ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

25 January 2022

RAND MINING Ltd.

A.B.N. 41 004 669 658

EKJV Exploration Report
December 2021 Quarter

ASX:RND

Rand Mining Ltd (**ASX code: RND**) 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 Rand Mining Ltd.

-ENDS-

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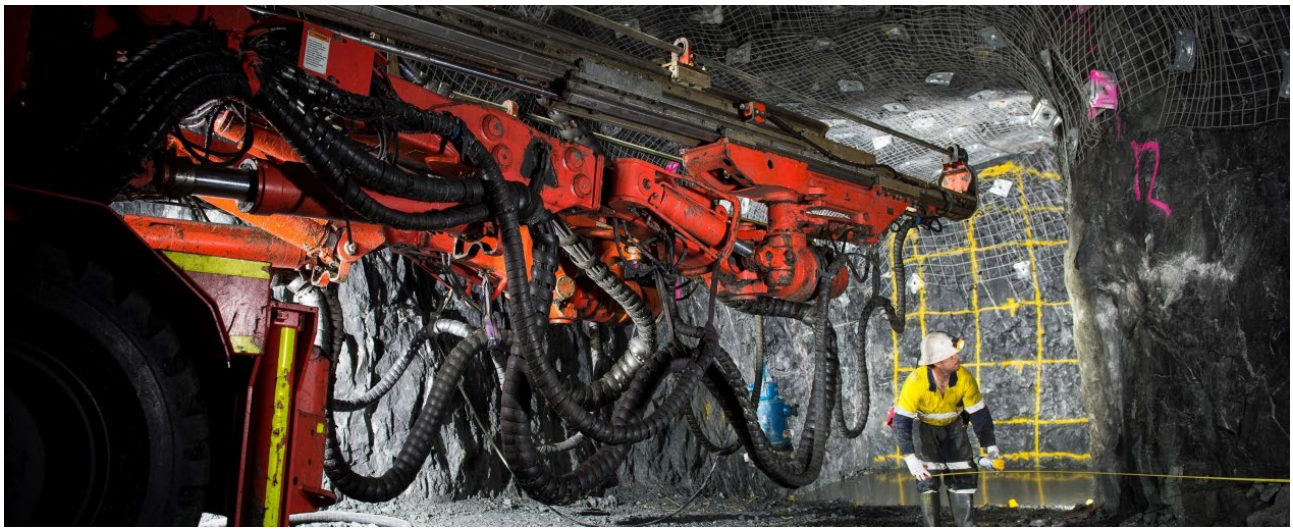
EKJV MANAGEMENT PTY LTD

EAST KUNDANA JOINT VENTURE



2022 Quarter 2

EKJV Exploration Report

December, 2021

For distribution to JV Partners:

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

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Exploration activity in FY22 Q2 across the East Kundana Joint Venture primarily focused on the Pode and Nugget prospects. Exploration being defined by Drill Targeting or Resource Targeting designations (Table 1).

Project	Prospect	Tenement	RAB/AC Metres	RAB/AC Samples	RC Metres	RC Samples	DD Metres	DD Samples	ME Samples
EKJV	Nugget	M16/309					1,923	673	
EKJV	Pode	M16/309					841	152	
Total							2,763	825	

Table 1: EKJV exploration activity for FY22 Q2. Drilled metres includes incomplete drillholes.

2 EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

2.1 Rubicon-Hornet-Pegasus (RT/DT)

A total of 15 diamond drill holes for 2,763 metres were completed between 1st October 2021 and 31st December 2021 (see Table 2). Underground exploration drilling focused on Pode and Nugget prospects.

Underground drilling targeting the down-dip extension of Nugget was conducted from the Rubicon 5870 SP (see Figure 1). Drilling to target Pode lower extents was conducted from Pegasus 5901 ACC (see Figure 2).

Hole ID	Depth (m)	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Hole Type	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)
NUGRT21099	264	333191	6597612	-24	DD	-56	335
NUGRT21100	219.11	333191	6597612	-24	DD	-69	348
NUGRT21110	182.75	333377	6597475	-128	DD	40	190
NUGRT21111	140.62	333376	6597475	-128	DD	36	212
NUGRT21112	227.51	333377	6597474	-129	DD	26	184
NUGRT21113	179.39	333376	6597474	-130	DD	22	205
NUGRT21114	212.6	333376	6597474	-131	DD	6	199
NUGRT21115	129	333374	6597478	-128	DD	64	258
NUGRT21116	126.01	333374	6597478	-128	DD	53	232
NUGRT21117	110.55	333373	6597478	-129	DD	44	262
NUGRT21118	131.61	333373	6597477	-130	DD	24	225
PODRT21184	206.9	332997	6598078	-98	DD	-5	248
PODRT21185	210.46	332996	6598078	-98	DD	-8	255
PODRT21186	234.41	332996	6598080	-98	DD	-6	265
PODRT21191	189	333160	6597892	144	DD	-67	306

Table 2: Drilling physicals for the in-mine exploration at Hornet-Rubicon-Pegasus project during Q2 FY22. Completed drillholes only.

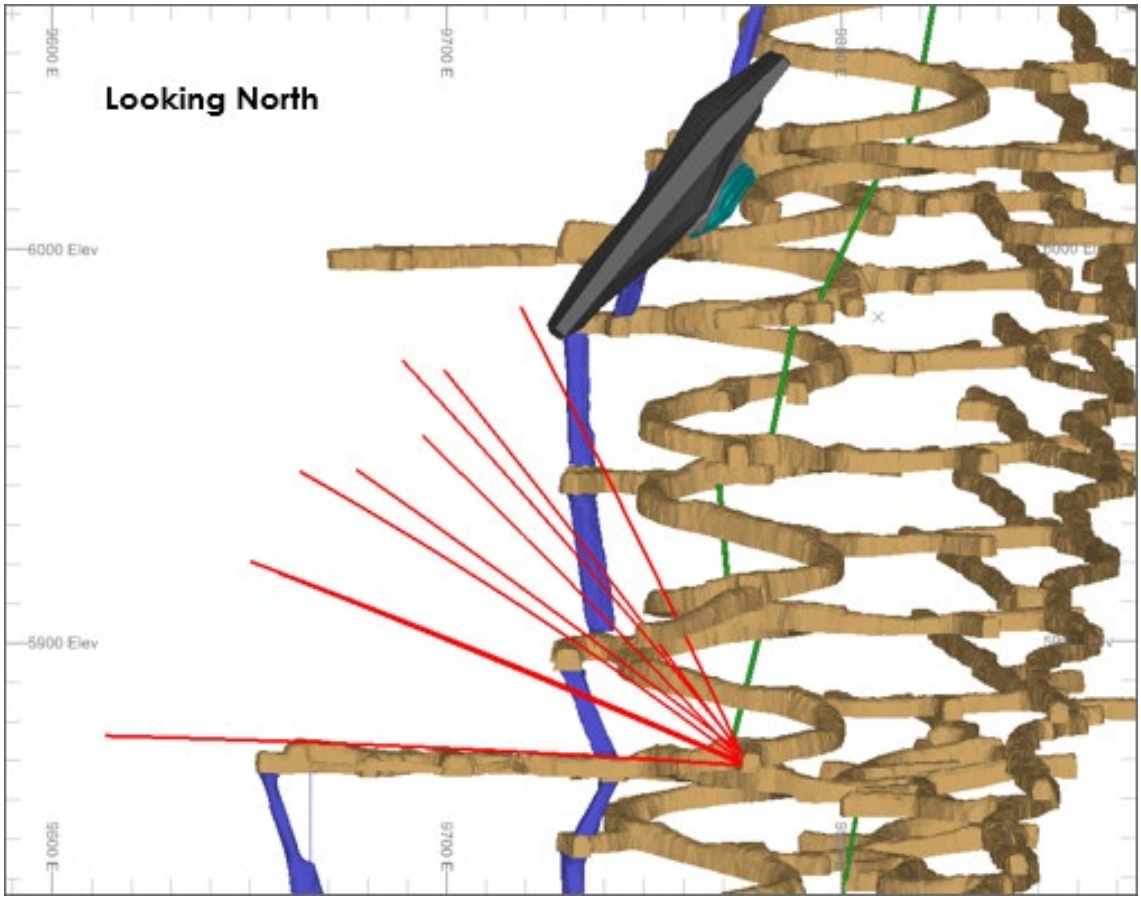
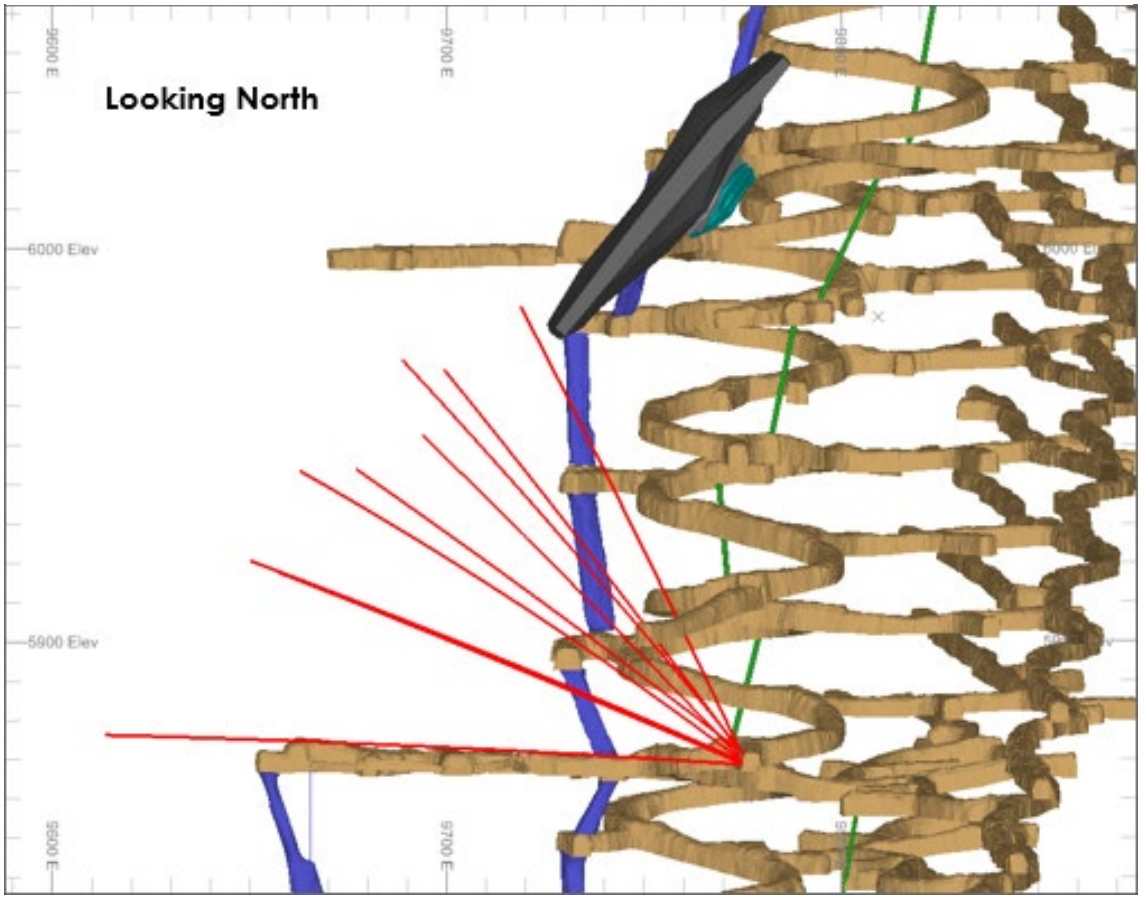


Figure 1: East-west section of Nugget drilling undertaken during Q2.



FY22 Figure 2: East-west section of Pode drilling undertaken during Q2 FY22

3 EXPLORATION RESULTS

3.1 Rubicon

Results received for holes targeting Nugget down-dip and potential repeat structures at depth, with RUBDT21041 intercepting mineralisation proximal to K2A lithological contact. (See Table 3 and Figure 3.)

Hole ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (AHD)	Dip	Azi (MGA)	Hole Depth	From	To	DH Width	Grade g/t Au	True Width
RUBDT21041	333305	6597564	-227	18	261	213.04	35.94	36.45	0.5	3.2	0.4
							64.00	64.70	0.7	5.0	0.6
							74.44	75.40	1.0	14.0	0.8
							81.86	82.40	0.5	4.9	0.5
							173.18	177.00	3.8	3.6	3.3
							179.51	182.47	3.0	6.9	2.6
RUBDT21047	333281	6597583	-189	27	219	157.95	125.60	126.00	0.4	4.3	0.2

Table 3: Summary of significant assays results returned for Rubicon drilling during Q2 FY22.

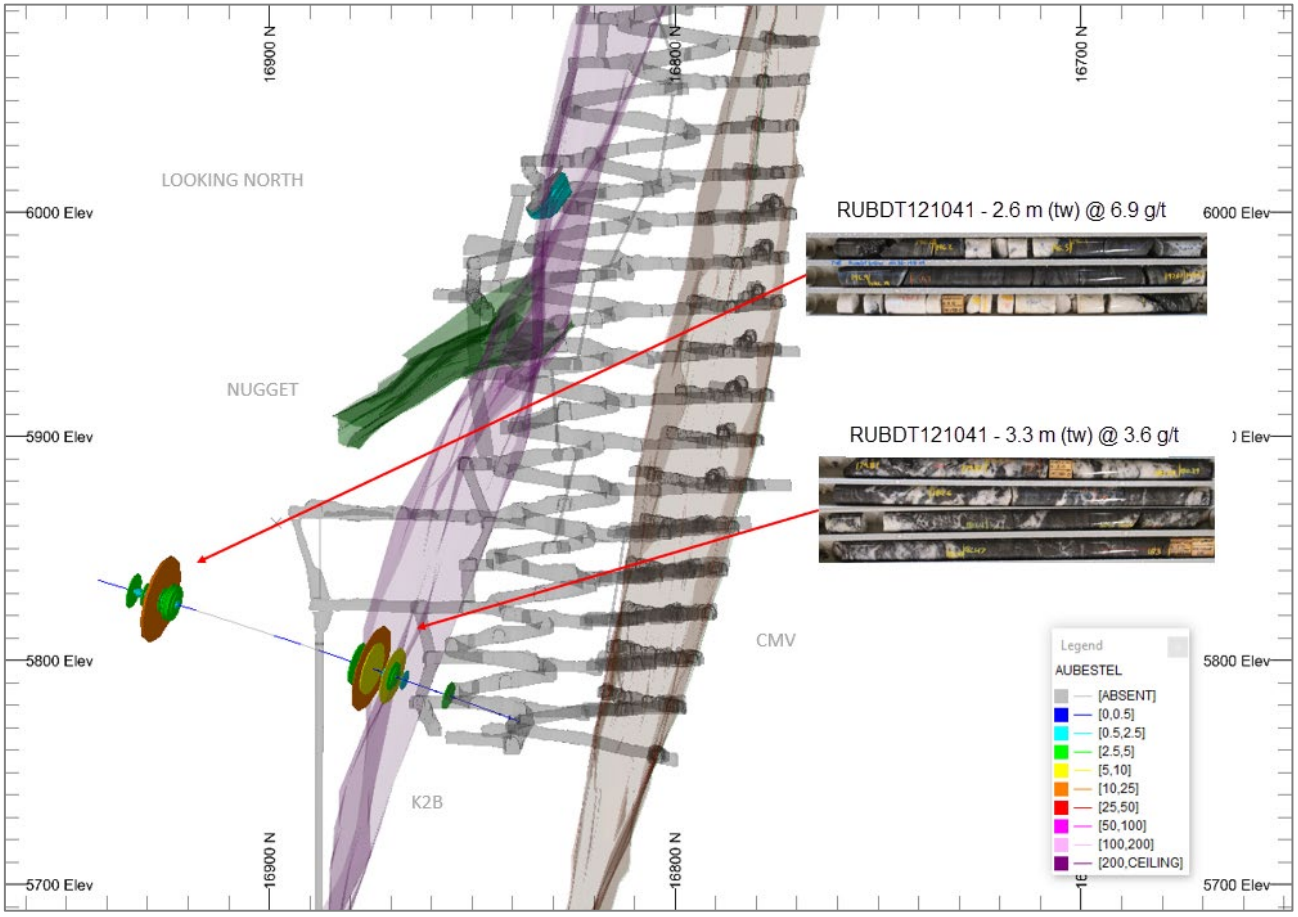


Figure 3: East-west section of significant results received for Rubicon drilling during Q2 FY22.

3.2 Hornet

One exploration hole targeting the F18 Hornet alteration lode returned results showing significant gold mineralisation during the quarter (Table 4 and Figure 4).

Hole ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (AHD)	Dip	Azi (MGA)	Hole Depth	From	To	DH Width	Grade g/t Au	True Width
HORRT21087	333626	6596987	-239	4	84	61.09	7.34	9.90	2.56	3.5	2.3
							31.93	32.28	0.35	6.7	0.3
							41.60	43.73	2.13	4.7	1.9

							48.60	49.35	0.75	3.6	0.7

Table 4: Summary of significant assay results returned for Hornet drilling during Q2 FY22.

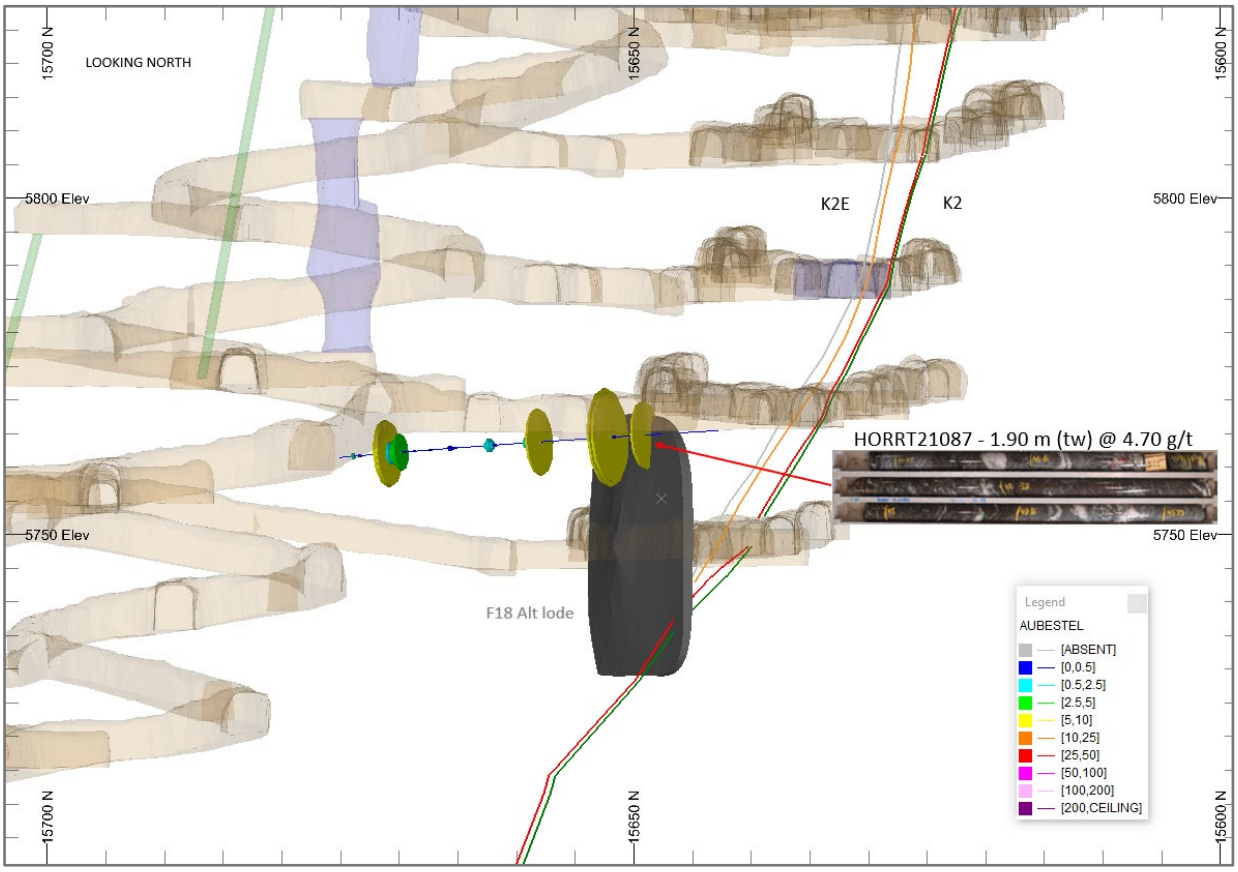


Figure 4: East-west section of significant results received for Hornet hanging-wall drilling during Q2 FY22.

3.3 Pegasus

Five holes targeting Pegasus hanging-wall mineralisation returned notable intercepts for the quarter. These holes were targeting extensions along strike of the Bell lode in the hanging-wall of the CMV. Drilling was unsuccessful in extending Bell mineralisation along strike, however other encouraging mineralisation was identified. PEGRT21089 intersected mineralisation in the Centenary Shale related to the K2E structure. Results included 1.7 m @ 8.3 g/t. Assays returned for the quarter can be seen in Table 5. Significant intercepts are shown in Figure 5.

Hole ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (AHD)	Dip	Azi (MGA)	Hole Depth	From	To	DH Width	Grade g/t Au	True Width
PEGRT21080	332903	6598262	-116	18	40	68.80	NSI				
PEGRT21083	332903	6598261	-117	5	60	56.96	29.15	30.27	1.1	2.8	0.6
							48.80	49.15	0.4	3.5	0.3
PEGRT21084	332903	6598261	-117	-9	80	56.87	47.67	48.18	0.5	5.2	0.5
PEGRT21085	332904	6598259	-118	-16	96	69.07	NSI				
PEGRT21086	332903	6598261	-116	16	107	67.94	NSI				
PEGRT21087	332903	6598258	-118	-16	148	98.00	NSI				
PEGRT21088	332904	6598258	-117	-9	110	81.89	NSI				
PEGRT21089	332904	6598258	-117	11	105	85.04	80.55	83.50	3.0	8.3	1.7
PEGRT21090	332904	6598259	-117	5	92	69.23	54.65	55.30	0.7	5.5	0.5
PEGRT21091	332904	6598258	-117	12	115	113.96	93.10	93.85	0.8	12.0	0.2
							96.00	96.70	0.7	34.7	0.3

Table 5: Summary of significant assays results returned for Pegasus drilling during Q2 FY22.

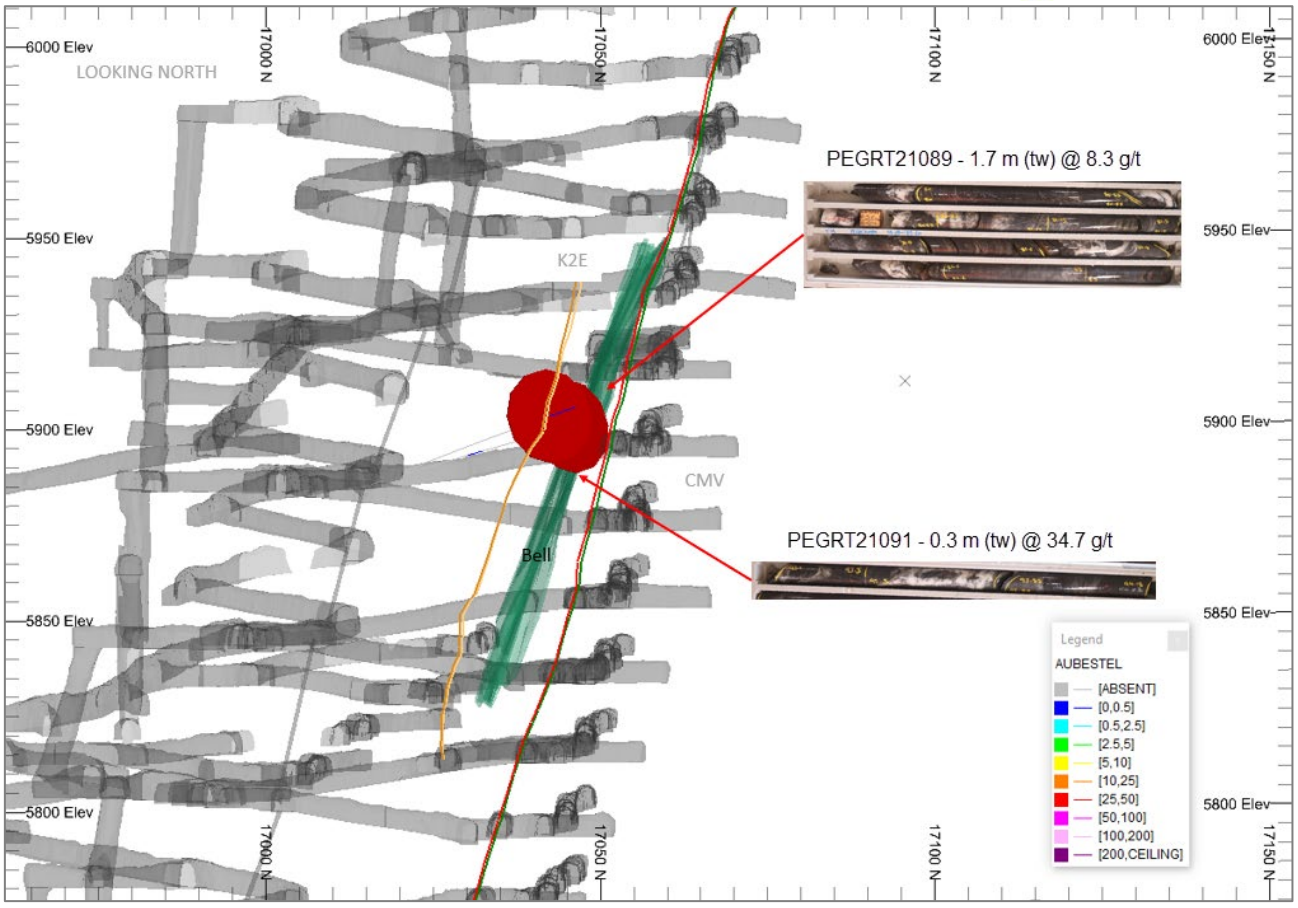


Figure 5: East-west section of significant results received for the Pegasus (Bell and K2E) drilling during Q2 FY22.

3.4 Pode

Eleven diamond drillholes targeting the Pode and associated satellite structures returned significant intercept results during the quarter (Table 5). A new satellite lode was intercepted in three holes with results from PODRT21174 returning 0.5 m @ 19.8 g/t. Drilling in the quarter also showed potential for the Typhon lode to be extended to the north, with PODRT20379 intercepting 0.7 m @ 23.6 g/t.

Falcon Lodes were also intercepted in PODRT21007 and PODRT21009 with significant results including 0.6 m @ 39.7 g/t and 0.10 m @ 146.1 g/t respectively.

Sections highlighting significant Pode drilling intercepts are shown in Figure 6.

Hole ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (AHD)	Dip	Azi (MGA)	Hole Depth	From	To	DH Width	Grade g/t Au	True Width
PODRT20363	332712	6598482	-112	-17	294	636.44	597.77	598.07	0.3	6.8	0.3
						636.44	97.75	98.20	0.5	3.6	0.1
						636.44	99.06	100.20	1.1	5.7	0.3
PODRT20379	332712	6598484	-112	6	302	600.37	174.50	175.90	1.4	23.6	0.7
						600.37	291.26	291.56	0.3	6.3	0.3
PODRT21006	332627	6598094	-201	-33	173	444.04	Assays Pending				
PODRT21007	332627	6598095	-201	-40	131	348.07	168.49	169.95	1.5	39.7	0.6
PODRT21009	332627	6598095	-201	-57	130	411.03	108.26	108.90	0.6	146.1	0.1
						411.03	111.95	112.30	0.4	19.7	0.1
						411.03	131.52	132.16	0.6	4.8	0.1
						411.03	271.78	273.91	2.1	9.5	0.7
						411.03	273.91	278.55	4.6	1.1	1.6
						411.03	278.55	280.90	2.4	19.7	0.8
						411.03	280.90	293.98	13.1	1.7	0.1
PODRT21152	332849	6597918	11	-70	60	179.80	124.95	125.40	0.5	10.1	0.2
						179.80	129.28	129.60	0.3	7.1	0.1

						179.80	145.13	145.72	0.6	4.8	0.3
PODRT21153	332849	6597918	11	-54	118	255.00	119.00	119.30	0.3	4.6	0.1
PODRT21155	332849	6597918	11	-51	81	203.88	150.96	157.67	6.7	4.7	6.4
						203.88	200.00	200.30	0.3	6.0	0.3
PODRT21156	332850	6597918	11	-32	86	249.15	189.35	198.42	9.1	1.9	8.6
PODRT21157	332850	6597918	12	-16	79	220.11					
PODRT21158							Assays Pending				
PODRT21159							Assays Pending				
PODRT21169	332849	6597919	11	-58	64	193.01	NSI				
PODRT21170	332849	6597919	11	-41	77	225.00	NSI				
PODRT21171	332849	6597919	12	-61	83	234.08	77.00	78.00	1.0	4.1	0.9
						234.08	158.70	159.20	0.5	19.8	0.5
PODRT21174	332849	6597919	11	-38	88	264.00	122.00	122.80	0.8	6.0	0.8
						264.00	200.90	203.80	2.9	8.4	2.8
PODRT21175	332849	6597918	11	-51	91	269.92	70.75	71.85	1.1	9.7	1.0
						269.92	155.70	158.70	3.0	2.3	2.8
						269.92	166.30	169.70	3.4	2.2	3.1
						269.92	199.37	199.77	0.4	12.1	0.4
						269.92	250.60	251.60	1.0	3.1	0.9
						269.92	253.00	253.42	0.4	3.8	0.4
PODRT21184	332997	6598078	-98	-5	248	206.90	185.50	186.00	0.5	12.1	0.4
PODRT21185	332996	6598078	-98	-8	284	210.46	Assays Pending				
PODRT21186	332996	6598080	-98	-7	294	234.41	NSI				

Table 6: Summary of significant assays results returned for Pode during Q2 FY22.

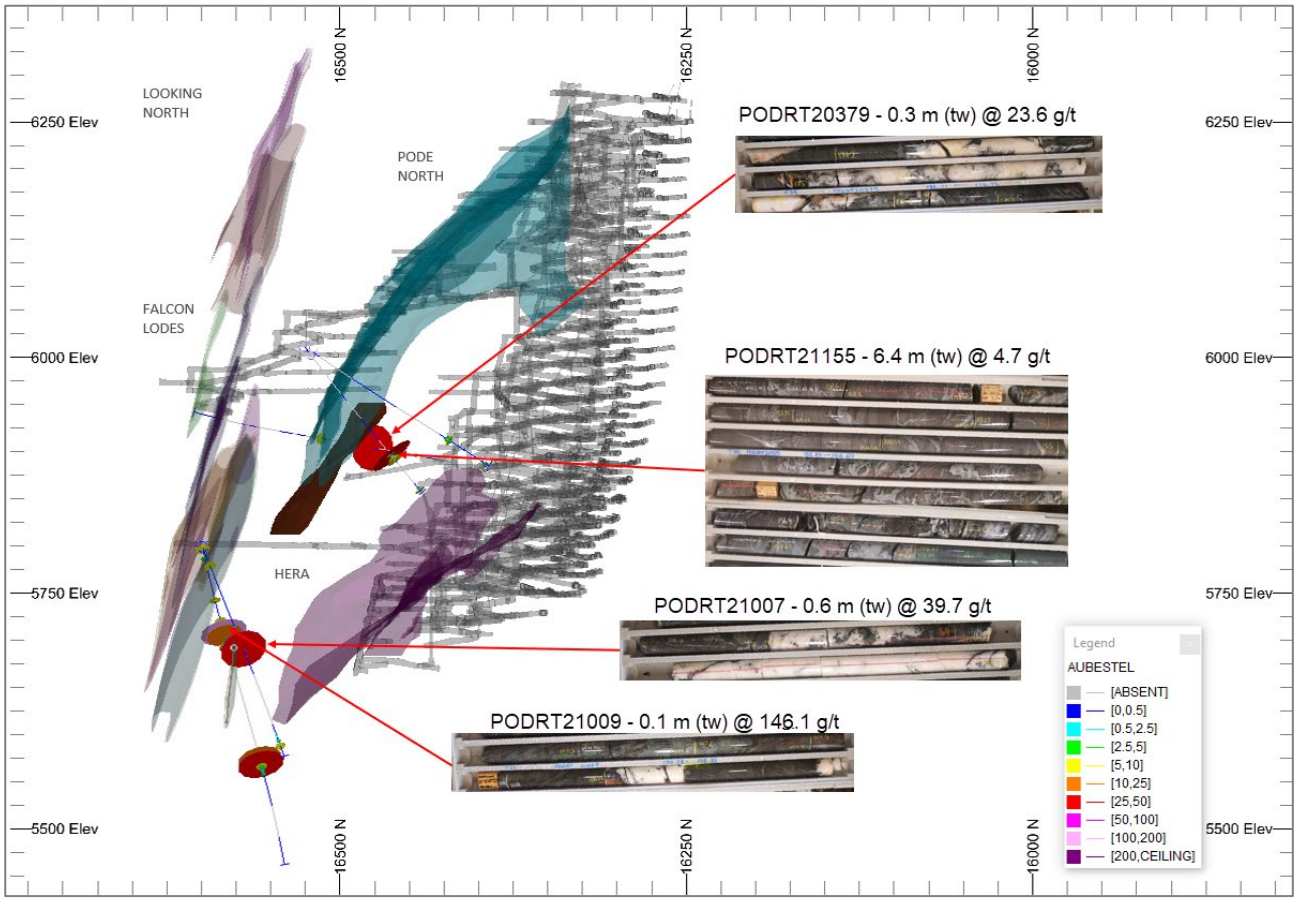


Figure 6: East-west section of significant results received for Pode drilling during Q2 FY22.

3.5 Hera

Eight holes targeting Hera lodes returned positive intercepts, most of which related to irregular quartz-stringer veins in the hanging-wall. HERRT21073 intercepted multiple stacked structures

along strike from currently modelled Hera lodes. Results included 1.8 m @ 7.5 g/t and 5.5 m @ 3.1 g/t (see Table 7 and Figure 7).

Hole ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (AHD)	Dip	Azi (MGA)	Hole Depth	From	To	DH Width	Grade g/t Au	True Width
HERRT21051	332731	6598431	-109	-32	26	120.00	66.12	66.45	0.3	5.1	0.3
							80.75	81.10	0.4	5.9	0.1
HERRT21052	332731	6598432	-109	-48	24	120.02	65.38	66.05	0.7	4.1	0.6
HERRT21053	332731	6598431	-110	-51	46	114.00	93.78	94.10	0.3	4.1	0.3
HERRT21054	332731	6598431	-110	-61	32	141.02	110.20	111.00	0.8	1.6	0.1
HERRT21055	332731	6598431	-109	-32	100	108.04	NSI				
HERRT21056	332731	6598431	-110	-59	106	126.06	NSI				
HERRT21058	332734	6598428	-109	-71	106	161.97	NSI				
HERRT21072	332850	6597918	12	-22	98	303.35	265.60	266.80	1.2	4.3	0.8
							267.43	272.45	5.0	1.4	3.4
HERRT21073	332850	6597918	12	-24	106	318.24	273.30	275.24	1.9	7.5	1.8
							284.40	291.70	7.3	3.1	5.5
HERRT21074	332850	6597917	12	-27	115	306.23	NSI				

Table 7: Summary of significant assays results returned for Hera during Q2 FY22.

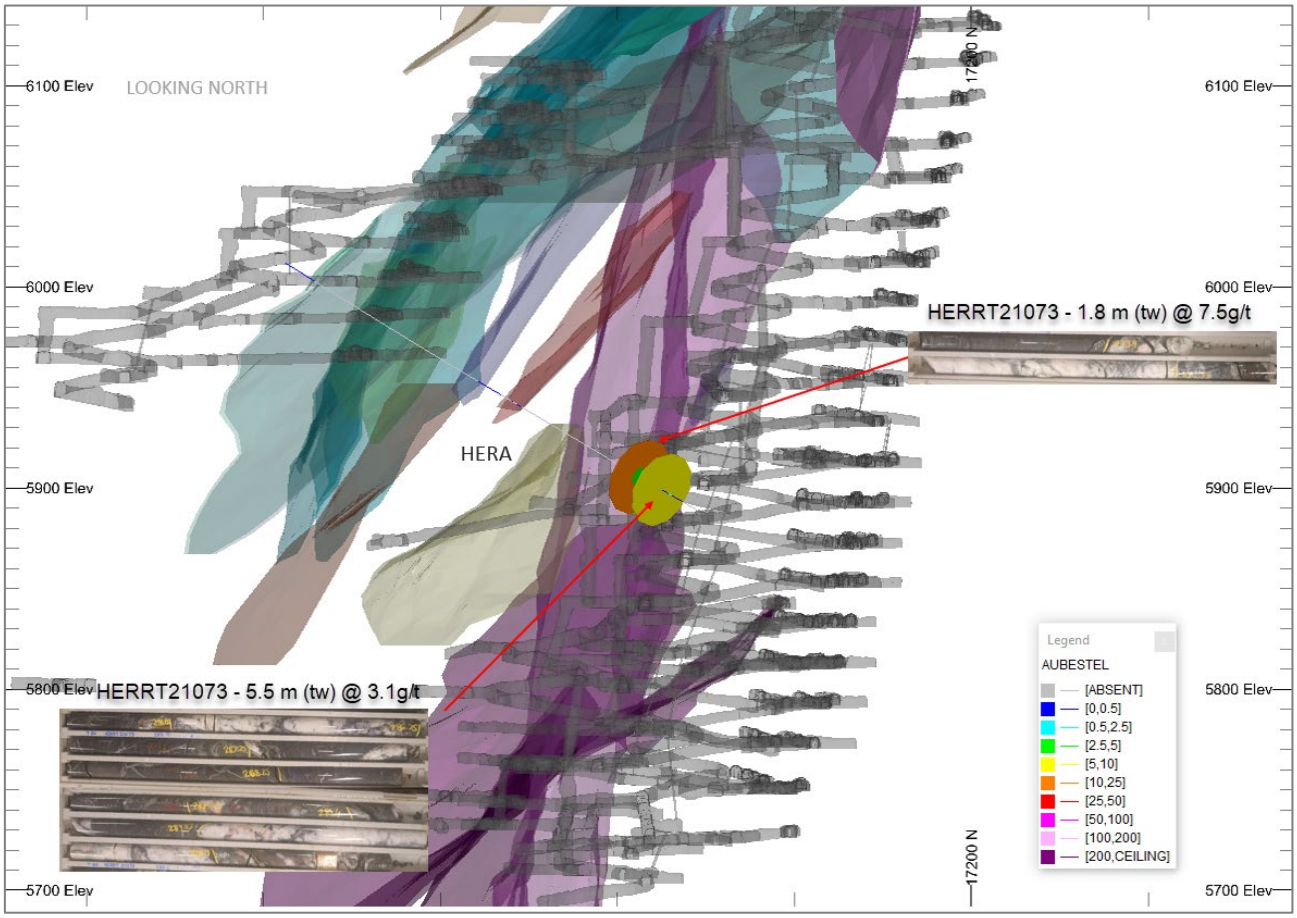


Figure 7: East-west section of significant results received for Hera drilling during Q2 FY22.

3.6 Nugget

A total of twenty holes were drilled from the recently developed Nugget 5975 DD and Nugget 5960 DD. Of these holes, a total of nine intercepted the Nugget structure at target depths, increasing the mineralisation footprint down-dip and along strike (see Table 8 and Figure 8).

Hole ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (AHD)	Dip	Azi (MGA)	Hole Depth	From	To	DH Width	Grade g/t Au	True Width

NUGRT21074	333336	6597542	-60	11	262	72.04	5.75	6.10	0.4	7.1	0.3
							54.54	57.45	2.9	3.1	1.9
NUGRT21075	333378	6597593	-64	6	204	189.01	46.50	46.95	0.5	5.6	0.1
							146.80	150.40	3.6	164.9	2.3
NUGRT21083	333116	6597748	-39	-65	124	78.04	NSI				
NUGRT21084	333116	6597750	-40	-84	96	62.94	NSI				
NUGRT21085	333106	6597753	-40	-75	331	65.58	NSI				
NUGRT21086	333108	6597760	-39	-52	320	83.93	NSI				
NUGRT21087	333196	6597622	-24	-60	359	167.84	128.28	128.65	0.4	5.5	0.3
NUGRT21088	333196	6597622	-24	-62	43	134.81	95.00	98.00	3.0	4.4	3.0
NUGRT21089	333196	6597622	-24	-72	31	164.83	NSI				
NUGRT21090	333205	6597614	-24	-63	78	135.00	55.84	56.31	0.5	5.1	0.5
							77.36	78.00	0.6	3.3	0.6
							87.00	87.30	0.3	6.2	0.2
NUGRT21091	333205	6597614	-24	-77	88	174.00	NSI				
NUGRT21092	333204	6597613	-24	-55	109	131.76	57.85	58.74	0.9	2.7	0.8
NUGRT21093	333110	6597761	-39	-57	350	173.9	51.80	54.13	2.3	7.9	1.4
							58.60	60.05	1.5	2.4	0.9
							68.42	69.15	0.7	16.0	0.4
NUGRT21094	333110	6597761	-40	-59	10	146.78	50.08	51.85	1.77	45.3	1.6
NUGRT21095	333110	6597760	-40	-71	5	170.80	44.50	46.60	2.1	4.5	0.1
							49.05	49.40	0.4	56.5	0.1
							50.25	52.00	1.8	3.4	0.2
							77.08	79.85	2.8	1.9	0.1
							100.52	100.82	0.3	9.8	0.1
NUGRT21096	333111	6597759	-40	-72	83	107.80	Assays Pending				
NUGRT21097	333116	6597750	-40	-66	86	141.09	NSI				
NUGRT21098	333117	6597748	-39	-53	112	161.88	NSI				
NUGRT21099	333191	6597612	-24	-56	335	264	92.5	93.28	0.78	4.2	0.6
							206.70	208.95	2.3	4.7	1.6
NUGRT21118	333373	6597477	-130	24	254	131.61	23.00	23.85	0.9	2.8	0.8
							103.42	104.38	1.0	3.5	0.9

Table 8: Summary of significant assays results returned for Nugget drilling during Q2 FY22.

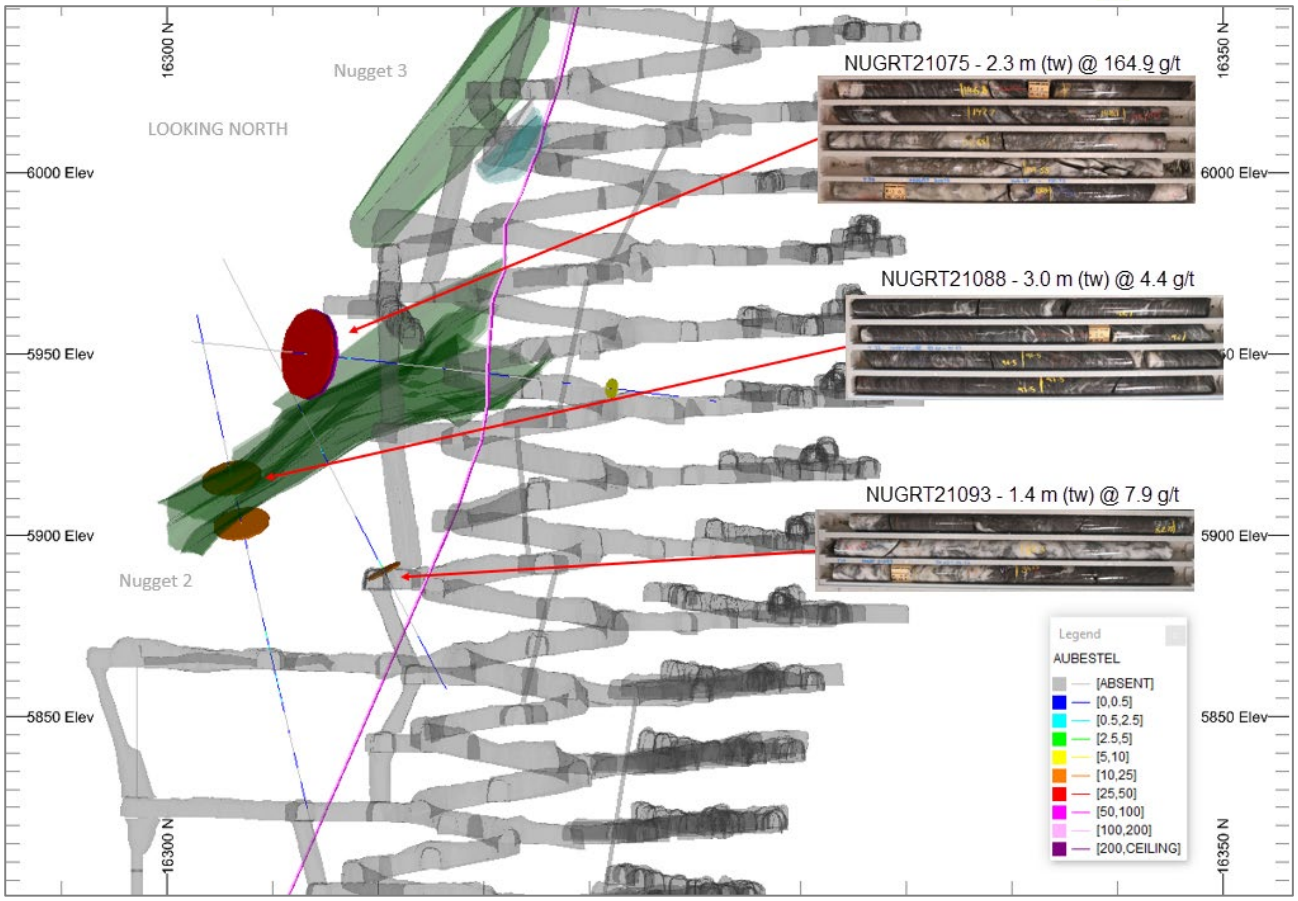


Figure 8: East-west section of significant results received for drilling conducted from Nugget 5975 DD during Q2 FY22.

3.7 Startrek

Thirteen holes targeting Startrek mineralisation returned results showing significant gold mineralisation during the quarter (Table 9 and Figure 9), including a well laminated quartz vein intercepted in STKRT21030 (0.5 m tw @ 44.1 g/t Au).

STKDT21018 intercepted the Mary Fault zone, which returned significant results, including 1.40 m @ 37.9 g/t.

Geological work on the Startrek and Mary Fault Zone will continue within the next quarter, to assist with understanding the continuity of the mineralised horizon, as drilling assay results are returned.

Hole ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (AHD)	Dip	Azi (MGA)	Hole Depth	From	To	DH Width	Grade g/t Au	True Width
STKDT21018	333880	6596892	208	11	42	266.02	170.38	172.00	1.62	8.3	1.4
							175.00	177.35	2.35	37.9	2.0
STKDT21019	333915	6596847	209	11	79	158.98	NSI				
STKDT21020	333924	6596830	210	26	115	142.70	NSI				
STKDT21021	333923	6596830	209	0	140	234.10	53.50	57.20	3.70	3.0	0.8
							66.00	73.00	7.00	4.2	1.5
							79.50	80.00	0.50	13.5	0.1
STKDT21022	333880	6596893	207	-11	5	615.47	186.50	188.00	1.50	133.4	0.8
STKDT21023	333915	6596847	208	-18	52	201.04	107.31	108.00	0.69	6.2	0.7
STKDT21024	333915	6596846	208	-14	104	165.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	16.3	0.7
							56.05	56.80	0.75	4.1	0.5
STKDT21025	333880	6596892	207	-39	40	352.07	103.08	104.00	0.92	51.0	0.8
STKDT21026	333915	6596847	207	-41	80	205.18	Assays Pending				
STKDT21027	333923	6596830	208	-29	142	278.2	33.9	35	1.10	3.1	1.0
							40.77	43	2.23	2.4	2.0
							44.09	46	1.91	4.1	1.5

Hole ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (AHD)	Dip	Azi (MGA)	Hole Depth	From	To	DH Width	Grade g/t Au	True Width
							52.78	57.7	4.92	2.8	3.5
							68	78	10.00	4.9	2.4
							78	88	10.00	0.8	2.4
STKRT20080	333545	6597273	183	-44	56	420.07	NSI				
STKRT21028	333457	6597564	201	-25	61	239.78	NSI				
STKRT21029	333449	6597572	201	-5	52	311.40	191.00	191.65	0.65	6.2	0.6
							193.10	193.40	0.30	3.8	0.3
STKRT21030	333457	6597564	201	-22	82	264.04	108.07	110.25	2.18	4.2	2.1
							176.76	177.30	0.54	44.1	0.5
STKRT21031	333450	6597572	201	2	64	303.00	NSI				
STKRT21032	333459	6597562	200	-25	99	309.02	149.70	150.70	1.00	3.8	0.8
							212.00	212.50	0.50	6.9	0.4
STKRT21033	333459	6597562	201	-2	81	315.16	243.55	244.20	0.65	3.9	0.6
STKRT21036	333458.9	6597562.2	201	2	119	356.10	Assays Pending				
STKRT21037	333450	6597572	201	-18	44	281.95	108.08	108.75	0.67	14.0	0.7
							126.31	127.00	0.69	7.3	0.7
							193.00	193.35	0.35	19.9	0.3
							202.75	203.75	1.00	3.3	1.0
STKRT21038	333457	6597564	200	-36	102	318.44	Assays Pending				
STKRT21039	333457	6597564	200	-39	55	297.05	204.74	205.04	0.30	4.4	0.3
STKRT21040	333450	6597572	200	-39	40	267.00	211.20	211.60	0.40	6.8	0.4
STKRT21039	333457	6597564	200	-39	55	297.05	204.74	205.04	0.30	4.4	0.3
STKRT21041	333450	6597573	200	-39	16	308.30	NSI				

Table 9: Summary of significant assays results returned for Startrek during Q2 FY22

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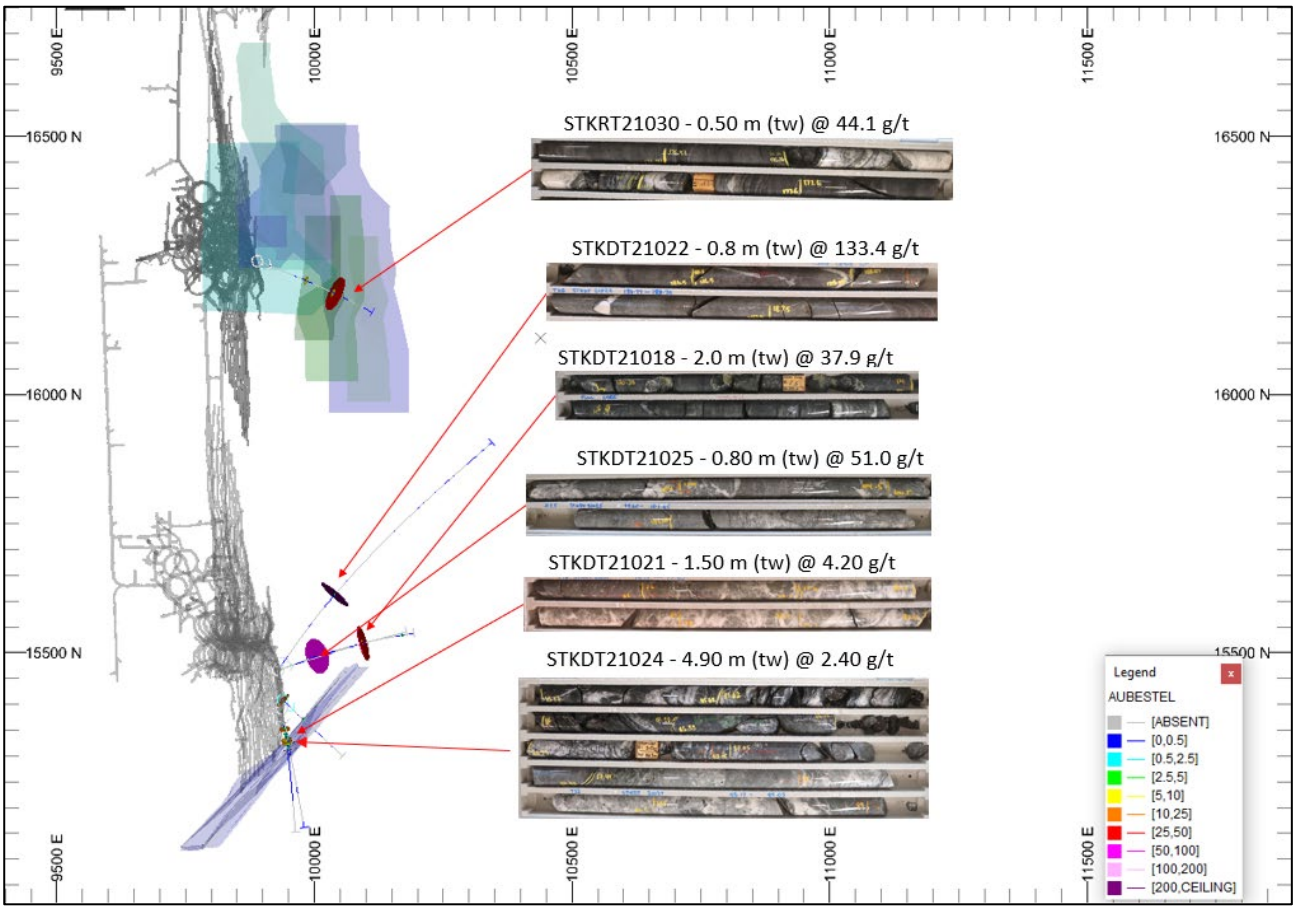

6 Future Work

6.1 In-mine Exploration

Exploration drilling for FY22 Q3 will focus on further defining and extending known Nugget mineralisation down-dip as well as testing for repeating structures at depth below known hanging-wall lodes. Follow up drilling of positive results received for Startrek and along the Mary Fault zone will also be a priority.

Competency statement

The information in this report relating to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Bradley Daddow who is a Member of Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) 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 and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

7 APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Mungari - RHP 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).*	• Sampling was completed using diamond drill core (DD). • Diamond core was transferred to core trays for logging and sampling. Half core or full core samples were nominated by the geologist from HQ or NQ diamond core, with a minimum sample width of 20cm and a maximum width of 120cm. • Samples were transported to various analysis laboratories in Kalgoorlie for preparation by drying, crushing to <3mm, and pulverizing the entire sample to <75µm. • 300g Pulp splits were analysed by ALS Global Laboratories in Kalgoorlie, Adelaide, and Perth for 40-50g Fire assay charge and AAS analysis for gold.
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 instructions to drillers to slow down drilling rates or reduce

Mungari - RHP Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	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. • Sample preparation was conducted by ALS Global, commencing with sorting, checking and drying at less than 110°C to prevent sulphide breakdown. Samples are jaw crushed to a nominal -6mm particle size. The entire crushed sample is then pulverized to 90% passing 75µm, using a bowl or ring-mill pulveriser. 300g Pulp subsamples are then taken with an aluminium scoop and stored in labelled pulp packets. • 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 standards, blanks,*	• A 40-50g fire assay charge is used with a lead flux, dissolved in the furnace. The prill is totally digested in HCl and HNO3 acids before Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) determination for gold analysis. This method ensures total gold is reported appropriately. • 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 1 per 20 composite samples. Failures above 0.2g/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.

Mungari - RHP Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *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 located 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.
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 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*	• 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 meaningful intercept angles can be achieved. • No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the drilling orientation.

Mungari - RHP Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	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.*	• 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.*	• A Lab audit with ALS Global in Kalgoorlie was completed on the 1st of September 2021. No actions were issued as a result of the audit.

Section 2 Reporting of Resource Development Results

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

Mungari – RHP 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 M16/309 and M15/993 Mining leases 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.*	• 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 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*	• Refer to the drill hole information table in the Appendix of this report.

Mungari – RHP Section 2 Reporting of Resource Development Results		
Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	o downhole length and interception depth *o hole length.*	
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.*	• Drill hole location diagrams and representative sections of reported exploration results are provided either below or in the body of this report.
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,*	• No other material exploration data has been collected for this drill program.

Mungari – RHP Section 2 Reporting of Resource Development Results		
Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Drilling will continue to target Startrek mineralisation, with emphasis on targeting a narrow high-grade laminated vein structure intercepted in previous drilling. Positive drill intercepts within the Mary Fault zone will also be followed up to better define grade continuity and predictability. • Drilling will also continue to target the Nugget structure, aiming to extend the mineralisation footprint down-dip and along strike.