ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

29 July 2025

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EKJV Exploration Report
FY2025 Quarter 4

ASX:TBR

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 the Board of Tribune Resources Limited.

-ENDS-

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EKJV MANAGEMENT PTY LTD

EAST KUNDANA JOINT VENTURE

FY2025 Quarter 4

EKJV Exploration Report

July 2025

For distribution to JV Partners:

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

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TABLES AND FIGURES

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the fourth quarter of FY25, a total of 10,661 metres of drilling was completed for the East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV). Work completed included, infill Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling for the Hornet open pit, Diamond Drilling (DD) for the Sadler underground and Resource targeting RC and DD at Ambition (Table 1).

Table 1 EKJV exploration activity for the June quarter 2025.

Project	Prospect	Tenement	RAB/AC Metres	RAB/AC Samples	RC Metres	RC Samples	DD Metres	DD Samples	ME Samples
Rubicon Hornet Pegasus	Hornet	M16/309			5,270	5,258			
Raleigh	Sadler	M15/993					274	363	
Ambition	Ambition	M16/0326			2,200	2,200	2,917	2,383	
Total					**7,470**	**7,458**	**3,191**	**4,095**	

2 WORK COMPLETED

Sadler

Resource definition DD continued up-dip of Sadler at Raleigh, with the objective to convert Inferred Mineral Resource to Indicated Mineral Resource. The drill spacing was completed to a 40m x40m pattern and drilling was conducted from surface. The drilling was designed to define the top of the interpreted grade plunge of the Sadler mineralisation, which is being mined underground at Raleigh (Figure 1). The remaining 274 metres of DD in this program was completed early in the quarter.

Drilling intersected a brittle-ductile structure, with a thin (less than 0.25 metre), laminated vein in places. This structure is consistent with the Sadler mineralisation from mining underground.

All data from this program have been processed and will be incorporated into a Sadler resource model update.

Hornet

Further infill Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was completed at Hornet, in preparation for the open pit mining sequence, which commenced within the quarter. A total of 5,270 metres of RC drilling was completed targeting the Inferred Mineral Resource of the Mary Fault Zone mineralisation and K2B-related mineralisation (Figure 2).

Drilling along the K2B horizon intersected geology consistent with this mineralisation style increasing confidence in the current resource model. The drilling also intersected extension of a thin, flat, south-west dipping zone, characterized by quartz veining. The flat dipping zone, named Hode2, is thought to be associated with the fault dipping, mineralised structures (Pode and Hera) at the RHP mine (Figure 2). Drilling along the Mary fault zone intersected supergene mineralisation associated with the Marfy fault.

All data from this program have been processed and will be incorporated into a Hornet resource model update.

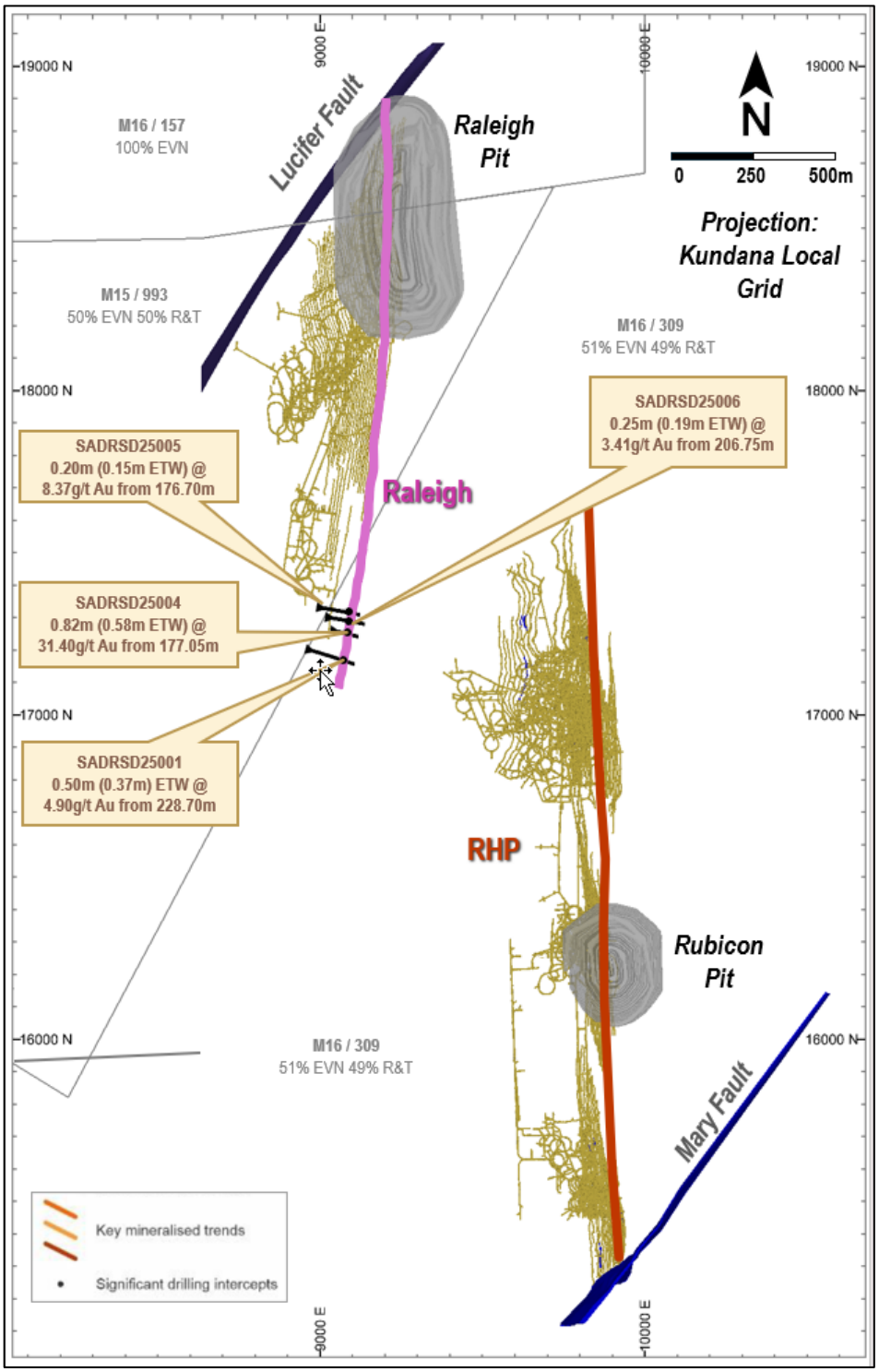


Figure 1 A Plan view of EKJV area showing Upper Sadler Incline surface diamond drilling showing results received in FY25 Q4. Image shows Sadler As-built (gold solid) and existing drill intercepts within the Raleigh Main Vein or Shear.

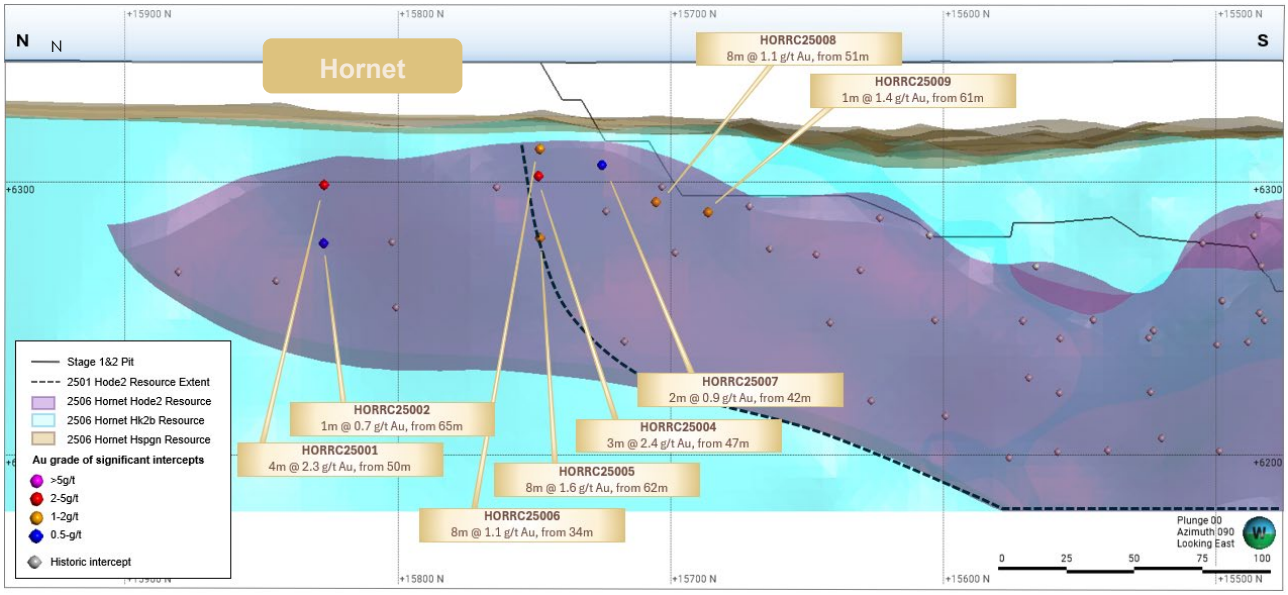


Figure 2. Long section, looking East, displaying K2B mineralisation (cyan) and Hode2 mineralised structure (purple). Black outline shows Stage 1 and 2 of the open pit mine design. Dotted black line displays previous mineralised model for Hode2.

Ambition

A total of 24 holes for 5,117m of surface drilling was completed during the quarter. Drilling included surface RC and diamond drilling. Drilling was designed to test a high grade plunge, interpreted within the mineralisation corridor, on a 40x40 metre to 80 x 80 metre spacing.

Results for 18 drill holes were returned during the quarter. Drillling successfully confirmed the presence of a southward plunging, high-grade zone (Figure 3). Gold mineralisation is hosted within a thin, (less than 0.5m) laminated vein, within a wide shear zone.

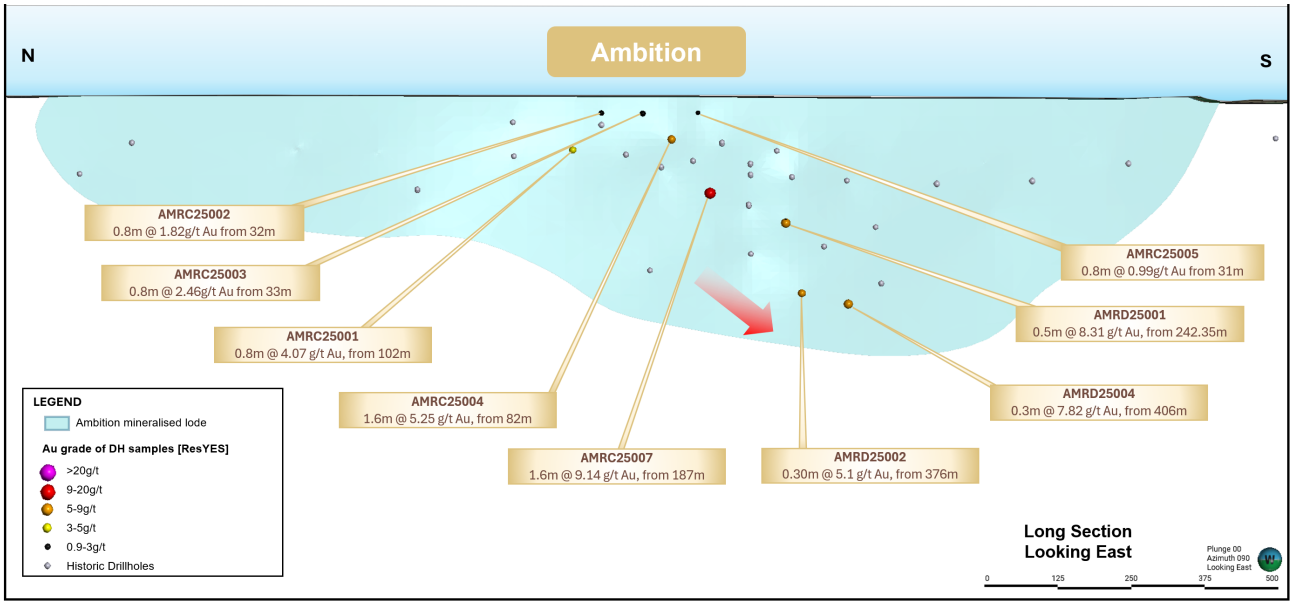


Figure 3 A Long Section of Ambition looking east displaying the mineralised outline and recent drilling interpts received in Q4

3 FUTURE WORK

Future work for Q1 FY26 includes further Drill testing the southern strike of the Sadler mineralisation at Raleigh; and Complete a model update for the Ambition exploration drilling.

4 TABLE OF RESULTS

Hole ID	Hole type	Easting MGA (m)	Northing MGA (m)	Elevation AHD (m)	Dip	Azi MGA	Hole Length (m)	From (m)	DH Width (m)	ETW (m)	Gold grade (g/t Au)
AMRC25002	RC	328346	6605270	368	-62	61	58.00	32.00	1.00	0.80	1.82
AMRC25003	RC	328386	6605211	368	-60	59	52.00	33.00	1.00	0.80	2.46
AMRC25005	RC	328438	6605132	368	-60	59	52.00	31.00	1.00	0.80	0.99
AMRC25001	RC	328280	6605290	368	-61	63	112.00	103.00	1.00	0.80	4.07
AMRC25004	RC	328390	6605154	368	-60	59	100.00	82.00	2.00	1.60	5.25
AMRC25006	RC_DD	328275	6605113	370	-59	58	268.30	249.05	0.35	0.30	4.95
AMRC25007	RC	328351	6605058	368	-61	60	202.00	187.00	2.00	1.60	9.14
AMRC25008	RC	328474	6605062	367	-60	57	58.00				NSI
AMRC25009	RC	328519	6605007	367	-61	60	70.00				NSI
AMRC25010	RC	328551	6604973	367	-56	67	46.00				NSI
AMRC25011	RC	328518	6604916	366	-58	54	112.00				NSI
AMRC25012	RC	328594	6604905	366	-60	58	46.00				NSI
AMRC25013	RC	328573	6604822	366	-61	62	130.00				NSI
AMRC25014	RC_DD	328519	6604787	365	-60	57	201.90				NSI
AMRD25001	RC_DD	328393	6604935	366	-62	59	378.80	242.35	0.68	0.50	8.31
AMRD25002	RC_DD	328321	6604877	367	-61	61	506.07	376.00	0.35	0.30	5.10
AMRD25003	RC_DD	328444	6604895	366	-61	59	102.00				NSI
AMRD25004	RC_DD	328329	6604784	367	-60	60	420.60	406.00	0.40	0.30	7.82
HORRC25001	RC	333535	6597113	343	-59	60	82.00	50.00	4.00	3.20	2.32
								77.00	1.00		1.12
								51.00	1.00		5.45
HORRC25002	RC	333534	6597112	343	-80	58	76.00	65.00	1.00		0.74
HORRC25004	RC	333575	6597044	343	-59	58	70.00	47.00	3.00	2.40	2.39
HORRC25005	RC	333576	6597045	343	-80	55	94.00	62.00	8.00	6.40	1.64
HORRC25006	RC	333592	6597054	343	-61	59	58.00	34.00	8.00	6.40	1.13
								45.00	1.00		1.82
								37.00	1.00		3.62
HORRC25007	RC	333600	6597033	343	-60	61	82.00	42.00	2.00	1.60	0.86
								55.00	1.00		1.09
HORRC25008	RC	333602	6597011	343	-65	59	100.00	25.00	1.00		0.74
								51.00	8.00	6.40	1.14
								77.00	1.00		2.09
HORRC25009	RC	333610	6596993	343	-60	60	106.00	61.00	1.00		1.4
HORRC25010	RC	333695	6596952	343	-85	56	64.00	22.00	6.00	4.80	1.03
								32.00	2.00	1.60	1.59
								42.00	1.00		1.10
HORRC25011	RC	333708	6596935	343	-85	56	70.00	25.00	3.00	2.40	4.70
								35.00	8.00	6.40	0.68
HORRC25012	RC	333971	6596855	340	-60	60	50.00				NSI
HORRC25013	RC	333960	6596849	340	-60	60	70.00				NSI
HORRC25014	RC	333969	6596830	339	-60	60	50.00				NSI
HORRC25015	RC	333973	6596807	340	-59	60	40.00	2.00	1.00		0.77
HORRC25016	RC	333963	6596801	340	-60	60	64.00	53.00	4.00	3.20	11.01
HORRC25017	RC	333986	6596794	340	-60	59	40.00	28.00	3.00	2.40	21.02

Hole ID	Hole type	Easting MGA (m)	Northing MGA (m)	Elevation AHD (m)	Dip	Azi MGA	Hole Length (m)	From (m)	DH Width (m)	ETW (m)	Gold grade (g/t Au)
HORRC25018	RC	333973	6596753	340	-59	59	52.00	40.00	1.00		1.89
								47.00	1.00		1.17
SADRSD25001	DD	332195	6597935	341	-60	76	273.00	228.70	0.50	0.38	4.90
SADRSD25004	DD	332233	6598024	343	-70	72	208.00	177.05	0.82	0.58	31.40
SADRSD25005	DD	332200	6598053	344	-61	71	217.00	176.70	0.20	0.15	8.37
SADRSD25006	DD	332161	6598066	343	-60	71	245.00	206.75	0.25	0.19	3.41
SADRSD25007	DD	332173	6598104	344	-60	71	219.10				NSI
SADRSD25008A	DD	332136	6598233	344	-61	70	210.00				NSI
SADRSD25009	DD	332108	6598206	344	-62	59	247.00				NSI
SADRSD25010	DD	332124	6598273	344	-61	71	200.00				NSI
SADRSD25011A	DD	332087	6598261	344	-61	71	242.00				NSI

5 APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Mungari – Raleigh

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data - Raleigh

Mungari - Raleigh Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**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, 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).*	273.8m of diamond drilling and sampling was completed using diamond drill core (DD). Diamond core was transferred to core trays for logging and sampling. Full core samples were nominated by the geologist from NQ diamond core, with a minimum sample width of 10cm and a maximum width of 100cm. Samples nominated for Photon assay are delivered to ALS Kalgoorlie for sorting and processing. The material is then jaw crushed to a nominal 3mm particle size and a 500g subsample is prepared for analysis. Grind checks are performed at the crushing stage (3mm) for Photon Assay samples. This 500g subsample sealed into a plastic jar, weighed and labelled with a unique identifier and reference disk. Gold analysis is achieved by irradiating the 500g sample with X rays generated via a high-energy linear accelerator. After a period of irradiation, approximately 15-20 seconds, the sample is transferred rapidly to a detector where the gamma rays emitted by gold particles, with a with a characteristic energy of 279 keV, are recorded. Processing software then relates the strength of the gamma ray signal back to the concentration of gold in the sample.
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.).*	For underground drilling, NQ2 (50.6mm) diameter core was used. Core was orientated using an electronic 'back-end tool' core orientation system.
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*	All diamond core was orientated and measured during processing and the recovery recorded into the drill-hole database. The core was reconstructed into continuous runs on a cradle for orientation marking. Hole depths were checked against the driller's core blocks. Inconsistencies between the logging and the driller's core depth measurement blocks are investigated. Core recovery has been acceptable. Diamond drilling the contractors adjust their rate of drilling and method if recovery issues arise. All recovery is recorded by the drillers on core blocks. This is checked and compared to the measurements of the core by the geological team. Any issues are communicated back to the drilling contractor Measures taken to maximise sample recovery include

Mungari - Raleigh Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	instructions to drillers to slow down drilling rates or reduce the coring run length in less competent ground. Analysis of drill sample bias and loss/gain was undertaken with the Overall Mine Reconciliation performance where available.
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.*	All diamond core is logged for regolith, lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and structure. Structural measurements of specific features are taken through oriented zones. All logging is quantitative where possible and qualitative elsewhere. A photograph is taken of every core tray (wet).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	All diamond core that was half-core sampled was cut longitudinally with an automated core saw. Samples are sorted for processing. The material jaw crushed to a nominal 3mm particle size and a 500g subsample is prepared for analysis. Grind checks are performed at the crushing stage (3mm) for Photon Assay samples. This 500g subsample sealed into a plastic jar, weighed and labelled with a unique identifier and reference disk. Grind checks are performed at both the crushing stage (3mm) and pulverising stage (75µm), requiring 90% of material to pass through the relevant size to ensure consistent sample preparation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments etc. the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg*	Gold analysis is achieved by irradiating the 500g sample with X rays generated via a high-energy linear accelerator. After a period of irradiation, approximately 15-20 seconds, the sample is transferred rapidly to a detector where the gamma rays emitted by gold particles, with a with a characteristic energy of 279 keV, are recorded. Processing software then relates the strength of the gamma ray signal back to the concentration of gold in the sample. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) are inserted into the sample sequence randomly at a rate of 1 per 20 composite samples to ensure correct calibration. Any values outside of 3 standard deviations are scrutinised and re-assayed with a new CRM if the failure is deemed genuine. Blanks are inserted into the sample sequence at a rate of

Mungari - Raleigh Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	1 per 20 composite samples. Failures above 0.1g/t are scrutinised, and re-assayed if required. New pulps are prepared if failures remain. All sample QAQC results are assessed by geologists to ensure the appropriate level of accuracy and precision when the results have been returned from the laboratory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification and data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	All significant intersections are verified by the project geologist and senior geologist during the drill hole validation process. Half core and sample pulps are retained at Mungari if further verification is required. The twinning of holes is not a common practice undertaken at Mungari. The face sample and drill hole data with the mill reconciliation data is of sufficient density to validate neighbouring samples. Data which is inconsistent with the known geology undergoes further verification to ensure its quality. All sample and assay information is stored utilising the acQuire database software system. Data undergoes QAQC validation prior to being accepted and loaded into the database. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The geologist reviews the database checking for the correct merging of results and that all data has been received and entered. Any adjustments to this data are recorded permanently in the database. Historical paper records (where available) are retained at the technical mining offices. No adjustments or calibrations have been made to the final assay data reported by the laboratory.
Location of data points	• *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.*	All collars for underground drilling are in the local mine grid by a mine surveyor using a laser theodolite. Mine Surveyors update control points underground as mine development continues. All drillhole collars are surveyed with locating two control points as required for precision of instrumentation. On surface, 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. 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. Surface collar coordinates were recorded in MGA94 Zone 51 and transformed in the database to MGA2020_51.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	The nominal drill spacing for Exploration drilling is 80m x 80m or wider and for Resource Definition is 40m x 40m or in some areas 20m x 20m. This spacing includes data that has been verified from previous exploration activities on the project. Data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient for establishing geological continuity and grade variability appropriate for classifying a Mineral Resource. Sample compositing was not applied due to the often-narrow mineralised zones. Compositing downhole within each estimation domain using a variable length compositing technique to a maximum length of one metre. The target composite length aligns with the dominant sample length of the raw sample data.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to*	All drilling both underground and surface is oriented as close as practical to perpendicular to the target structures. The orientation of all in-mine target structures is well known and drill holes are only designed where

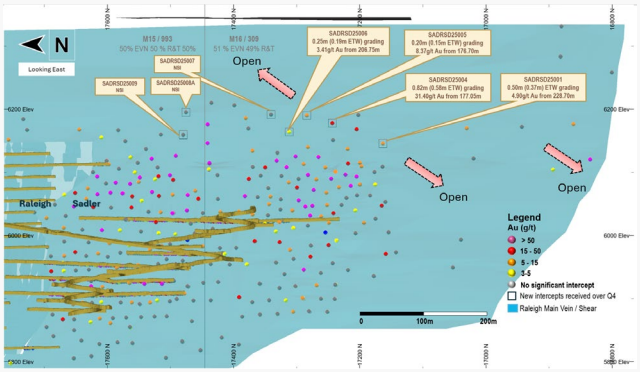
Mungari - Raleigh Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *• If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	meaningful intercept angles can be achieved. No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the drilling orientation.
Sample security	*• The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Prior to submission samples are retained on site and access to the samples is restricted. Collected samples are dropped off at the respective commercial laboratories in Kalgoorlie. The laboratories are contained within a secured/fenced compound. Access into the laboratory is restricted and movements of personnel and the samples are tracked under supervision of the laboratory staff.
Audits or reviews	*• 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 – Raleigh Section 2 Reporting of Resource Development Results		
Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Diamond holes mentioned in this report are located within the M15/993 Mining leases held by The East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV). The EKJV is majority owned and managed by Evolution Mining (50%). The minority holding in the EKJV is held by Tribune Resources Ltd (36.75%) and Rand Mining Ltd (12.25%). • M15/993 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. • 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	*• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Underground 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	*• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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

Mungari – Raleigh Section 2 Reporting of Resource Development Results		
Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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 package is highly variable from absent to about forty metres true width. • 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.
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 drillholes:* *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.*	• Refer to the drill hole information table in the Appendix of this report.
Data aggregation methods	*• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated.* *• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All drill results are reported as aggregates across the target zone. • All reported assay results have been length weighted to provide an intersection width. A maximum of 1m of barren material (considered < 1g/t) between mineralized samples has been permitted in the calculation of these widths. Typically grades over 3.00g/t are and 5cm width are considered significant, however, where low grades are intersected in areas of known mineralisation these will be reported. No top-cutting is applied when reporting intersection results. • These reporting assumptions are based on narrow vein underground scenario. • Assay results that do not meet the minimum width and/or lower grade cut-off are assigned "No Significant Intercept" (NSI) code for results reporting. • Where an intersection incorporates short lengths of high grade results these intersections will be reported in addition to the aggregate value. These will typically take the form of width in metres, at a tenor in grams per tonne and may include higher concentrations, where appropriate • No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is*	• 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.

Mungari – Raleigh Section 2 Reporting of Resource Development Results		
Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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')*	
Diagrams	*• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole.*	• A plan view of significant results are included in Figure 1 in the body of this report. • A long section showing the spatial location of the drilling results is outlined below. 
Balanced reporting	*• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All Exploration and Resource Definition results have been reported in the Drill Hole Information Summary in the Appendix of this report.
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.*	• No other material exploration data has been collected for this drill program.
Further work	*• 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.*	• Further work includes; ➢ Further drilling to test south extension of the Sadler ore lode in planned for the next financial year.

Mungari – Hornet Open Pit

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Hornet Open Pit

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

Mungari – Hornet Open Pit Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**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, 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).*	A total of 5,270 metres of surface Reverse Circulation (RC) were drilled. Drilling targeted mineralization within the Mary Fault Zone and K2B. 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. RC drilling was sampled at 1m drilled interval regardless of regolith or geology. Sampling was supervised and monitored by the supervising geologists and/or field technicians at the drill rig. 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. 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 ≤75 µm size. A 500g subsample is taken and sealed into a plastic jar, weighed and labelled with a unique identifier and reference disk. Gold analysis is achieved by irradiating the 500g sample with X rays generated via a high-energy linear accelerator. After a period of irradiation, approximately 15-20 seconds, the sample is transferred rapidly to a detector where the gamma rays emitted by gold particles, with a with a characteristic energy of 279 keV, are recorded. Processing software then relates the strength of the gamma ray signal back to the concentration of gold in the sample.
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.).*	All RC drilling was completed using a to 5.5" face-sampling hammer and were equipped with a booster compressor.
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*	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.

Mungari – Hornet Open Pit Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	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. All holes are photographed either wet or dry or both. Photos of RC chips are available on a digital photo library.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Samples are split using a rig mounted cone splitter to collect a sample 3 - 4 kg in size from each 1 m interval. Preparation of samples was conducted at external contracted laboratory facilities (Bureau Veritas) as follows: •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. 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments etc. the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Gold analysis is achieved by irradiating the 500g sample with X rays generated via a high-energy linear accelerator. After a period of irradiation, approximately 15-20 seconds, the sample is transferred rapidly to a detector where the gamma rays emitted by gold particles, with a with a characteristic energy of 279 keV, are recorded. Processing software then relates the strength of the gamma ray signal back to the concentration of gold in the sample. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. 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. 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-assayed if appropriate. New pulps are prepared if anomalous results cannot be resolved.

Mungari – Hornet Open Pit Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
		Barren flushes are regularly inserted after anticipated high gold grades at the pulverising stage. No field duplicates were submitted for diamond core. Pulp duplicates are requested after any ore zone. These are indicated on the sample sheet and the submission sheet. When visible gold is observed in core, a quartz flush is requested after the sample. 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. The QA studies indicate that accuracy and precision are within industry accepted limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification and data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	All significant intersections are verified by another geologist during the drill hole validation process, and later by a competent person to be signed off. 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 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. No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data.
Location of data points	• *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.*	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. 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. Surface collar coordinates were recorded in MGA94 Zone 51 and transformed in the database to MGA2020_51.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	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. The data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to support the Resource and Reserve estimates. Sample compositing for reporting of drill results was not used.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the*	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. 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.

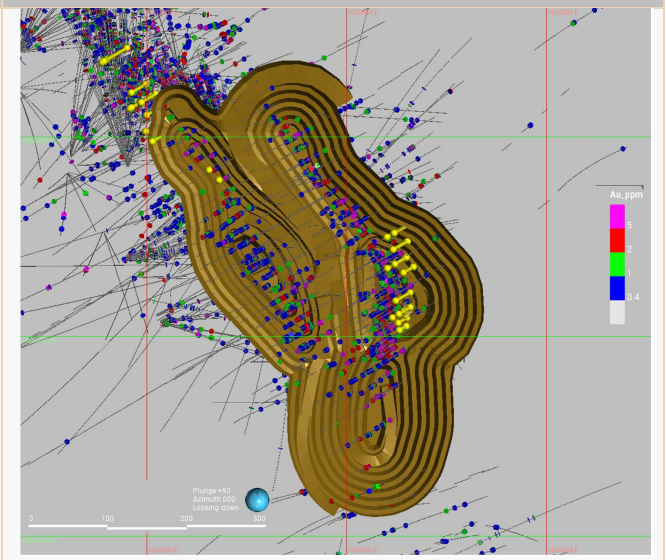
Mungari – Hornet Open Pit Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	*• The measures taken to ensure sample 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 storied in a secure fenced compound with restricted access and tracked via the laboratory's chain of custody and internal auditing processes.
Audits or reviews	*• 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	*• 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.*	• 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	*• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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	*• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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**
		package is highly variable from absent to about forty metres true width. • 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.
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 drillholes:* *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.*	• Refer to the drill hole information table in the Appendix of this report.
Data aggregation methods	*• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated.* *• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All drill results are reported as aggregates across the target zone. • No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *• If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known')*	• 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.
Diagrams	*• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole.*	• The diagram below shows the Hornet drill hole locations (in yellow), relative to the open pit design and historic

Mungari – Hornet Open Pit Reporting of Resource Development Results		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
		
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All Exploration and Resource Definition results have been reported in the Drill Hole Information Summary in the Appendix of this report.
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.*	• No other material exploration data has been collected for this drill program.
Further work	• *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.*	• Further work includes a resource update of the recent RC drilling results to inform the open pit mining sequence commencing in FY25

Mungari – Ambition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Mungari – Ambition Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**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, 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).*	*Two sample types were used to collect material for analysis: surface diamond drilling (DD) and surface reverse circulation drilling (RC).* *RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter on 1 m intervals to obtain a sample for assay.* *Diamond core was placed in core trays for logging and sampling. Half core samples were nominated by the geologist from diamond core with a minimum sample width of or 30 cm.* *Sample procedures followed by historic operators are assumed to be in line with RC sampling was split using a rig mounted cone splitter to deliver a sample of approximately 3 kg.* *Surface diamond drill holes were completed using HQ (63.5 mm) core. DD drill core was cut in half using an automated core saw, the mass of material collected will varies on the hole diameter and sampling interval.* *All samples were delivered to a commercial laboratory where they were either assays via fire assay or photon analyses. Samples were dried, crushed to 3 mm for photon, at this point large samples may be split using a rotary splitter, pulverisation to 90% passing 75 µm for fire assays. ~500g is selected for photon analyses or a 40g charge was selected for fire assay. industry standards at the time.*
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.).*	RC sampling was completed using a 4.5" to 5.5" diameter face sampling hammer. Diamond holes from surface were predominantly HQ (63.5mm) holes. All diamond core was orientated where possible using the reflex (act II or ezi-ori) tool. In many cases, RC pre-collars were drilled, followed by diamond tails. Pre-collar depth was determined in the drill design phase depending on the target being drilled and production constraints.
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*	RC drilling sample weights were recorded for selected sample intervals and monitored for fluctuations against the expected sample weight. If samples were below the expected weight, feedback was given promptly to the RC driller to modify drilling practices to achieve the expected weights. All diamond core was orientated and measured during processing and the recovery recorded into the drill-hole database. The core where possible was reconstructed into continuous runs on a cradle for orientation marking. Hole depths were checked against the driller's core blocks. Inconsistencies between the logging and the driller's core depth measurement blocks are investigated. Core recovery has been

Mungari – Ambition Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	acceptable. Surface drilling recoveries were generally excellent with the exception of oxide zones however these rarely fell below 90%. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery include instructions to drillers to slow down drilling rates or reduce the coring run length in less competent ground. Recovery of RC samples was continuously monitored. Duplicate sampling (e.g., field splits) was performed for every meter to assess reproducibility and identify heterogeneity or size-related segregation. Recovery was excellent for diamond core and no relationship between grade and recovery is observed.
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.*	RC drill chips and diamond core have been geologically logged to the level of detail required for the Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. All logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature recording features such as structural data, RQD, sample recovery, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, mineralisation types, vein density, oxidation state, weathering, colour etc. All holes are photographed wet. All RC and diamond holes were logged in entirety from collar to end of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* •*For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Diamond core was half core sampled, and the remaining half was retained in the EVN core farm. All RC samples were split by a cone or a riffle splitter and collected into a sequenced calico bag. Any wet samples that could not be appropriately split were dried then riffle split. Sample preparation of RC and diamond samples was undertaken by external laboratories according to the sample preparation and assaying protocol established to maximise the representation of the mineralisation. Samples are sorted for processing. The material jaw crushed to a nominal 3mm particle size and a 500g subsample is prepared for analysis. Grind checks are performed at the crushing stage (3mm) for Photon Assay samples. This 500g subsample sealed into a plastic jar, weighed and labelled with a unique identifier and reference disk. Laboratories performance was monitored as part of EVN's QAQC procedure. Laboratory inspections were undertaken to monitor the laboratories compliance to the EVN sampling and sample preparation protocol. Quality control procedures adopted to maximise sample representation for all sub-sampling stages include the collection of field and laboratory duplicates and the insertion of certified reference material as assay standards (1 in 20) and the insertion of blank samples (1 in 20) or at the geologist's discretion. Coarse blank material is routinely submitted for assay and is inserted into each mineralised zone where possible. The quality control performance was monitored as part of EVN's QAQC procedure. Umpire sampling is performed monthly, where 3% of the samples are sent to the umpire laboratory for processing. The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the laboratory test-work being conducted. In-situ grain sizes of the sampled materials have not been measured and most likely vary considerably.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used*	The sampling preparation and assaying protocol used by EVN was developed to ensure the quality and suitability of the assaying and laboratory procedures relative to the mineralisation types. Fire assay and photon assay are tests designed to measure the total gold within

Mungari – Ambition Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	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.*	a sample. Both methods have been confirmed as suitable technique for orogenic type mineralisation. It has been extensively used throughout the Goldfields region. No geophysical tools or other remote sensing instruments were utilised for reporting or interpretation of gold mineralisation although aeromagnetic interpretation was used to build the structural model which does constrain the mineralised envelope. Quality control samples were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence and were also inserted either inside or around the expected zones of mineralisation. The intent of the procedure for reviewing the performance of certified standard reference material is to examine for any erroneous results (a result outside of the expected statistically derived tolerance limits) and to validate if required, the acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for all stages of the sampling and analytical process. Typically, batches which fail quality control checks are re-analysed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification and data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	Independent internal or external verification of significant intercepts is not routinely completed. The quality control / quality assurance (QAQC) process ensures the intercepts are representative for the orogenic gold systems. Half core is retained at Mungari if further verification is required, and field duplicates used for verification of any assay value where required. The twinning of holes is not a common practice undertaken. Data which is inconsistent with the known geology undergoes further verification to ensure its quality. All sample and assay information is stored utilising the acQuire database software system. Data undergoes QAQC validation prior to being accepted and loaded into the database. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The geologist reviews the database checking for the correct merging of results and that all data has been received and entered. Any adjustments to this data are recorded permanently in the database. Historical paper records (where available) are retained in the exploration and mining offices. No adjustments or calibrations have been made to the final assay data reported by the laboratory.
Location of data points	• *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.*	All drill holes have been surveyed for easting, northing and reduced level. Resource drill hole collar positions are surveyed by the site-based survey department or contract surveyors (utilising a differential GPS or conventional surveying techniques, with reference to a known base station) with a precision of less than 0.2m variability. Holes drilled prior to 2019 had downhole gyroscopic surveys completed at distance between 40 and 80 metres downhole, and again at end of hole. Holes drilled post 2019 had downhole gyroscopic surveys completed at an average of 10 m spacing downhole. Recent data is collected and stored in MGA 20 Zone 51. Topographic control was generated from aerial surveys and detailed Lidar surveys to 0.2m accuracy.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve*	Resource definition drilling spacing was typically 40m x 40m, to allow for classification as Indicated Resource for an Underground resource, or 20m x 20m for an Open Pit resource. Outside of the Indicated Resource, drill spacing is highly variable with Resource classifications applied appropriately. Data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient for establishing geological continuity and grade variability appropriate for classifying a Mineral Resource. Sample data is composited before grade estimation is undertaken.

Mungari – Ambition Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. *• Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *• If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Drilling is planned to intersect the mineralisation in an orientation that does not introduce sample bias. The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures at Ambition is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias and is not considered to be material.
Sample security	*• The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody protocols to ensure the security of samples are followed. Prior to submission samples are retained on site and access to the samples is restricted. Collected samples are dropped off at the respective commercial laboratories in Kalgoorlie. The laboratories are contained within a secured/fenced compound. Access into the laboratory is restricted and movements of personnel and the samples are tracked under supervision of the laboratory staff. During some drill campaigns some samples are collected directly from site by the commercial laboratory. While various laboratories have been used, the chain of custody and sample security protocols have remained similar.
Audits or reviews	*• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been undertaken for the drill holes at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Resource Development Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Mungari – Ambition Section 2 Reporting of Resource Development Results		
Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• All holes mentioned in this report are located on the M16/326. Mining lease held by the East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV). The EKJV is majority owned and managed by Evolution Mining Limited (51%). The minority holding in the EKJV is held by Tribune Resources Ltd (36.75%) and Rand Mining Ltd (12.25%). There are no private royalty agreements applicable to M16/326. • No known impediments exist, and the tenements are in good standing.

Mungari – Ambition Section 2 Reporting of Resource Development Results		
Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Ambition target was originally defined in 2001 from magnetic 'anomalies' as "a continuation of the Arctic Structure mined in the Arctic Pit to the south". A small drill program of four RC holes targeted the mineralised structure at Ambition in 2003. These holes failed to intersect the structure, presumably due to an offset of the aeromagnetic lineament. Other drilling in the area has absent or poor-quality geological logging. The 2003 drillholes assisted in successfully intersecting the target in this drill program, but beyond that, historical drilling provides little value in appraisal of the structure at Ambition.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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. K2-style mineralisation consists of narrow vein deposits hosted by shear zones located along steeply dipping overturned hangingwall basalts. The K2 structure defines the contact between a black shale unit (Centenary shale) and intermediate volcaniclastics (Sparogville formation). In the northern part of the Ambition target, the hangingwall basalts are absent and the structure separates a gabbro and lithic gritstone from Spargoville Volcaniclastic rocks. Although it is unclear at this stage, the current interpretation is that the target structure in the northern part of the Ambition prospect is actually the confluence of the Strzelecki and K2 structures thus the basalt sequences are faulted out where the two structures converge.
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 drillholes:* *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.*	• See Table 1 for a table of results. • All holes in this FY program are listed in the table. No drillholes are excluded from this report or from Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal*	• All reported assay results have been length weighted to provide an intersection width. Barren material between mineralised samples has been permitted in the calculation of these widths where the resultant average composite grade of samples beyond (and not including) the core mineralised zone exceeds the 1 g/t cut-off grade used for intercept calculation. • No assay results have been top-cut for the purpose of this report. A lower cut-off of 1g/t has been used to identify significant results. Where the target zone does not exceed the 1g/t cut-off, NSI (no significant intercept) has been declared. • No metal equivalent values have been used for the reporting of these exploration results.

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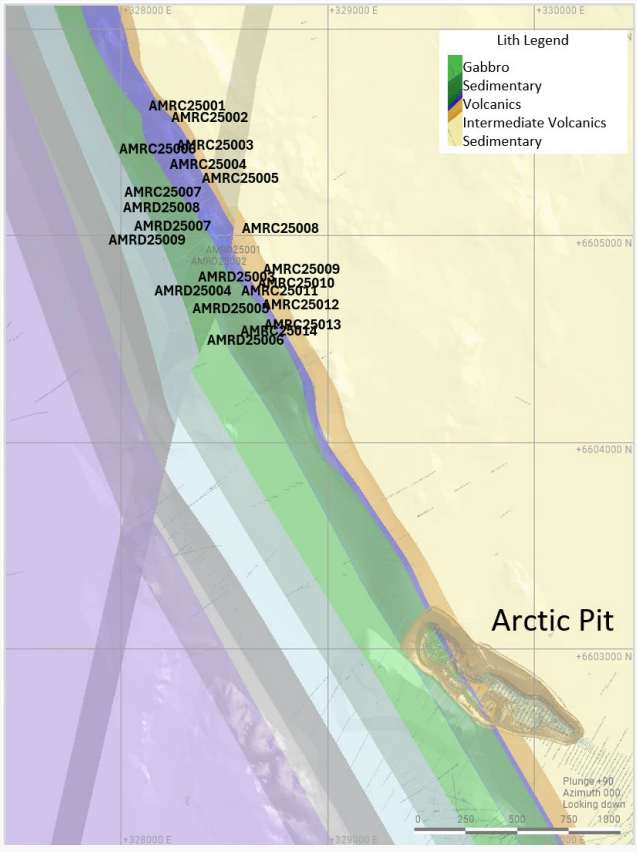
Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known')*	• The target structure undulates but its general orientation well constrained, allowing reliable calculations of true widths. True widths have been calculated for all reported intersections. • Both the downhole width and true width have been clearly specified when used.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole.*	• The diagram below shows the location of the Ambition drilling relative to the geological model and historic Arctic open pit 
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.*	• Both high and low grades have been reported accurately, clearly identified with the drillhole attributes and 'From' and 'To' depths. All target zone intercepts for all eighteen holes have been reported for this drill program regardless of grade. Drillholes with outstanding assays have not been included in the table.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results;*	• No other material exploration data has been collected for this drill program.

Mungari – Ambition Section 2 Reporting of Resource Development Results		
Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Further work	*• 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.*	• Further Reverse Circulation and Diamond drilling is planned to infill the higher-grade zones of the structure intersected to date and also to better define the exact position and orientation of the structure, especially in the northern half of the prospective trend. Diamond drilling is planned to test the south plunging high grade zone at depths exceeding 400m from surface. • Appropriate Diagrams accompany this report.