

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

23 January 2025

A.B.N. 11 009 341 539

EKJV Exploration Report December 2024 Quarter

ASX:TBR

Board of Directors

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Mr Anton Billis
Managing Director

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Non-Executive Director

Mr Stephen Buckley
Company Secretary

Tribune Resources Ltd (**ASX code: TBR**) has pleasure in providing the Quarterly EKJV Exploration Report.

The EKJV is located 25km west north west of Kalgoorlie and 47km north east of Coolgardie. The EKJV is between Rand (12.25%), Tribune Resources Ltd (36.75%) and Evolution Mining Limited (51%).

This report has been released with the approval of Mr Anton Billis, Managing Director, Tribune Resources Limited.

-ENDS-

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EAST KUNDANA JOINT VENTURE



FY2025 Quarter 2

EKJV Exploration Report

January 2025

For distribution to JV Partners:

- Evolution Mining Limited
- Tribune Resources Limited
- Rand Mining Limited

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CONTENTS

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 3

2 WORK COMPLETED 3

3 FUTURE WORK..... 4

TABLES AND FIGURES

Figure 1 A plan view of the Hornet RC drilling completed within the quarter, showing historic drilling, the Hornet open pit design and the Mary Fault mineralisation 3

Figure 2 A cross section of the Hornet infill RC drilling into the Mary fault mineralisation..... 4

Table 1 EKJV exploration activity for the December quarter 3

Table 2 List of Drill Intercepts at Hornet..... 5

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the second quarter, work completed for the East Kundana Joint Venture includes 4,158 metres of RC drilling into the Hornet deposit, in preparation for Open pit mining in FY25 (table 1).

Table 1 EKJV exploration activity for the December quarter

Project	Prospect	Tenement	RAB/AC Metres	RAB/AC Samples	RC Metres	RC Samples	DD Metres	DD Samples	ME Samples
Hornet-Rubicon-Pegasus	Hornet	M16/309			4,158	4,158			
Total					4,158	4,158			

2 WORK COMPLETED

Infill Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was completed at Hornet, in preparation for the open pit mining sequence, due to commence in quarter four FY25. A total of 4,158 metres of RC drilling was completed into the Inferred mineral resource, within the Mary fault mineralisation (figure 1). For the Mary Fault position, a dense drill spacing of 5 metres by 5 metres was required to determine continuity of mineralisation. Drilling results are positive with a high-grade mineralised zone defined (figure 2 and table 1). These drilling results will be included in a Mineral Resource update and form part of an updated mining sequence.

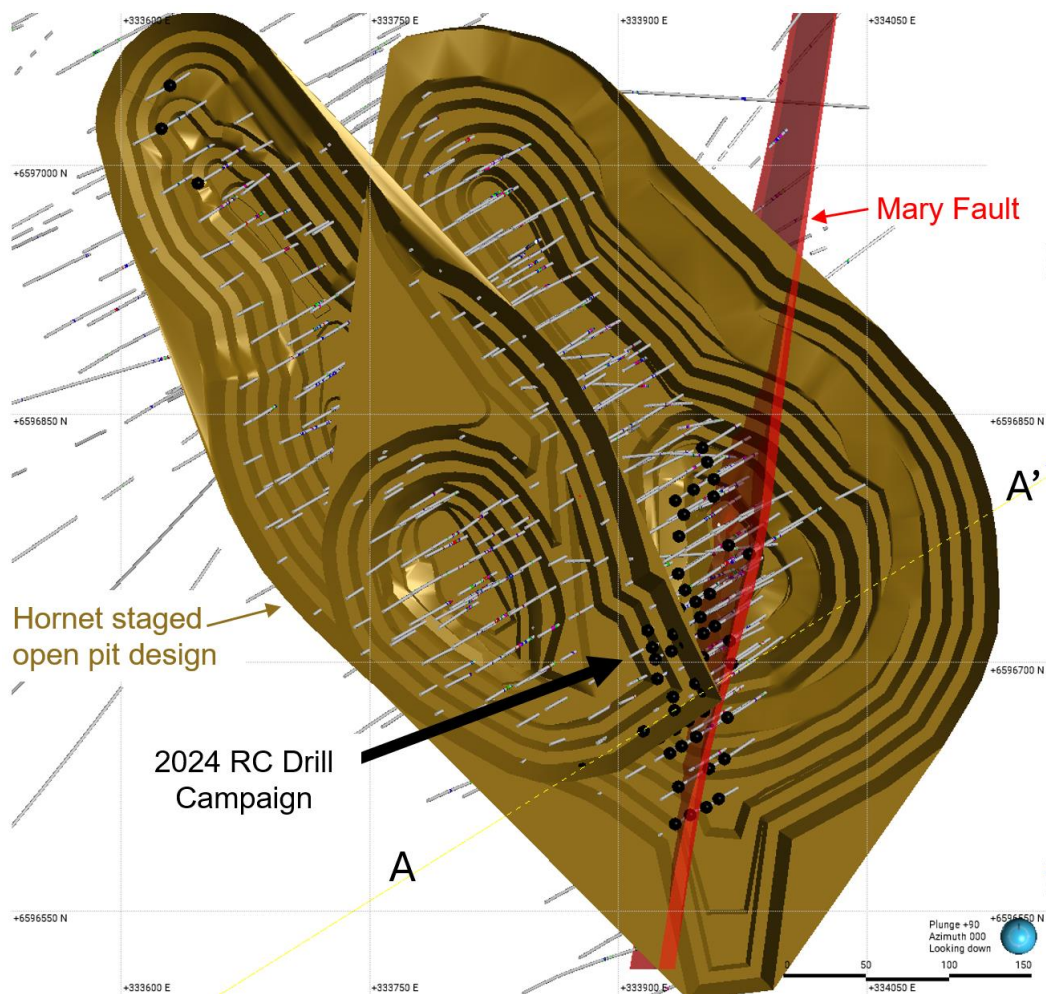


Figure 1 A plan view of the Hornet RC drilling completed within the quarter, showing historic drilling, the Hornet open pit design and the Mary Fault mineralisation

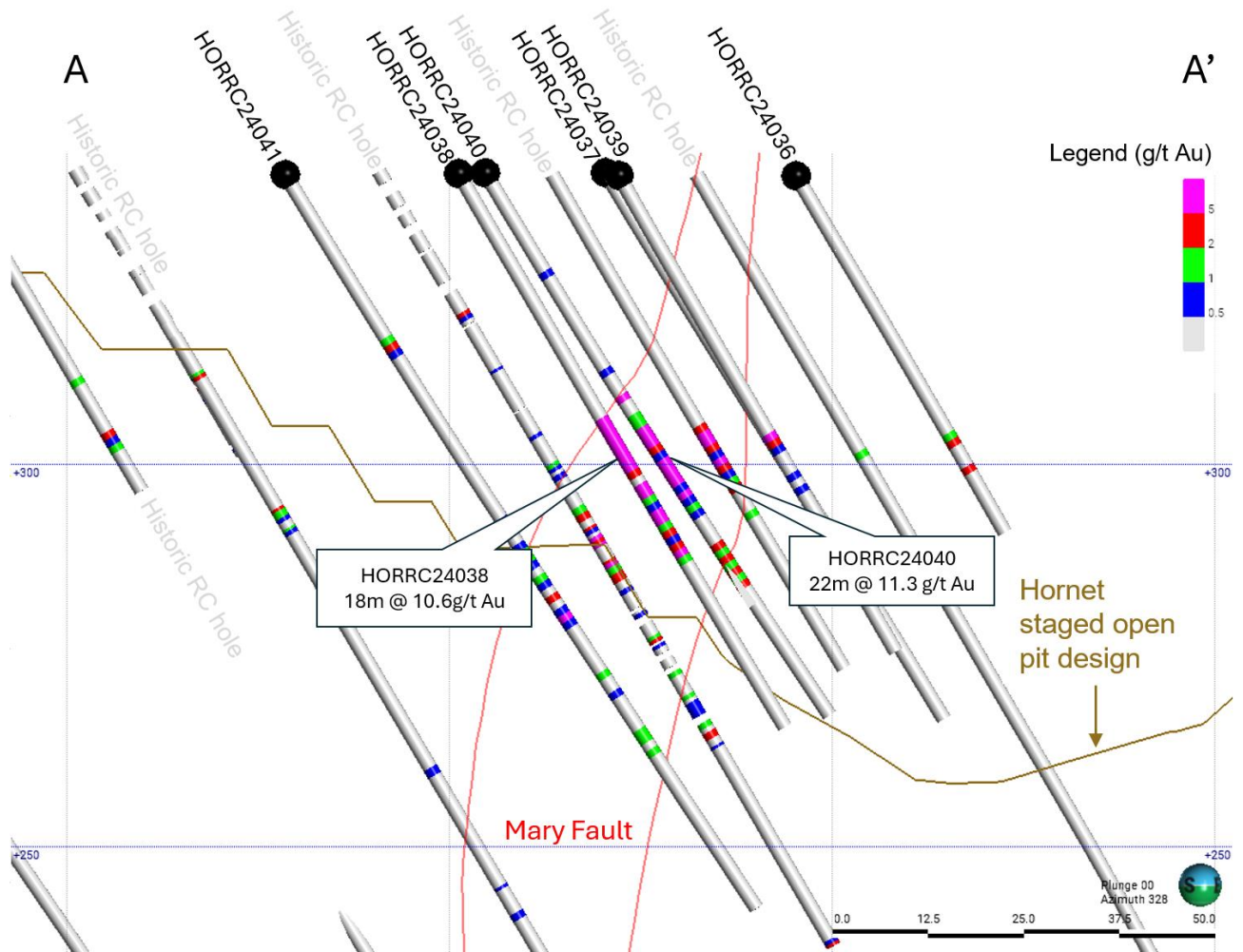


Figure 2 A cross section of the Hornet infill RC drilling into the Mary fault mineralisation

3 FUTURE WORK

Future work includes Mineral Resource updates for the EKJV including the Raleigh and RHP underground and Hornet open pit.

Resource development is scheduled at Raleigh (quarter 3 FY25) to delineate the up-dip continuation of the Sadler ore zone, hosted within the Raleigh Main Vein structure.

Discovery drilling is scheduled for the Ambition prospect (quarter 4 FY25) to test the Centenary Main Vein position (CMV), the main structure hosting the Kundana mineralisation.

Competency statement

The information in this report relating to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Bradley Daddow who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (member number 7736) and has sufficient exploration experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration 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 Daddow is a full-time employee of Evolution Mining Limited and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Table 2 List of Drill Intercepts at Hornet

Hole ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (AHD)	Dip	Azi (MGA)	Hole Depth	From	To	DH Width	Grade g/t Au	True Width
HORRC24055	333953	6596613	337	-60	57	54	44	46	2	1.85	1.7
HORRC24055	333953	6596613	337	-60	57	54	50	51	1	0.91	0.85
HORRC24056	333943	6596608	337	-60	57	66	53	56	3	1.59	2.55
HORRC24057	333934	6596602	337	-59	59	78	24	28	4	2.7	3.4
HORRC24043	333952	6596670	337	-59	59	54	39	42	3	3.38	2.55
HORRC24043	333952	6596670	337	-59	59	54	48	49	1	3.12	0.85
HORRC24044	333942	6596665	338	-60	58	66	41	45	4	6.89	3.4
HORRC24044	333942	6596665	338	-60	58	66	50	51	1	2.43	0.85
HORRC24045	333934	6596660	338	-60	57	66	36	45	9	8.96	7.65
HORRC24045	333934	6596660	338	-60	57	66	49	55	6	1.31	5.1
HORRC24047	333966	6596667	337	-60	59	54	37	38	1	7.15	0.85
HORRC24047	333966	6596667	337	-60	59	54	46	51	5	2.55	4.25
HORRC24028	333958	6596722	340	-60	59	66	43	47	4	1.35	3.4
HORRC24051	333964	6596642	337	-60	57	42	11	12	1	1.39	0.85
HORRC24009	333958	6596811	339	-60	59	60	53	56	3	8.15	2.55
HORRC24010	333945	6596804	340	-60	58	78	25	30	5	11.5	4.25
HORRC24010	333945	6596804	340	-60	58	78	49	51	2	3.83	1.7
HORRC24010	333945	6596804	340	-60	58	78	55	56	1	1	0.85
HORRC24010	333945	6596804	340	-60	58	78	67	74	7	3.61	5.95
HORRC24011	333934	6596798	340	-60	58	78	26	29	3	1.11	2.55
HORRC24011	333934	6596798	340	-60	58	78	35	42	7	17.21	5.95
HORRC24011	333934	6596798	340	-60	58	78	55	61	6	1.04	5.1
HORRC24011	333934	6596798	340	-60	58	78	69	73	4	0.91	3.4
HORRC24014	333936	6596776	340	-59	58	102	40	48	8	7.22	6.8
HORRC24014	333936	6596776	340	-59	58	102	63	68	5	0.77	4.25
HORRC24014	333936	6596776	340	-59	58	102	76	80	4	0.91	3.4
HORRC24014	333936	6596776	340	-59	58	102	89	90	1	4.64	0.85
HORRC24014	333936	6596776	340	-59	58	102	101	102	1	4.57	0.85
HORRC24015	333966	6596771	340	-60	59	72	47	50	3	1.84	2.55
HORRC24016	333936	6596754	340	-59	59	114	56	60	4	5.7	3.4
HORRC24016	333936	6596754	340	-59	59	114	74	84	10	3.31	8.5
HORRC24016	333936	6596754	340	-59	59	114	91	98	7	1.38	5.95
HORRC24021	333955	6596741	340	-60	61	66	34	37	3	1.1	2.55
HORRC24021	333955	6596741	340	-60	61	66	42	50	8	3.42	6.8
HORRC24022	333947	6596737	340	-60	58	96	34	38	4	4.5	3.4
HORRC24022	333947	6596737	340	-60	58	96	42	43	1	3.27	0.85
HORRC24022	333947	6596737	340	-60	58	96	46	53	7	2.33	5.95
HORRC24022	333947	6596737	340	-60	58	96	59	67	8	18.07	6.8
HORRC24023	333937	6596733	340	-60	57	114	35	38	3	2.81	2.55
HORRC24023	333937	6596733	340	-60	57	114	51	53	2	1.34	1.7
HORRC24023	333937	6596733	340	-60	57	114	62	64	2	4.14	1.7

Hole ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (AHD)	Dip	Azi (MGA)	Hole Depth	From	To	DH Width	Grade g/t Au	True Width
HORRC24023	333937	6596733	340	-60	57	114	68	85	17	2.51	14.45
HORRC24024	333918	6596719	341	-60	58	132	43	44	1	0.73	0.85
HORRC24024	333918	6596719	341	-60	58	132	50	51	1	0.61	0.85
HORRC24024	333918	6596719	341	-60	58	132	84	88	4	1.25	3.4
HORRC24024	333918	6596719	341	-60	58	132	91	92	1	3.96	0.85
HORRC24024	333918	6596719	341	-60	58	132	104	107	3	5.28	2.55
HORRC24024	333918	6596719	341	-60	58	132	118	123	5	3.43	4.25
HORRC24024	333918	6596719	341	-60	58	132	126	131	5	0.72	4.25
HORRC24018	333979	6596765	340	-59	59	72	31	36	5	1.97	4.25
HORRC24018	333979	6596765	340	-59	59	72	40	41	1	0.77	0.85
HORRC24030	333940	6596712	340	-59	59	90	36	40	4	1.4	3.4
HORRC24030	333940	6596712	340	-59	59	90	61	66	5	0.88	4.25
HORRC24031	333932	6596707	340	-60	59	102	13	16	3	1.29	2.55
HORRC24031	333932	6596707	340	-60	59	102	22	30	8	4.05	6.8
HORRC24031	333932	6596707	340	-60	59	102	33	42	9	2.01	7.65
HORRC24031	333932	6596707	340	-60	59	102	63	86	23	3.06	19.55
HORRC24031	333932	6596707	340	-60	59	102	90	91	1	1.11	0.85
HORRC24031	333932	6596707	340	-60	59	102	100	102	2	1.5	1.7
HORRC24032	333922	6596702	340	-60	58	102	51	55	4	1.54	3.4
HORRC24032	333922	6596702	340	-60	58	102	58	67	9	1.74	7.65
HORRC24032	333922	6596702	340	-60	58	102	73	94	21	1.58	17.85
HORRC24002	333624	6597022	343	-60	60	42	22	24	2	0.93	1.7
HORRC24002	333624	6597022	343	-60	60	42	31	34	3	7.26	2.55
HORRC24002	333624	6597022	343	-60	60	42	40	41	1	0.77	0.85
HORRC24003	333646	6596989	343	-60	58	48	31	40	9	1.37	7.65
HORRC24007	333951	6596830	340	-60	57	66	44	46	2	2.64	1.7
HORRC24036	333968	6596699	338	-60	57	54	39	41	2	3.31	1.7
HORRC24036	333968	6596699	338	-60	57	54	44	45	1	2.89	0.85
HORRC24037	333946	6596687	338	-59	57	84	40	45	5	4.84	4.25
HORRC24038	333933	6596679	338	-60	58	84	15	16	1	0.78	0.85
HORRC24038	333933	6596679	338	-60	58	84	30	31	1	0.65	0.85
HORRC24038	333933	6596679	338	-60	58	84	34	52	18	10.64	15.3
HORRC24038	333933	6596679	338	-60	58	84	57	64	7	2.78	5.95
HORRC24008	333954	6596821	339	-60	59	60	48	51	3	1.57	2.55
HORRC24019	333940	6596744	340	-60	58	102	7	8	1	1.5	0.85
HORRC24019	333940	6596744	340	-60	58	102	57	62	5	5.7	4.25
HORRC24019	333940	6596744	340	-60	58	102	67	68	1	1.29	0.85
HORRC24019	333940	6596744	340	-60	58	102	72	85	13	1.89	11.05
HORRC24020	333931	6596738	340	-60	59	120	71	74	3	1.44	2.55
HORRC24020	333931	6596738	340	-60	59	120	82	87	5	1.7	4.25
HORRC24020	333931	6596738	340	-60	59	120	91	92	1	0.8	0.85
HORRC24020	333931	6596738	340	-60	59	120	99	101	2	1.13	1.7
HORRC24013	333939	6596789	340	-60	59	90	48	51	3	0.95	2.55

Hole ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (AHD)	Dip	Azi (MGA)	Hole Depth	From	To	DH Width	Grade g/t Au	True Width
HORRC24013	333939	6596789	340	-60	59	90	74	75	1	1.01	0.85
HORRC24053	333936	6596625	337	-60	59	84	33	34	1	0.68	0.85
HORRC24029	333951	6596717	340	-60	59	78	40	49	9	16.13	7.65
HORRC24049	333938	6596649	337	-60	59	72	24	25	1	0.73	0.85
HORRC24049	333938	6596649	337	-60	59	72	39	41	2	16	1.7
HORRC24049	333938	6596649	337	-60	59	72	66	67	1	0.86	0.85
HORRC24050	333931	6596645	337	-60	59	84	28	29	1	1.14	0.85
HORRC24050	333931	6596645	337	-60	59	84	42	48	6	3.22	5.1
HORRC24050	333931	6596645	337	-60	59	84	53	56	3	6.64	2.55
HORRC24050	333931	6596645	337	-60	59	84	60	61	1	1.85	0.85
HORRC24046	333925	6596654	337	-60	59	66	38	39	1	1.24	0.85
HORRC24046	333925	6596654	337	-60	59	66	46	66	20	2.59	17
HORRC24017	333926	6596748	340	-59	59	126	43	44	1	0.72	0.85
HORRC24017	333926	6596748	340	-59	59	126	67	89	22	1.99	18.7
HORRC24017	333926	6596748	340	-59	59	126	107	110	3	1.24	2.55
HORRC24025	333949	6596727	340	-60	59	96	35	38	3	1.29	2.55
HORRC24025	333949	6596727	340	-60	59	96	41	43	2	2.77	1.7
HORRC24025	333949	6596727	340	-60	59	96	47	60	13	3.57	11.05
HORRC24026	333933	6596717	340	-60	58	114	35	37	2	5.52	1.7
HORRC24026	333933	6596717	340	-60	58	114	60	62	2	0.92	1.7
HORRC24026	333933	6596717	340	-60	58	114	66	80	14	4.47	11.9
HORRC24026	333933	6596717	340	-60	58	114	84	86	2	1.15	1.7
HORRC24026	333933	6596717	340	-60	58	114	94	95	1	0.91	0.85
HORRC24041	333915	6596658	338	-59	58	114	25	28	3	1.77	2.55
HORRC24041	333915	6596658	338	-59	58	114	53	54	1	0.64	0.85
HORRC24041	333915	6596658	338	-59	58	114	57	70	13	2.65	11.05
HORRC24041	333915	6596658	338	-59	58	114	77	81	4	0.6	3.4
HORRC24041	333915	6596658	338	-59	58	114	86	90	4	1.05	3.4
HORRC24042	333879	6596636	338	-60	59	48	31	32	1	1.74	0.85
HORRC24042	333879	6596636	338	-60	59	48	39	42	3	1.72	2.55
HORRC24034	333951	6596703	339	-60	57	90	40	43	3	7.64	2.55
HORRC24039	333952	6596682	338	-61	58	72	39	42	3	5.84	2.55
HORRC24040	333934	6596671	338	-60	58	84	37	59	22	11.27	18.7
HORRC24035	333923	6596690	339	-60	58	114	12	14	2	1.36	1.7
HORRC24035	333923	6596690	339	-60	58	114	18	19	1	1.39	0.85
HORRC24035	333923	6596690	339	-60	58	114	46	56	10	2.36	8.5
HORRC24035	333923	6596690	339	-60	58	114	59	91	32	3.48	27.2
HORRC24033	333967	6596713	338	-60	59	42	41	42	1	3.32	0.85
HORRC24027	333920	6596709	340	-60	58	102	53	64	11	1.29	9.35
HORRC24027	333920	6596709	340	-60	58	102	68	70	2	0.74	1.7
HORRC24027	333920	6596709	340	-60	58	102	79	84	5	0.81	4.25
HORRC24027	333920	6596709	340	-60	58	102	88	98	10	1.75	8.5

4 APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Mungari – Hornet Open Pit Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been completed 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, or unusual commodities/mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules). 	<p>A total of 4,158m of surface Reverse Circulation (RC) were drilled for 54 RC holes. Drilling targeted mineralization within the Mary Fault Zone and K2B.</p> <p>The drill hole locations were designed and orientated to allow for spatial spread of samples across mineralised zones and different rock types. Field based observations referring to sample quality, moisture content and recovery, as well as lab audits were used as a guide for representative samples.</p> <p>RC drilling was sampled at 1m drilled interval regardless of regolith or geology.</p> <p>Sampling was supervised and monitored by the supervising geologists and/or field technicians at the drill rig.</p> <p>RC samples were passed through a rig mounted cone splitter at 1m intervals to obtain a representative sample for assay, collected in a calico bag. From the 1m samples 2-3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay.</p> <p>All samples were delivered to a commercial laboratory where they were dried and crushed. Current practice is to have 90% of crushed material <3 mm particle size. The crushed sample is then split again and then pulverized to the target of 90% material being $\leq 75 \mu\text{m}$ size.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.). 	<p>All RC drilling was completed using a to 5.5" face-sampling hammer and were equipped with a booster compressor.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Sample recovery is recorded by the field technician at the time of sample collection. The recovery percentage is recorded in the database. RC drilling sample weights were reviewed for selected sample intervals and monitored for fluctuations against the expected sample weight; there is no demonstrated or obvious bias between sample recovery and Au values.</p>

Mungari – Hornet Open Pit Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Logging	<p>preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<p>All RC chips are logged for lithology, regolith, veining, alteration and mineralisation in 1m intervals. The entire length of the hole is geologically logged and stored in the Mungari database. Where no RC sample is returned due to voids or lost sample, it is logged and recorded as such.</p> <p>All holes are photographed either wet or dry or both. Photos of RC chips are available on a digital photo library.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<p>Samples are split using a rig mounted cone splitter to collect a sample 3 - 4 kg in size from each 1 m interval.</p> <p>Preparation of samples was conducted at external contracted laboratory facilities (Bureau Veritas) as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sample preparation process commences with sorting, checking, and drying at less than 110°C to prevent sulphide breakdown. Samples would then be crushed to a nominal particle size. If the submitted sample was greater than 3 kg a crusher with rotary splitter would be used to reduce the sample size to less than 3 kg (typically 1.5 kg) at a nominal <3 mm particle size. The entire crushed sample (if less than 3 kg) or sub-sample is then pulverized to 90% ≤75 µm, using a LM5 bowl pulverisers and then 400g sub-samples are taken with an aluminium scoop and stored in labelled pulp packets for assaying. <p>The sample preparation is considered appropriate for the deposit for all phases of sampling over the project life. It is considered that all sub-sampling and lab preparations are consistent with other laboratories in Australia and are satisfactory for the intended purpose.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments etc. the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<p>Fire assay was used for all RC samples. Fire assay technique involves a combination of 30g, 40g or 50g sample charge with a lead flux, which is decomposed in a furnace, with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO₃) before measurement of the gold content by an AAS machine. Prior to 2011, Aqua regia was also used for RC samples. Aqua regia is a process of dissolving pulverized mineral sample into solution by a series of acids, (HCl and HNO₃): heat is added as a catalyst. An organic solvent is added before analysis is completed by an AAS machine.</p> <p>No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.</p> <p>Certified reference materials (CRMs) are inserted into the sample sequence at a rate of 1 per 20 samples to ensure correct calibration. Any values outside of 3 standard deviations are re-assayed with a new CRM.</p> <p>Blanks are inserted into the sample sequence at a rate of 1 per 20 samples. The insertion points are selected at random, except where high grade mineralisation is expected. In these cases, a Blank is inserted after the high-grade sample to test for contamination. Results greater than 0.2 g/t if received are investigated, and re-</p>

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Mungari – Hornet Open Pit Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		<p>assayed if appropriate. New pulps are prepared if anomalous results cannot be resolved.</p> <p>Barren flushes are regularly inserted after anticipated high gold grades at the pulverising stage.</p> <p>No field duplicates were submitted for diamond core.</p> <p>Pulp duplicates are requested after any ore zone. These are indicated on the sample sheet and the submission sheet.</p> <p>When visible gold is observed in core, a quartz flush is requested after the sample.</p> <p>Laboratory performance was monitored using the results from the QA samples mentioned above. This was supplemented by the internal QA samples used by the laboratories, which included pulp duplicates and CRMs.</p> <p>The QA studies indicate that accuracy and precision are within industry accepted limits.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification and data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data 	<p>All significant intersections are verified by another geologist during the drill hole validation process, and later by a competent person to be signed off.</p> <p>No specific twinned holes were drilled. Re-drilling of some drillholes has occurred due to issues downhole (e.g., bogged rods). These have been captured in the database with an 'A' suffix. Re-drilled holes are sampled, whilst the original drillhole is logged but not sampled</p> <p>Geological logging and sampling are directly recorded into AcQuire. Assay files are received in .csv format and loaded directly into the database using an AcQuire importer object. Assays are then processed through a form in AcQuire for QAQC checks. Hardcopy and non-editable electronic copies of these are stored..</p> <p>No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>Planned holes are marked up by the mine survey department using a total station survey instrument in mine grid (Kundana 10) or projected grid (MGA94_51). The actual hole position is then located by the mine survey department once drilling is completed.</p> <p>During drilling, single shot surveys are conducted at 30 m intervals to monitor deviation and upon completion a continuous downhole gyroscopic survey is completed for the length of the drillhole. The survey data is uploaded to the Acquire database from the survey providers cloud service.</p> <p>Surface collar coordinates were recorded in MGA94 Zone 51 and transformed in the database to MGA2020_51.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<p>Resource Targeting drilling at an 80 m x 80 m nominal spacing was infilled during recent Resource Definition drilling down to an average of 20 m x 20 m. 10x10m spaced drilling was achieved across the Mary Fault Zone.</p> <p>The data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to support the Resource and Reserve estimates.</p> <p>Sample compositing for reporting of drill results was not used.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 	<p>Drilling was designed as close to perpendicular as possible to the orientation of the ore bodies. Some drill holes had to be adjusted for on surface and underground infrastructure.</p> <p>No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the drilling orientation. Where drillholes have been particularly oblique, they have been flagged as unsuitable for resource estimation.</p>

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Mungari – Hornet Open Pit Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	Samples were under the custodial chain of their respective companies prior to laboratory submission. Once samples are submitted to the commercial laboratory, they are stored in a secure fenced compound with restricted access and tracked via the laboratory's chain of custody and internal auditing processes.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	No recent audits have been undertaken of the data and sampling practices.

Section 2 Reporting of Resource Development Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Mungari – Hornet Open Pit Reporting of Resource Development Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes mentioned in this report are located within the M16/309 Mining lease held by The East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV). The EKJV is majority owned and managed by Evolution Mining (51%). The minority holding in the EKJV is held by Tribune Resources Ltd (36.75%) and Rand Mining Ltd (12.25%). M16/309 is subject to two royalty agreements; however, neither of these is applicable to the Prospects described in this report. The agreements concerned are the Kundana- Hornet Central Royalty and the Kundana Pope John Agreement No. 2602-13.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling on the Raleigh and Hornet-Rubicon-Pegasus mines extends the mineralised trends from older drilling including that of previous operators of those mines including Barrick Gold, Placer Dome Asia-Pacific, Aurion Gold, Goldfields Limited, Northern Star Resources and other predecessors.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kundana camp is situated within the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, in an area dominated by the Zuleika Shear Zone, which separates the Coolgardie domain from the Ora Banda domain. The Zuleika Shear Zone in the Kundana area comprises multiple anastomosing shears the most important of which are the K2, the K2A and Strzelecki Shears. Raleigh mineralisation is hosted on the Strzelecki Structure. Strzelecki mineralisation consists of very narrow, very high-grade mineralisation on a laminated vein hosted in the camp-scale Strzelecki Shear which abuts a differentiated mafic intrusive, the Powder Sill Gabbro against intermediate volcanoclastic rocks (Black Flag Group). A thin 'skin' of volcanogenic lithic siltstone-sandstone lies between the gabbro and the Strzelecki shear. Being bound by an intrusive contact on one side and a sheared contact on the other, the thickness of the sedimentary

Mungari – Hornet Open Pit Reporting of Resource Development Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		<p>package is highly variable from absent to about forty metres true width.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hornet-Rubicon-Pegasus mineralisation consists primarily of high-grade laminated vein hosted gold on the K2 plane of the Zuleika shear with additional mineralisation on associated lower order structures. The Falcon target is a related mineralised zone in the hangingwall to Pegasus and between the two main Zuleika structures, the K2 and Strzelecki structures.
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o easting and northing of the drillhole collar o elevation or RL of the drillhole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o downhole length and interception depth o hole length. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to the drill hole information table in the Appendix of this report.
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill results are reported as aggregates across the target zone. No metal equivalent values are used.
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known') 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of target structures is well known for all in-mine exploration targets and true widths can be accurately calculated and are reported accordingly. Both the downhole width and true width have been clearly specified when used. The assay results are reported as down hole intervals with an estimate of true width provided in Appendix.
<p>Diagrams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole location diagrams and representative sections of reported exploration results are provided in the body of this report.

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Mungari – Hornet Open Pit Reporting of Resource Development Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Exploration and Resource Definition results have been reported in the Drill Hole Information Summary in the Appendix of this report.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other material exploration data has been collected for this drill program.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or largescale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work includes a resource update of the recent RC drilling results to inform the open pit mining sequence commencing in FY25

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