in pyrite-veined sediments, interpreted as a distal flank.
- **25GT005:** Cu 141 ppm, Mo 12.95 ppm, Te 0.283 ppm within structurally complex altered Proterozoic sediments intruded by felsic to intermediate dykes in a potential fractured carapace setting.

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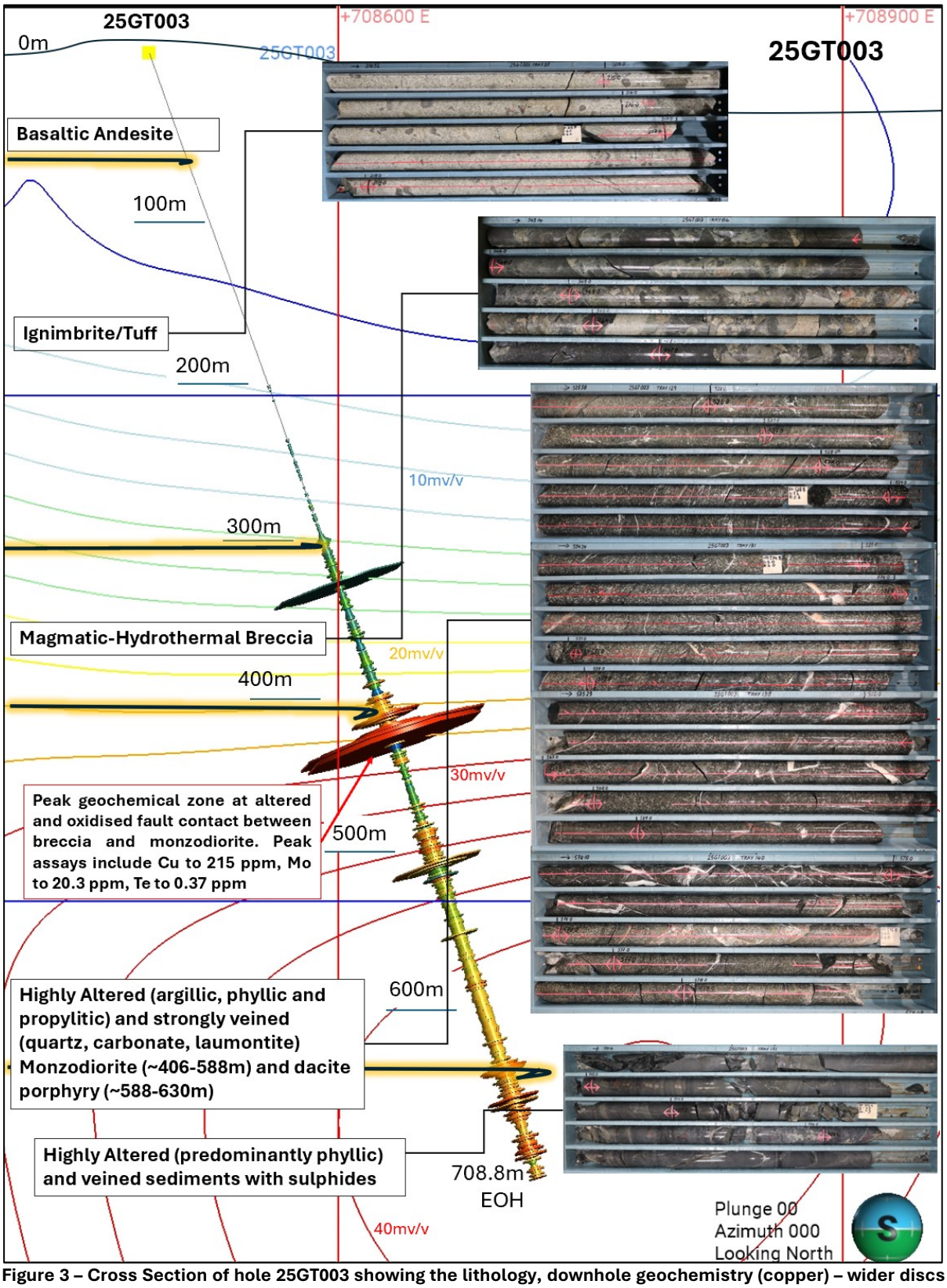

Figure 3 – Cross Section of hole 25GT003 showing the lithology, downhole geochemistry (copper) – wider discs are higher copper content, with the peak at the contact of the magmatic-hydrothermal breccia and altered monzodiorite at ~428-436m down hole. Background isosurfaces are induced polarisation (chargeability in mv/v units). Photographs are representative sections of the most important lithological units in the hole.

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Geochemical Modelling

Drill core assays along with new and historic surface rock chip samples have been modelled by Fathom Geophysics using their proprietary 3D Porphyry Footprint Modelling process. This process models the trace element geochemistry within the context of a modelled porphyry system (informed by numerous porphyry-epithermal system case-studies). Previous 3D Footprint Modelling of soil samples on the Georgetown Project partly guided the design of the IP (induced polarisation) geophysical surveys that, in turn, highlighted targets that were drilled in this program.

Results of the new rock chip and diamond core sample assays provides strong support for an interpretation that involves a deep-seated magmatic-hydrothermal system with significant vertical extent (>3km) driving the mineral system dynamics, consistent with the epithermal system type now considered the primary target at the very top of the system.

Managing Director Dr Kris Butera said: *"Plutonic's drilling at Georgetown has identified an extensive magmatic-hydrothermal system at depth that now provides context to previously observed, but overlooked, epithermal veins that are anomalous for gold. Our immediate opportunity is in the epithermal environment. The scale, preservation and fluid chemistry suggest we are looking at a potentially large, gold-bearing system."*

Next Steps

Further analysis including integration of historic data and reinterpretation is underway, and this work will underpin the design of appropriate work programs. These are expected to include further and more detailed surface mapping and geophysics to provide an interpretation of potential epithermal system extents, prior to further drill testing.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Dr. Kris Butera, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM) and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (FAIG). Dr. Butera has more than five years' experience which is 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* (JORC Code). Dr. Butera consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

For further information, please contact:

Dr. Kris Butera – Managing Director, Plutonic Limited (Ph: +61 3 9614 8008)
Mr. Hedley Widdup – Chairman, Plutonic Limited (Ph: +61 3 9614 8008)

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Appendix 1 - JORC Code, 2021 Edition 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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Surficial rock chip and grab samples were collected by Plutonic Limited (Plutonic) and previous explorers from numerous locations throughout the prospect areas. Georgetown Induced Polarisation (IP) survey: The Georgetown (QLD) IP survey was carried out by Fender Geophysics. The program consisted of six east-west lines of standard roll-along pole-dipole (PDIP) configuration, using 100m dipoles. Data were managed and processed by Mitre Geophysics. Diamond drill core was orientated, marked up, lithologically logged and half core was cut by diamond saw. Half core samples were sent for laboratory analysis on 1m intervals, although smaller intervals were used where a 1m interval would sample significantly contrasting lithologies.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The purpose of the rock chip samples was to establish the tenor of any mineralisation visible in outcrop and float. Therefore, the samples may be biased towards mineralised and/or geologically interesting samples. This is appropriate for this type of work. Field data for the IP surveys were acquired by a geophysicist with the following verification processes in place. •Manual recording of station location, current output, primary voltage, resistivity, and chargeability •Between 2 and 25-fold stacking for each reading, with visual inspection of individual decay stacks •Minimum of 3 readings per station, thus verifying repeatability of the recorded values Data and any cultural features were recorded in the operator's field notes for review in conjunction with later quality control. Data were downloaded from the receiver at the end of each day. Further QA and processing of the data were completed off-site by a second geophysicist. The raw IP data were assessed in TQIPdb for individual decay curves for each reading as well as for overall data quality. The data were then exported in Geosoft ASCII format and loaded into Windisp for presentation as a raw data pseudosections. All diamond core is orientated, measured and any core loss recorded.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Rock chip samples weighing up to several kilograms were collected. All references to mineralisation taken from reports and documents prepared by previous explorers have been reviewed by Plutonic and considered to be fit for purpose.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Surficial rock chip samples weighing up to several kilograms were collected by Plutonic. Plutonic has done sufficient verification of the sampling techniques used by previous explorers, in the Competent Person's opinion, to provide sufficient confidence that sampling was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programmes and generating targets for investigation.
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.).*	Drilling undertaken by Plutonic at the Georgetown Project used a mix of triple tube and standard tube HQ and NQ size diamond drilling. All core was oriented. Historical drilling completed by Keela Wee Exploration Ltd used Reverse Circulation (RC).
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.*	Special care is taken at the rig to ensure full core recovery and recording all any core loss. Recoveries and core presentation for the 2025 Georgetown drilling program was excellent.
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.*	Rock chips- Geological logging is carried out on all rock chips with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, veining and/or other observations recorded as is deemed necessary to sufficiently describe the sample. Qualitative logging of rock chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures, weathering, colour and other noticeable features. Rock chips are commonly photographed for reference. For the drill core, lithology, alteration, extent and type of veining, mineralisation, structure and geotechnical measures were recorded for the entirety of each hole. The logs contain an appropriate mix of both qualitative and quantitative data.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Diamond drill core was orientated, marked up, lithologically logged and half core was cut by diamond saw. Half core samples were sent for laboratory analysis on 1m intervals, although smaller intervals are used where a 1m interval would sample significantly contrasting lithologies.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	N/A – No non-core drilling being reported
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Rock chip samples were delivered to ALS Minerals Laboratory in Townsville, QLD. Sample preparation comprised of an industry standard of drying, jaw crushing and pulverising to -75 microns (85% passing) (ALS code PUL-23). Pulverisers are washed with QAQC tests

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		undertaken (PUL-QC). Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Laboratory QC procedures for rock sample assays involve the use of internal certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks and duplicates.
	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.	Quality control procedures are in place with 1 in 20 blanks and standards. Field duplicates from diamond core were collected at 1 duplicate for every 20 samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The size of samples for the rock chips and drill core is appropriate for this stage of exploration.
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.*	All samples were analysed by ALS Global. Gold is determined using a 30g charge. The resultant prill is dissolved in aqua regia with gold determined by flame AAS (Au-AA25). A 48 elements by four acid digest (Method ME-MS61) is then completed. Selected rock chip samples were submitted for screen fire assay (Au-SCR22). The metallic screening procedure is recommended by ALS for obtaining accurate results from samples containing coarse gold. Selected drill core samples were submitted for carbon in graphite analysis (C-IR18). This method involves HCl (50%) leach of carbonates, roasting to remove organic carbon and induction furnace/IR.
	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.	Georgetown IP data were collected using a GDD TxIV 5kVA Transmitter (Tx) and a GDD Rx32 IP Receiver (Rx). Receiving electrodes were standard non-polarising porous pots and transmitter electrodes were buried aluminium plates. The survey consisted of six east-west lines of standard roll-along pole-dipole (PDIP) configuration using 100m dipoles. The lines varied in length from 2.6 km to 5.9 km. The transmit frequency used was 0.125 Hz (2 seconds on-time, 2 seconds off-time).
	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.	Quality control procedures are in place with 1 in 20 blanks and standards. Field duplicates from diamond core were collected at 1 duplicate for every 20 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant assays have not been verified by independent or alternative companies. This is not required at this stage of exploration.
	The use of twinned holes.	Plutonic has not drilled any twinned holes and none are being reported.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is captured in Excel and includes geological/geotechnical logging, sample data and QA/QC information. These data, together with the assay data, are stored both locally and entered into Plutonic's cloud database. All historical data have been entered digitally by previous explorers and verified internally by Plutonic.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to any of the assay data.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Collars and rock chip samples were located with a Garmin handheld GPS unit. Downhole surveys use a Reflex Gyroscopic Survey Tool (Gyro).
	Specification of the grid system used.	Plutonic uses the grid system GDA 1994 MGA Zones 53-55 and several maps and figures are presented herein use geographic GDA1994. Several grid systems have been used by previous explorers, including AGD 1966 AMG Zones 53-55, AGD 1984 AMG Zones 53-55, GDA 1994 MGA Zones 53-55 and local grid systems.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Samples were located with a handheld GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Rock chip spacing is applicable to the reconnaissance nature of the work.
	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.	Not applicable as no Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves have been determined.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Not applicable as no Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves have been determined.
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 preliminary interpretation is that the main structures intersected by drilling at Georgetown are sub-vertical, but the relationship between the orientation of drilling and any potentially mineralised structures is not known at this time.
	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.	Orientated core is being used to determine the dip and strike of bedding and structures. The relationship between the orientation of drilling and any potentially mineralised structures is not known at this time.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples collected by Plutonic are bagged into tied calico bags, before being transported to ALS Minerals Laboratory in Townsville by Plutonic Limited personnel. All sample submissions are documented via ALS tracking system with results reported via email. Sample pulps are retained for an appropriate length of time. The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security. The retention of samples by previous explorers has not, and may not be determinable. Plutonic believes that few, if any, of the historical samples have been preserved.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	This is not material for these Exploration Results.

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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.*	Plutonic's Georgetown Project (QLD) comprises of two granted tenements (EPM27691 and 27692), both of which are located over pastoral leases.
	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 Georgetown licenses are held (100%) by Plutonic. There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in this area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Georgetown Project area has an extended prior history of exploration but many of these programs were primarily focussed on areas outside of Plutonic's current project area. Reconnaissance and surface geochemistry has been carried out by several explorers including Newmont Exploration, Central Coast Exploration, Samedan, AngloAmerican, West Coast Holdings, Tenneco, Queensland Metals, PNC Exploration, CRA Exploration, Keela-Wee Exploration, MIM, BHP Minerals, Bowen Energy, OZ Pandanas and AngloGold Ashanti. Geophysical surveys (ground and/or airborne) have been conducted by Dolphin Exploration, Afmeco, PNC Exploration, CRA Exploration, Keela-Wee Exploration and Bowen Energy. Drilling has been completed by Dolphin Exploration, Samedan, Alcoa, West Coast Holdings, Queensland Metals, CRA Exploration, Felstone Investments, Keela-Wee Exploration, MIM, Bowen Energy and Areva. Despite the extended exploration of the area, it is the opinion of the Competent Person that historical exploration work has failed to adequately test Plutonic's primary exploration targets.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Plutonic's Georgetown Project is located in the Georgetown Inlier of north-eastern Queensland, a Proterozoic-age crustal block over 50,000 km^2 in size and easternmost tectonic element of the North Australian Craton. The Georgetown Inlier consists of variably deformed and metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Paleo- to Mesoproterozoic age, intruded by Mesoproterozoic granitoids. The area is known to host intrusion-related and epithermal gold systems.
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:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *downhole length and intersection depth* • *hole length.*	A summary of completed drill holes completed by Plutonic is presented in the body of the report. Details of drilling from historical exploration programs were acquired from the relevant publically-available annual technical reports for those programs.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	N/A
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.*	Not applicable. No aggregation.
	Where aggregate intersections 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.	Not applicable. No aggregation.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable. No aggregation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intersection lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	N/A – Unknown at this early stage.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	N/A – Unknown at this early stage.
	If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. "downhole length, true width not known").	Cited intercepts from historical drilling are all downhole length, the true width is not known.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intersections 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.*	Not applicable.
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.*	Plutonic's Georgetown Project is at a very early stage of exploration. Preliminary results highlighted herein are being used to guide exploration and to establish the tenor of any mineralisation visible in outcrop, float and first-pass drilling. All assays and exploration results will be presented in full in Plutonic's ITAR prior to future IPO.
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.*	The Project is at a very early stage of exploration. Preliminary results highlighted herein are being used to guide exploration and to establish the tenor of any mineralisation visible in outcrop, float and first-pass drilling.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	This report concerns results from the current year's activities. Plans are yet to be formalised for future work and will depend upon a more detailed analysis of the results from this program.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Diagrams of planned drilling sites are provided.