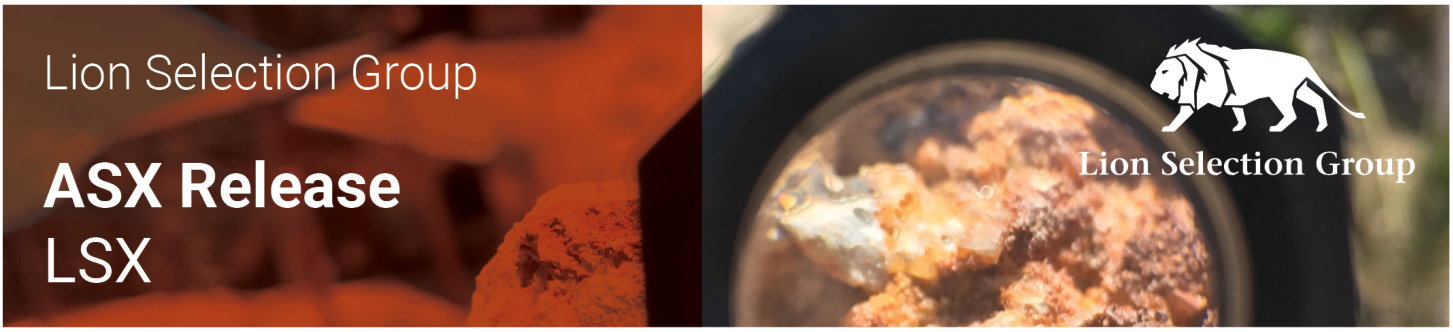

18 August 2026

Plutonic Commences Drilling at Champion

Lion Selection Group Limited (ASX:LSX, **Lion**) is pleased to announce that Plutonic Limited (**Plutonic**) has commenced diamond drilling at the Champion Project in the Northern Territory. Plutonic is an unlisted company in which Lion is a 42% shareholder.

Plutonic is gold and copper exploration company focused on the Champion project in the Northern Territory in 2026. Plutonic pegged Champion based on its interpretation of a tectonic setting that would be amenable to intrusion driven systems and has conducted multiple field seasons that have identified a large footprint of copper and gold (up to 0.3% copper and up to 2.23g/t gold in rock chips) anomalism at surface associated with alteration and veining. Plutonic interprets metal anomalism at Champion to be related to a porphyry-epithermal driven system.

Plutonic's six hole program at Champion is the first ever diamond drilling to test for this style of system. Confirmation of the interpreted porphyry-epithermal system would be highly significant, opening up a large area for base and precious metals exploration that has never been considered before and with a large existing footprint of surface anomalism. Plutonic's ground position at Champion is over 6,500km^2 so if a brand-new mineral system is identified, Plutonic already controls a very large area over what could become a new mineral district.

Plutonic's announcement for the commencement of drilling is attached to this announcement.

Lion Managing Director and Chairman of Plutonic Hedley Widdup said: *"Plutonic have identified gold and copper anomalism over a large area that was never before considered prospective. This first drilling is exciting work, not only to test four individual targets – given the scale of the project, confirming the system type would throw open a huge area and numerous targets"*

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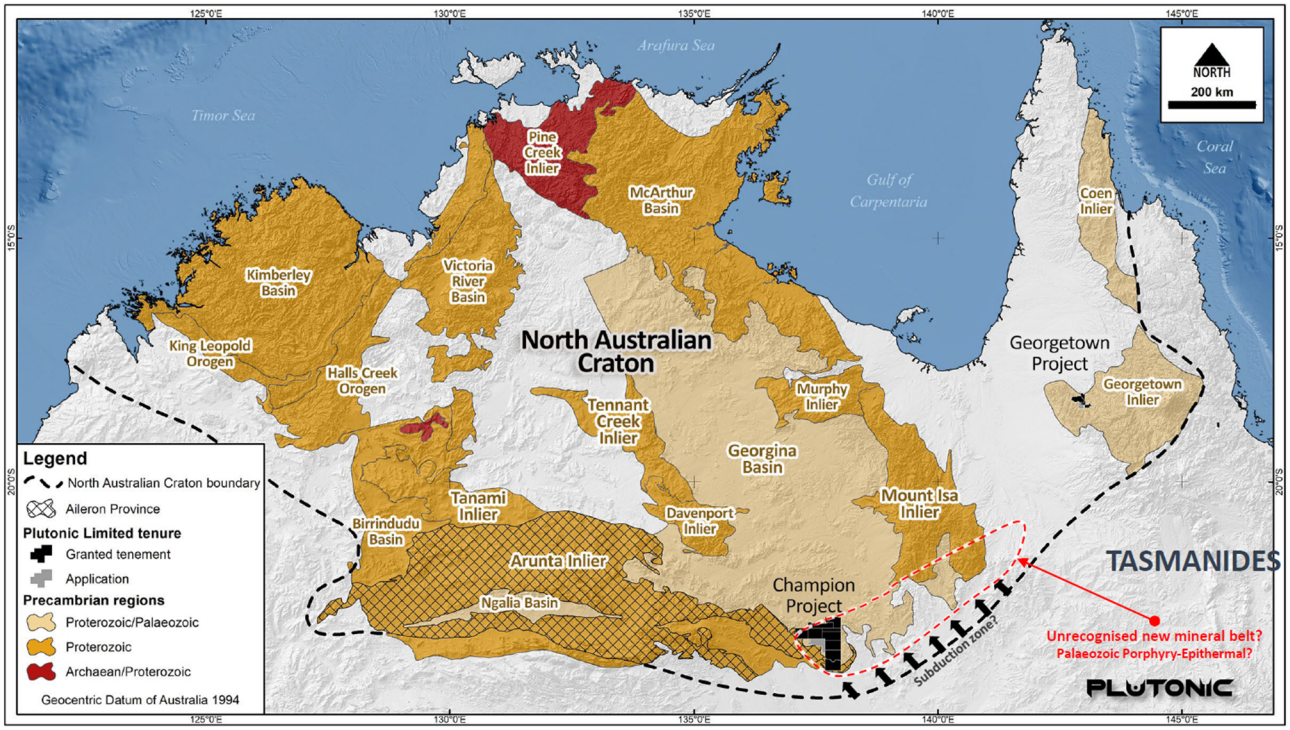

Location of the Plutonic Champion Project, located within the Northern Territory along the Queensland border. Plutonic targeted the area on their interpretation of a favourable tectonic setting (shown) that has not been tested for gold-copper mineral systems previously.

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Drilling Commenced at Champion Project

18 August 2026

Diamond drilling commenced at the Champion Project

Six-hole, 1,975m program testing four priority porphyry-epithermal targets

Co-funded drilling grant awarded to Plutonic under the NT Government's Geophysics and Drilling Collaborations program

Plutonic Limited (**Plutonic**, the Company) is pleased to announce that diamond drilling has commenced at its 100% owned Champion Project in the Northern Territory. The inaugural program will test four priority targets: I'm Not A Vampire (INAV), Ridonkulous, Loki North and Perseverance (Figure 1). Approximately 1,975m of diamond drilling is planned across six holes, designed as a first-pass program to assess the footprint and vertical extent of interpreted mineral systems.

The Champion Drilling Program

Exploration at Champion has defined a corridor of epithermal to porphyry–epithermal transition targets through integrated:

- Surface mapping and vein texture analysis
- Rock chip geochemistry (>1,300 samples analysed)
- Large scale Induced Polarisation (IP) surveys
- Hyperspectral and structural modelling
- 3D geochemical footprint modelling
- Geomechanical modelling and geochronological studies
- Refinement of conceptual and target models

Multiple prospects exhibit features consistent with a telescoped hydrothermal system, including low sulphidation epithermal veins, hydrothermal breccias, potential advanced argillic overprint and copper introduction.

The program comprises:

- 6 diamond holes
- Total planned depth of approximately 1,975m
- An additional 500m contingency allowance included in budget
- Estimated duration of 35–45 days

Targeting strategy differs by prospect but is focused on initial target testing with a view to discovering, or better constraining, the potential mineral system footprint, and vectors towards economic mineralisation.

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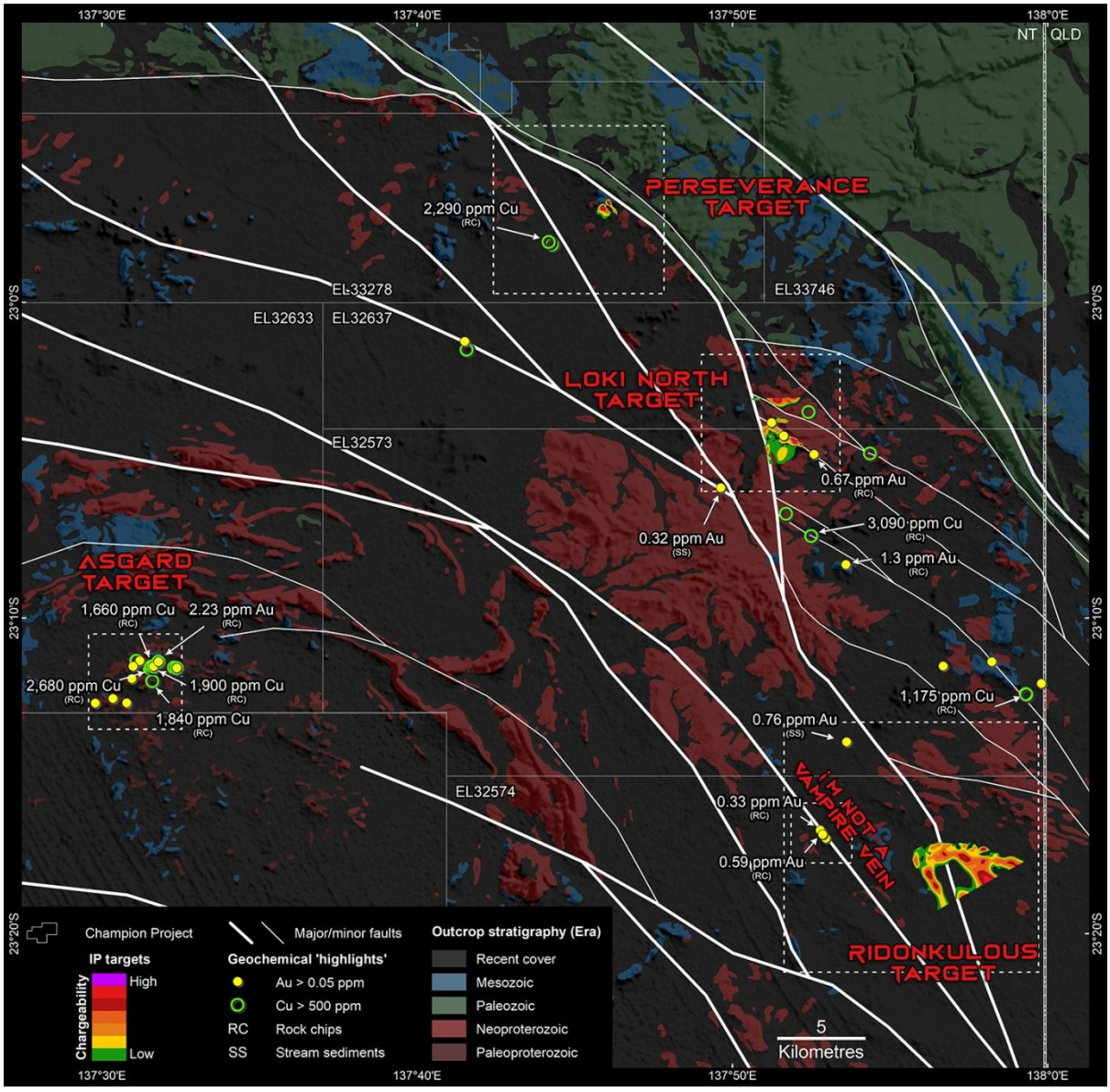

Figure 1: Champion summary overview map with current drill target prospects.

Target Overview

Ridonkulous

Ridonkulous (Figure 2) defines a large footprint of approximately 5.2 km x 3.6 km positioned on a major mineralising structure extending north to Loki North and Perseverance (42 km to the northwest).

3D inversion modelling of a large-scale 2D pole-dipole induced polarisation survey highlights a central ~1 km wide chargeable (up to 60 mv/v) and resistive (~1,000 ohm.m) core, bound by either NNW and WNW sets of faults, or a fold enclosure. These structures host additional high chargeability and semi-coincident/semi-continuous resistivity lows. The coincidence of

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resistivity and chargeability is consistent with silica-rich host rock, or quartz veins containing disseminated and fracture-controlled sulphides.
The concealed nature of the prospect (being entirely under recent cover) means that the low resistivity/high chargeability response may represent a lithological source (*e.g.*, graphite-bearing shale). However, structural proximity to the I'm Not A Vampire epithermal vein system, the presence of nearby geyserite/sinter material and observation of gossans (Cu, Mo, Te, Zn, Bi-bearing) near the western margin of the target, leads us to consider the prospect highly prospective and potentially a part of a porphyry-epithermal transitional environment.

Two holes will test the upper portion of this geophysical target to determine lithology, alteration style and sulphide content as an initial test of the prospect footprint.

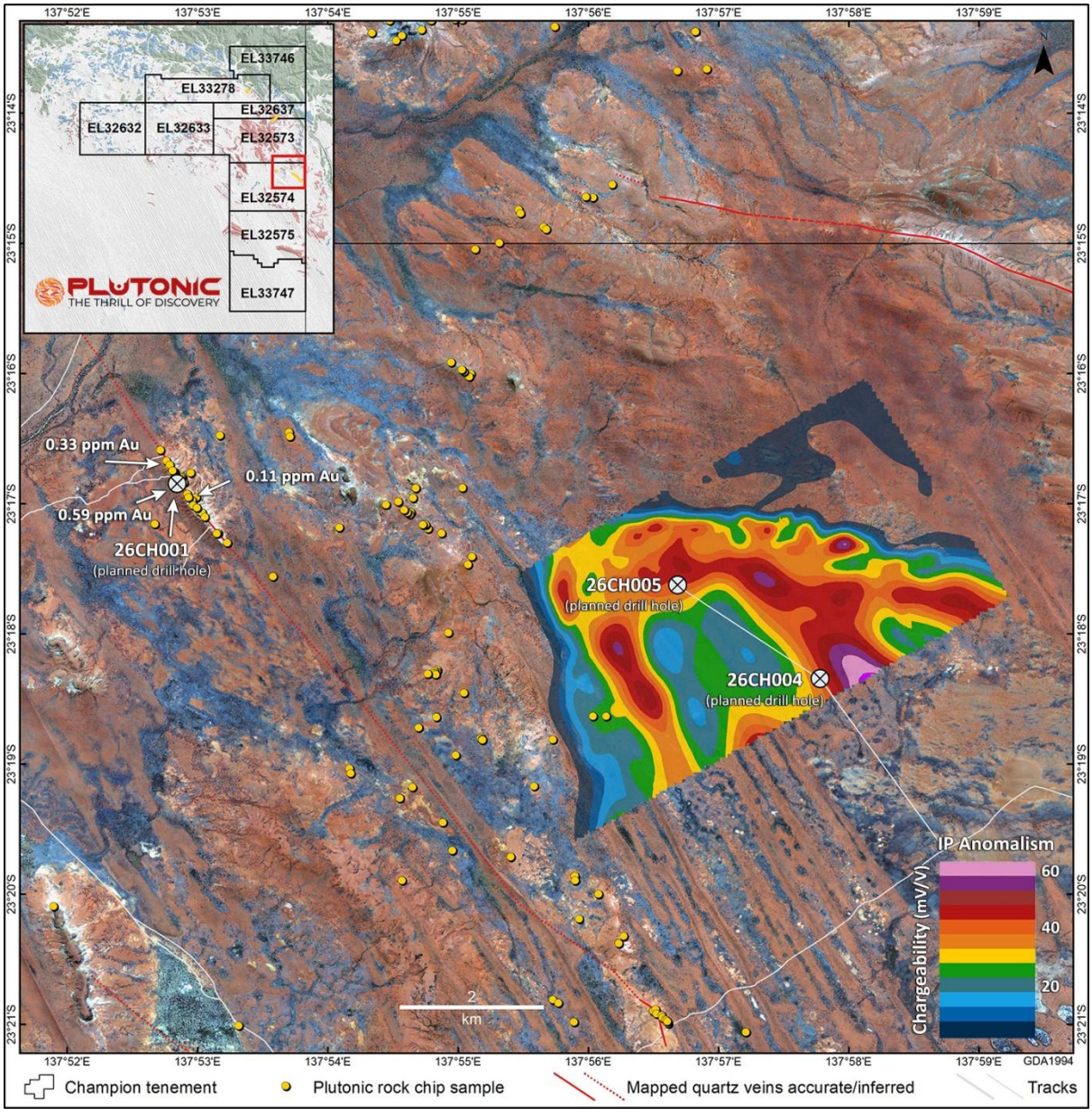

Figure 2: The Ridonkulous target area showing the location of two planned diamond drill holes (26CH004 and 26CH005). Peak IP anomalism is projected to the surface in this figure. The I'm Not a

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Vampire prospect (discussed below) is located on the left of the figure. The background image is a false colour composite (HyMap bands 16, 8 and 3 – equivalent to true colour air photo).

I'm Not A Vampire (INAV)

INAV drilling will test a large (over 1 km in outcrop) low sulphidation epithermal quartz vein that contains breccia zones, crustiform–colloform textures and gold-silver mineralisation. Deeper copper anomalism is thought to occur on the basis of one unverified historic drill hole. The hole will target a brecciated zone where breccia clasts (Figure 3) commonly display alteration that suggests multiple 'pulses' of fluid flow and multiphase development of the mineral system.

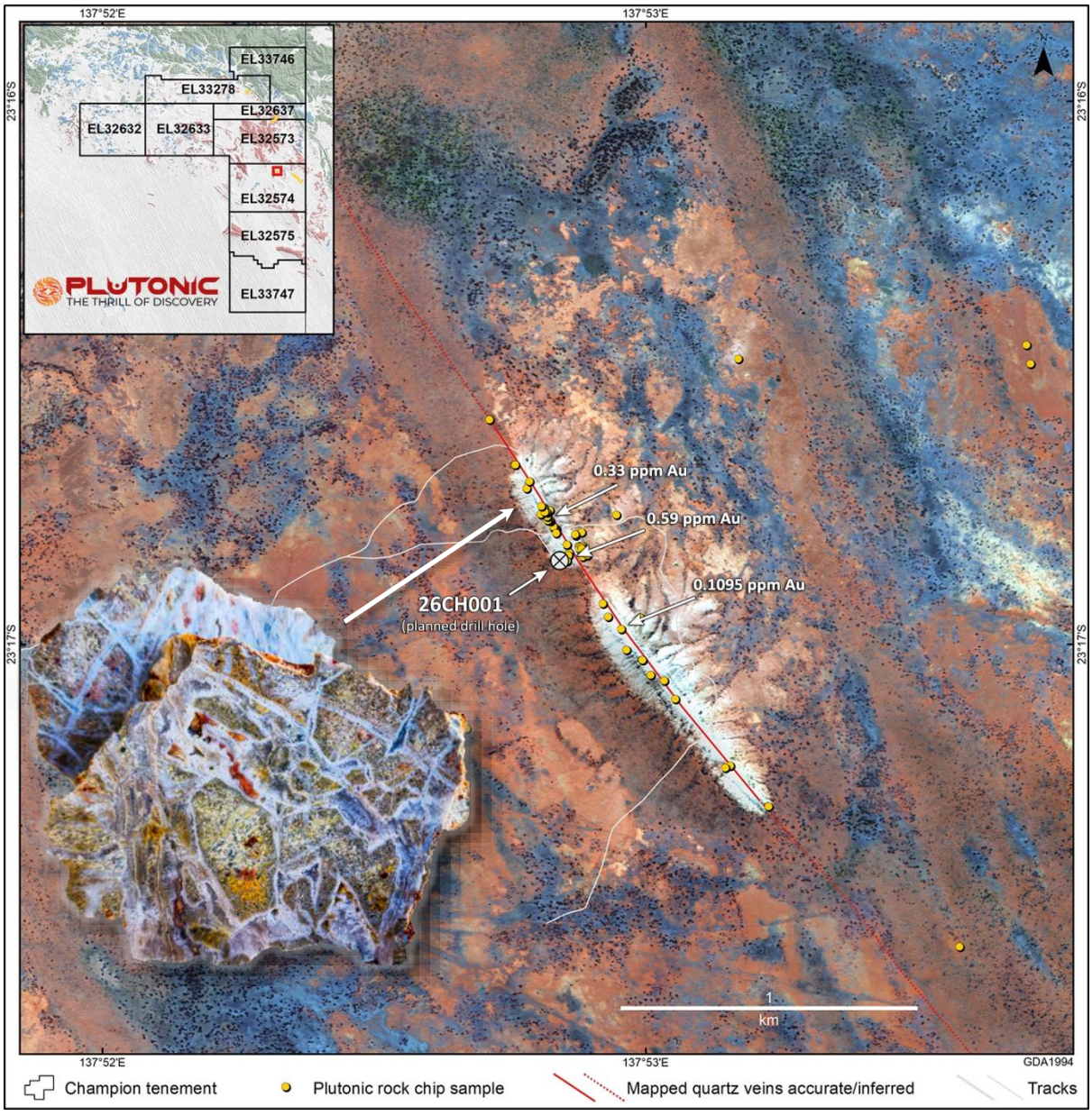

Figure 3: The I'm Not a Vampire epithermal quartz vein and the location of planned diamond drill hole 26CH001. The inset shows rock sample collected by Plutonic. This is a highly silicified breccia with intense clast alteration. The background image is a false colour composite (HyMap bands 16, 8 and 3 – equivalent to true colour air photo).

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Loki North

Loki North (Figure 4) targets shallow chargeability highs coincident with resistivity highs on a large epithermal vein system. Blade textures and hydrothermal breccias are observed at surface across parts of the prospect. Drilling will test two shallow anomalies 600m apart on the overall >6 km vein system. Anomalous gold (to 0.17 ppm), silver (to 2.4 ppm) and bismuth (3,180 ppm) have been returned from the vein system.

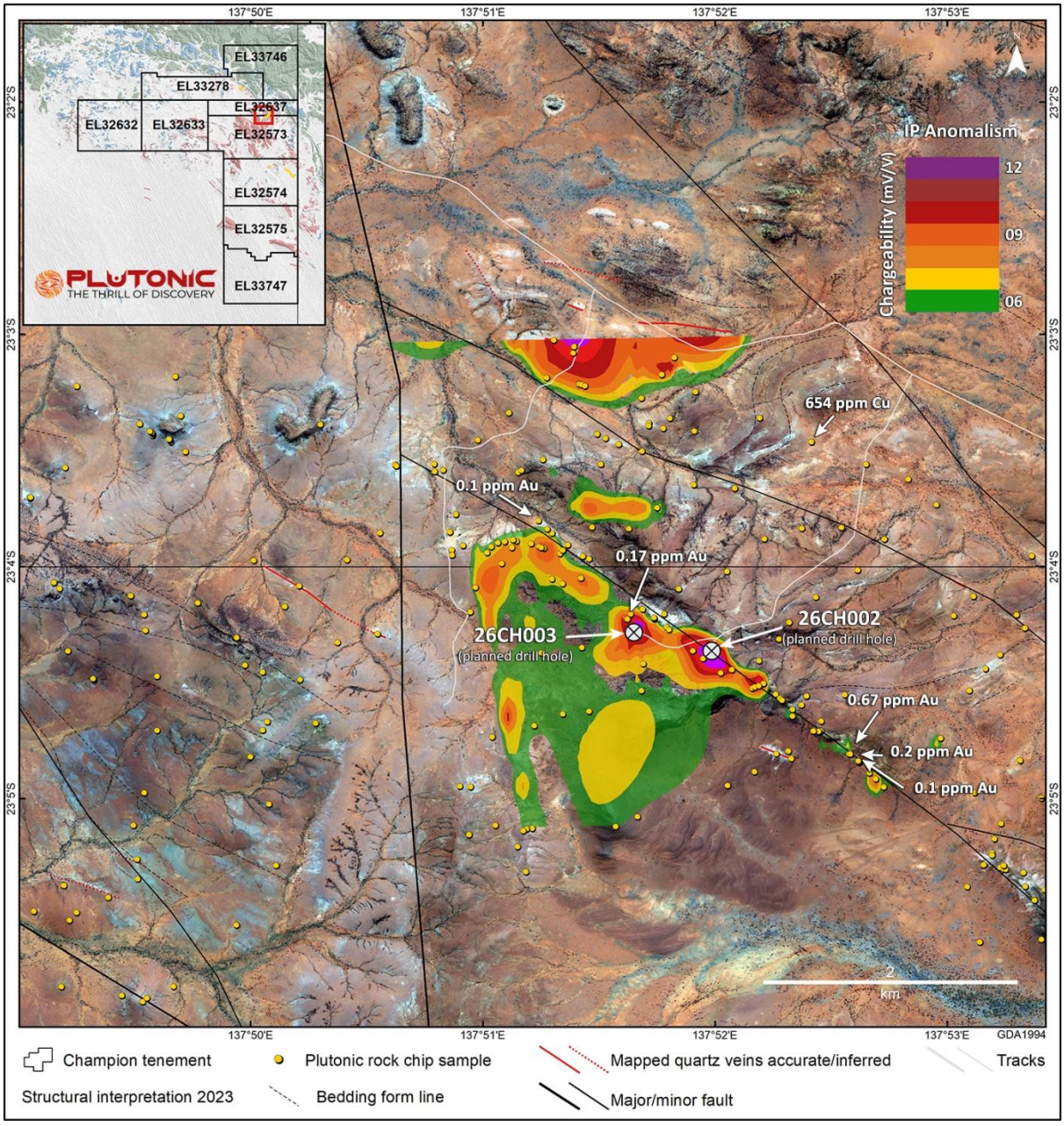

Figure 4: The Loki North target area showing the location of two planned diamond drill holes (26CH002 and 26CH003). Peak IP anomalism is projected to the surface in this figure. The background image is a false colour composite (HyMap bands 16, 8 and 3 – equivalent to true colour air photo).

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Perseverance

Perseverance (Figure 5) hosts hydrothermal breccia with clasts of low sulphidation veins and zones of advanced argillic alteration, including residual vuggy quartz. Propylitic alteration and large quartz veins are also observed. Drilling will test a chargeability anomaly associated with the broader outcrop.

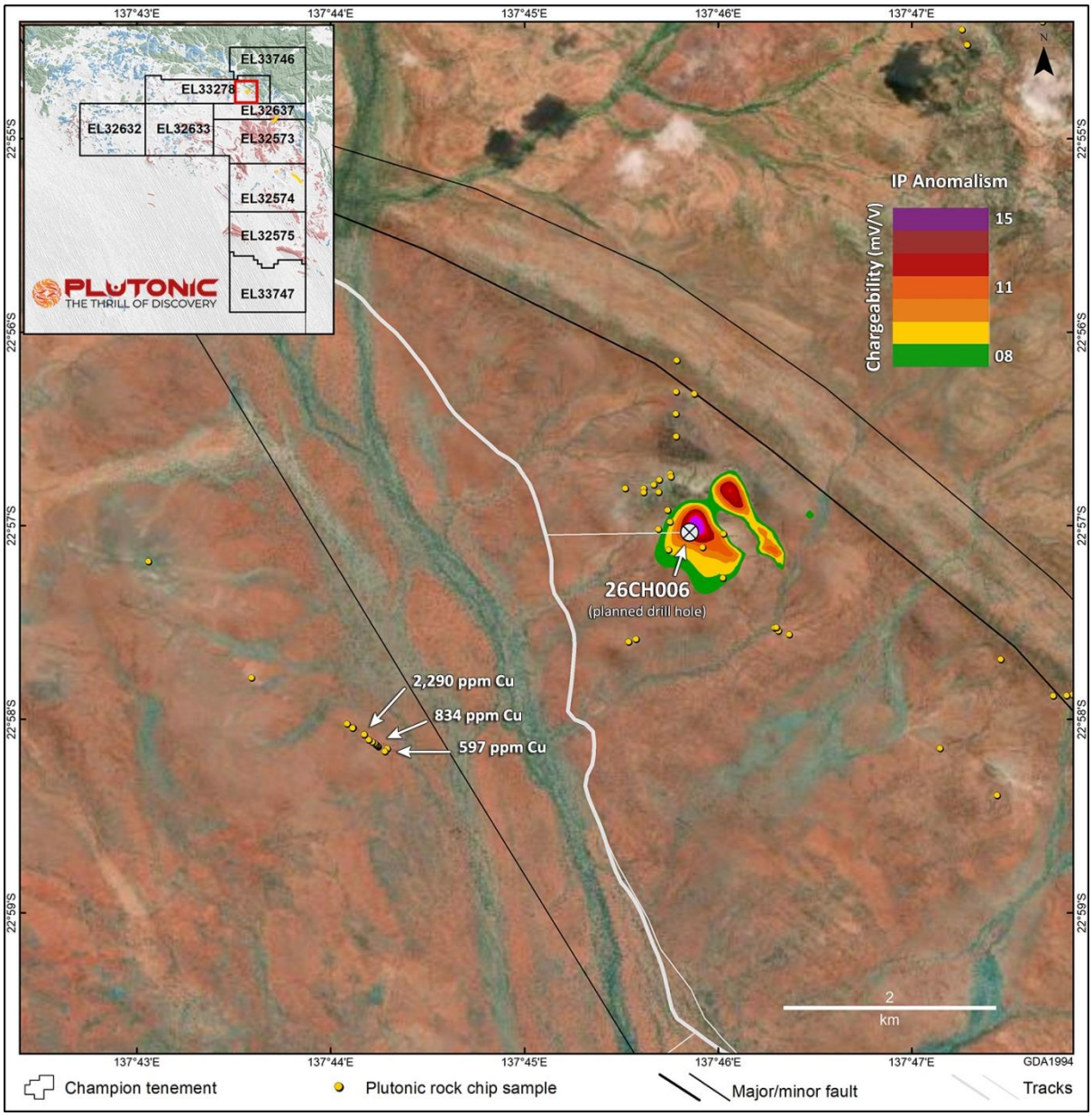

Figure 5: The Perseverance area showing the location of a single planned diamond drill hole (26CH006). Peak IP anomalism is projected to the surface in this figure. The background image is a false colour composite (HyMap bands 16, 8 and 3 – equivalent to true colour air photo).

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Planned Drill Holes - Targets

Hole ID	Prospect	Depth	Target Top	Target Centre	Likely Cover	Notes
26CH001	INAV	250m	80m	120m	<5m	Targeting main breccia and crustiform-colloform vein zones on northern side of INAV, also higher Cu grades at depth in historic drilling.
26CH004	RIDO	450m	300m	840m	300m	Testing 150m of anomalous chargeability beneath ~300m of cover. Immediately below cover is a 30 mV/V chargeability shell, rising to 40 mV/V at 450m. This is a coincident chargeability high (60 mV/V peak) and resistivity high (1,000 ohm.m).
26CH005	RIDO	475m	255m	475m	230m	Testing a smaller, discrete 50 mV/V chargeability anomaly at fault intersection/fold hinge in a relatively shallow part of the Ridonkulous system. A 30 mV/V chargeability shell is expected from about 260m. Hole will test the northern part of the system footprint.
26CH003	Loki North	200m	20-50m	105m	<20m	Targeting a shallow ~12 mV/V chargeability high above a 1,000 ohm.m resistivity high, associated with low sulphidation veins exposed to the north, and a large hydrothermal breccia zone. Elevated Au assay recorded immediately to the NW
26CH002	Loki North	300m	20-50m	160m	<20m	Targeting large, near surface peak chargeability (12 mV/V) and high resistivity zone associated with the major vein and breccia systems, ~580m SE of hole 26CH003.

Hole ID	Prospect	Depth	Target Top	Target Centre	Likely Cover	Notes
25CH006	PERS	300m	80m	200m	<50m	Targeting peak large western chargeability anomaly (15 mV/V). Subcrop to float of altered breccia containing clasts of mineralised low sulphidation veins. The target here is expected to be a large breccia zone
Total Metres (DD): **1975m**						
Expected completion time: **~35-45 days**						

Planned Drill Holes - Collars

Drillhole	Easting (MGA94Z53)	Northing (MGA94Z53)	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Prospect
26CH001	794689	7422469	191	50	60	250	I'm Not A Vampire
26CH002	793703	7445556	250	220	65	300	Loki North
26CH003	793115	7445708	236	35	60	200	Loki North
26CH004	803060	7419535	183	60	60	450	Ridonkulous
26CH005	801220	7420900	189	10	55	475	Ridonkulous
26CH006	783460	7459285	219	45	65	300	Perseverance

Collaborative drilling grant awarded to Plutonic

Plutonic is pleased to announce that it has been awarded a collaborative drilling grant in Round 19 of the NT Government's Geophysics and Drilling Collaborations (GDC) Program. Plutonic will receive up to $181,011 which will co-fund one of our planned deep diamond holes at the Ridonkulous prospect (drillhole 26CH004; Figure 6).

These grants are awarded on a competitive basis, favouring projects that address geoscientific knowledge gaps, advance exploration activity, and support the discovery and development of resources in the Territory. Plutonic is thrilled to receive this backing from the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS).

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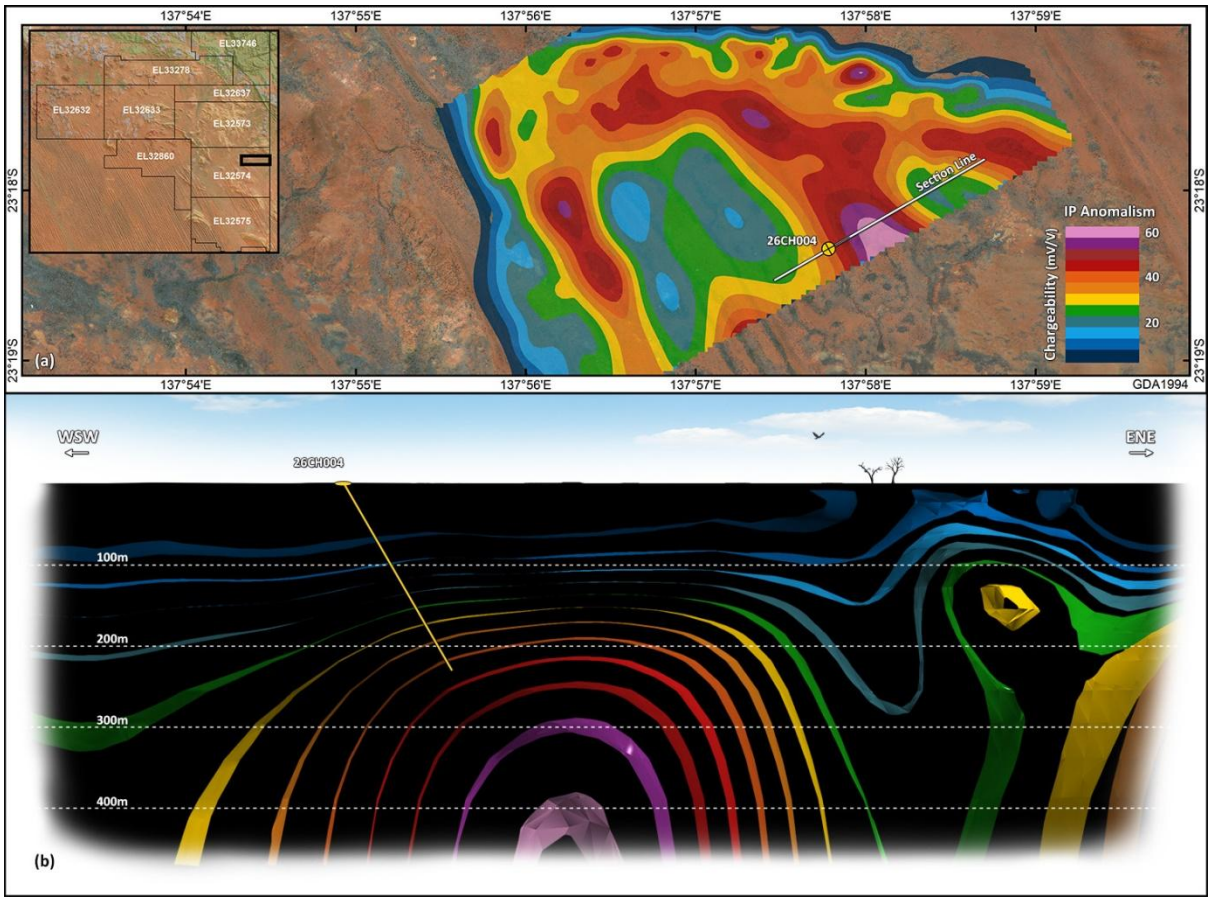

Figure 6: Plan view (a) and section view (b) of IP Chargeability anomalism that will be tested by NT Government co-funded drillhole 26CH004. The target is an area of very high anomalism (> 60 mV/V) on what is interpreted as a possibly faulted eastern limb of a SE-plunging syncline.

Program Philosophy – Mineral System Model

Champion is interpreted to represent a long-lived continental margin arc system that evolved through multiple magmatic and hydrothermal pulses. Isotopic dating supports this framework:

- ~512 Ma Rb–Sr sericite alteration ages align with Cambrian magmatism of the Delamerian convergent margin system.
- ~469 Ma in situ Rb–Sr alteration sericite ages correspond to Ordovician arc development across the Tasmanides, including documented porphyry systems in South Australia.
- 450–400 Ma Ar–Ar ages reflect later thermal or structural overprint rather than primary mineralisation.

These ages are consistent with sustained arc-related magmatic activity over an extended period. The alteration and veining footprint extends over approximately 3,200 km^2, across the >6,500 km project which is mostly under cover. Systems of this scale typically require prolonged magma input and deep structural plumbing.

Copper is demonstrably introduced into earlier low sulphidation epithermal quartz veins across the project, indicating that later, more oxidised copper-bearing magmatic fluids overprinted an earlier epithermal system. Such telescoping is consistent with vertically integrated porphyry–epithermal evolution.

Certain alteration zones display elevated aluminium saturation (ACNK) indices relative to surrounding rocks, reflecting periods of acidic magmatic–hydrothermal fluid interaction and host rock modification. In some cases, this could also be interpreted as significant weathering of the near surface geology. Metamorphism across the project is either not observed or very low grade (sub-greenschist facies) and the hydrothermal architecture appears largely preserved.

Collectively, the geological, geochronological and geochemical data support the interpretation of a preserved, large-scale, telescoped porphyry–epithermal system. The upcoming drilling is designed to test this model which will help to better constrain future drilling and targeting efforts.

Managing Director Kris Butera commented: "Champion displays the scale, structural architecture, alteration footprint and metal associations expected in a long-lived magmatic hydrothermal system. Our focus with this initial program is to test the footprints of the system. This is disciplined, model-driven drilling. We are not testing isolated anomalies. We are testing a coherent geological framework that has been developed over several years of integrated work."

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) from numerous locations throughout the prospect areas.
	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 are biased towards mineralised samples. This is appropriate for this type of work.
	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.
	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.).	N/A. No drilling results being reported.
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.	N/A. No drilling results being reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 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.	N/A. No drilling results being reported.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	N/A. No drilling results 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 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.	The purpose of the rock chip samples was to establish the tenor of any mineralisation visible in outcrop and float. Therefore, the samples are biased towards mineralised samples. This is appropriate for this type of work.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The size of samples for the rock chips 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.
	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.	N/A. No geophysical results being reported.
	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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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.
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.	Rock chip sample locations were established with a Garmin handheld GPS unit.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Plutonic uses the grid system GDA 1994 MGA Zone 53 and the map/ figure presented herein use geographic GDA1994. Several grid systems have been used by previous explorers, including AGD 1966 AMG Zones 53, AGD 1984 AMG Zones 53, GDA 1994 MGA Zones 53 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.	Rock chip sampling is biased towards geologically interesting samples. Many of these are obtained from areas in or around structures. The 3D orientation of those structures is commonly unknown.
	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.	N/A. No drilling being reported.
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.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	This is not material for these Exploration Results.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title	Plutonic's Champion Project (NT) comprises of 9 granted tenements (EL32573–575, EL32632-633, EL32637, EL33278, EL33746-747) and one tenement application (EL32860). Tenement application EL32860 covers Aboriginal freehold

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	land (Atnetye ALT Parcel 4333). All other tenements cover 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 Champion 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.	Parts of the Champion Project area have been investigated by several previous explorers, who were focussed on target and mineralisation styles other than orogenic gold, and in many cases their focus was not the current Champion project area. Airborne radiometric surveys and helicopter supported reconnaissance have encroached the Champion project tenements by workers including Le Nickel Exploration, Agip Australia, BHP Minerals, MIM Exploration, CRA Exploration, Niche Exploration, Uramet/Elkedra Diamonds, Ausquest, Krucible Metals and Rox Resources. 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 Champion Project is located along the south-eastern margin and termination of the Aileron Province, a piece of Palaeoproterozoic crust in the Arunta Inlier that forms part of the North Australian Craton. The Arunta Inlier preserves a record of protracted tectono-thermal activity from the Palaeoproterozoic to the Devonian. The area is prospective for orogenic and epithermal gold systems as well as iron-oxide copper-gold (IOCG) systems, and Mississippi Valley-type copper-lead-zinc deposits.
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.	N/A. No drilling results being reported.
	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	Not applicable. No aggregation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Not applicable. No aggregation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intersection lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	N/A. No drilling results being reported.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	N/A. No drilling results being reported.
	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").	N/A. No drilling results being reported.
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 Champion 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 and float. 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 and float.
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 progress with the current year's activities. Plans are yet to be formalised for future work and will depend upon the results from these programs.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Not applicable.