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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10 June 2024

EKJV Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve Statement

ASX:RND

Board of Directors

Mr Otakar Demis
Chairman & Joint Company Secretary

Mr Anton Billis
Managing Director

Mr Gordon Sklenka
Non-Executive Director

Mr Roland Berzins
Joint Company Secretary

Mr Sheran De Silva
Joint Company Secretary

Rand Mining Ltd (ASX code: RND) provides the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve Statement ("Statement") as received from Evolution Mining Limited.

The information contained in the Statement has been prepared by Evolution Mining Limited and Rand makes no comment on its accuracy or completeness.

The EKJV is located 25 KM west north west of Kalgoorlie and 47 KM north east of Coolgardie. The EKJV is majority owned and managed by Evolution Mining ltd (51%) with Tribune Resources Ltd (36.75%) and Rand Mining Ltd (12.25%).

This Statement has been released with the approval of the directors of Rand Mining Ltd.

For further Information, please contact

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Managing Director	**Joint Company Secretary**
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Evolution
MINING

East Kundana Joint Venture

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement

December 31, 2023

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this Mineral Resource & Ore Reserves statement that relates to the December 31, 2023 reported East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV) Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Bradley Daddow who is a Competent Person employed by Evolution Mining on a full-time basis. Mr Daddow is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Daddow consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. A signed consent form is contained within Appendix B.

The information in this Mineral Resource & Ore Reserves statement that relates to the December 31, 2023 reported East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV) Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Blake Callinan who is a Competent Person employed on a full-time basis by Evolution Mining and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Callinan has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Callinan consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. A signed consent form is contained within Appendix B.

Evolution Mining employees acting as a Competent Person may hold equity in Evolution Mining Limited and may be entitled to participate in Evolution's executive equity long-term incentive plan, details of which are included in Evolution's annual Remuneration Report. Annual replacement of depleted Ore Reserves is one of the performance measures of Evolution's long-term incentive plans.

East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV) Mineral Resource Statement

The East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV) Mineral Resource statement included with this announcement has been prepared in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves” (the JORC Code 2012) and the ASX Listing Rules.

This Material Information summary has been provided for the East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV) Mineral Resource pursuant to ASX Listing Rules 5.8 and 5.9 and the Assessment and Reporting Criteria in accordance with JORC Code 2012 requirements. The Assessment and Reporting Criteria in accordance with JORC Code 2012 – Table 1 is presented in Appendix A.

The East Kundana Joint Venture is part of the Mungari Gold Operations (MGO). The EKJV is majority owned and managed by Evolution Mining Ltd (51%) with Tribune Resources Ltd (36.75%) and Rand Mining Ltd (12.25%) holding 36.75% and 12.25% respectively. The total reported Mineral Resource as at 31 December 2023 for EKJV has been estimated at 10.4 million tonnes at 4.58g/t gold for 1.5 million ounces of contained gold (Table 1). This represents a net decrease of 122,000 ounces of gold (-7%) compared to the December 2022 estimate of 10.8 million tonnes at 4.80g/t gold for 1.7 million ounces of contained gold (Table 2).

Table 1. East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV) Total Mineral Resource reported to 31st December 2023

Prospect	Type	Cut-Off	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Resource		
			Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)
Hornet OP	OP	0.29	0.0	0.95	0	0.4	2.41	31	0.2	0.97	7	0.6	1.87	39
Golden Hind OP	OP	0.29	-	-	-	0.2	1.54	8	0.3	0.99	8	0.4	1.21	16
Pegasus OP	OP	0.28	-	-	-	0.01	6.76	3	-	-	-	0.01	6.76	3
Hornet	UG	2.47	0.1	4.23	13	0.3	3.58	31	1.0	4.24	133	1.3	4.11	178
Pegasus-Drake	UG	2.47	0.3	5.35	50	1.4	6.08	272	0.2	3.61	18	1.8	5.76	340
Pode/Hera	UG	2.47	0.4	5.82	68	0.7	4.46	97	0.4	3.90	46	1.4	4.66	210
Raleigh	UG	2.47	0.4	7.20	91	0.6	6.36	129	0.3	3.85	37	1.3	6.04	257
Raleigh-Sadler	UG	2.47	-	-	-	0.2	6.40	38	0.03	4.90	4	0.2	5.96	42
Golden Hind	UG	2.47	-	-	-	0.1	4.88	12	0.2	4.64	23	0.2	4.72	36
Rubicon-Nugget	UG	2.47	0.1	5.39	23	0.8	4.76	119	0.1	4.11	15	1.0	4.77	157
Falcon	UG	2.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	5.02	44	0.3	5.02	44
Star Trek	UG	2.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	4.19	209	1.6	4.19	209
Stockpiles	SP		-	-	-	0.1	1.18	5	-	-	-	0.1	1.18	5
Total EKJV (100%)			**1.3**	**5.96**	**246**	**4.7**	**4.90**	**746**	**4.4**	**3.84**	**545**	**10.4**	**4.58**	**1,536**

Data is reported to significant figures to reflect appropriate precision and may not sum precisely due to rounding
Mineral Resources are Reported inclusive of Ore Reserves
Competent Person for Mineral Resources is Brad Daddow.

The Mineral Resource was reported within A$2,500/oz optimised mining shapes and is inclusive of Ore Reserves but excludes mined areas and areas sterilised by mining activities.

Table 2. Comparison of December 2022 and December 2023 East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV) Mineral Resource

Period	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Resource		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)
Dec-22	1.5	5.80	281	5.0	5.17	823	4.3	4.01	554	10.8	4.80	1,659
Dec-23	1.3	5.96	246	4.7	4.90	746	4.4	3.84	545	10.4	4.58	1,536
Absolute Change	-0.2	0.16	-35	-0.2	-0.27	-78	0.1	-0.18	-9	-0.3	-0.22	-122
Relative Change	-15%	3%	-13%	-4%	-5%	-9%	3%	-4%	-2%	-3%	-5%	-7%

Data is reported to significant figures to reflect appropriate precision and may not sum precisely due to rounding.
Mineral Resources are Reported inclusive of Ore Reserves

Evolution Mining’s component of the 31 December 2023 Mineral Resource based on its 50.8% ownership is 5.3 million tonnes at 4.58g/t gold for 781,000 ounces of contained gold of the total EKJV resource of 10.4 million tonnes at 4.58g/t gold for 1.5 million ounces of contained gold (Table 1). A total reduction of 122koz has occurred due to mining depletion, revised costs and design parameters, revised gold price assumption and stockpile adjustment.

The design changes are attributable to:

- Assumed gold price change from A$2,200/oz. to A$2,500/oz.
- Reduced processing costs based on development of a 4.2 million tonne per annum plant (Future Growth Project)
- Underground mining costs increased in line with review of actual costs
- Sustaining capital and haulage costs excluded

A stockpile adjustment of -50,000 tonnes and -0.34g/t gold for –4,000 ounces of gold has been included in the reported December 31, 2023 Mineral Resource.

The December 31, 2023 EKJV Mineral Resource includes the following updated geological models:

- Hornet Open Pit (EKJV), April 2023 Resource Update
- Golden Hind Open Pit (EKJV), March 2023 Resource Update
- Hornet Underground (EKJV), September 2023 Resource Update
- Pegasus & Drake (EKJV), June 2023 Resource Update
- Pode & Hera (EKJV), October 2023 Resource Update
- Rubicon (EKJV), August 2023 Resource Update

The following geological models remain unchanged from the December 31, 2022 EKJV Resource Statement:

- Raleigh (EKJV), 2022
- Raleigh-Sadler (EKJV), 2022
- Star Trek (EKJV), 2022
- Falcon (EKJV), 2022
- Pegasus Open Pit (EKJV), 2022
- Golden Hind UG (EKJV), 2021

East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV) Ore Reserve Statement

The East Kundana Joint Venture Ore Reserve statement included with this announcement has been prepared in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code 2012) and the ASX Listing Rules.

This Material Information summary has been provided for the East Kundana Joint Venture Ore Reserve estimate pursuant to ASX Listing Rules 5.8 and 5.9 and the Assessment and Reporting Criteria in accordance with JORC Code 2012 requirements. The Assessment and Reporting Criteria in accordance with JORC Code 2012 – Table 1 is presented in Appendix A.

The 31 December 2023 East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV) Ore Reserve estimate is 3.6 million tonnes at 4.04 g/t gold for 470,000 ounces of contained gold (Table 3). This is a decrease of 32 koz (-6%) compared to the 31 December 2022 Ore Reserve Estimate of 2.9 million tonnes at 5.35 g/t gold for 503,000 ounces of contained gold (Table 4).

Key changes to the 31 December 2023 Ore Reserve estimate included updated block modelling and an increase of the minimum Gold Price that was used for generating cut-off grades and optimisations from A$1,600 to A$1,800 per ounce. The CY23 Underground Ore Reserve estimate also includes updated geotechnical guidance for the RHP and Raleigh assets with full extraction of stoping blocks to reduce the incidence of isolated pillars subject to high stress conditions. Material extracted due to this guidance and where incremental costs exceed revenue but sit below the planned cut-off grade is included in the Ore Reserve estimate.

The reported Ore Reserve estimate is defined within appropriately designed open pit shapes or underground stope shapes which have considered relevant modifying factors and include planned dilution and ore loss. The Ore Reserve estimate outlined in Table 3 is not factored by applicable ownership structures.

Table 3. EKJV Total Ore Reserve Estimate as at 31st December 2023

Deposit	Type	Proven			Probable			Total Reserve		
		Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)
Hornet OP	OP	-	-	-	0.4	2.46	30	0.4	2.46	30
Golden Hind OP	OP	-	-	-	0.1	1.91	5	0.1	1.91	5
RHP UG	UG	0.6	4.31	88	2.0	4.04	255	2.6	4.10	343
Raleigh UG	UG	0.0	5.35	3	0.5	5.09	89	0.6	5.10	92
TOTAL		**0.7**	**4.3**	**91**	**3.0**	**4.0**	**379**	**3.6**	**4.0**	**470**

Data is reported to significant figures to reflect appropriate precision and may not sum precisely due to rounding.

Table 4. Comparison of December 2023 and December 2022 EKJV Ore Reserve Estimates

Period	Proven			Probable			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)
Dec 2022	0.6	6.02	125	2.3	5.16	379	2.9	5.35	503
Dec 2023	0.7	4.33	91	3.0	3.97	379	3.6	4.04	470
Absolute Change	**0.0**	**-1.69**	**-34**	**1**	**-1.19**	**0**	**1**	**-1.31**	**-34**
Relative Change	**2%**	**-28%**	**-27%**	**30%**	**-23%**	**0%**	**24%**	**-25%**	**-7%**

Data is reported to significant figures to reflect appropriate precision and may not sum precisely due to rounding.

Rand Mining and Tribune Resources Joint Venture Partners

Evolution Mining holds a 51% interest in the EKJV Mineral Resource, except for Raleigh which is 50%. Table 5 and Table 6 summarise the Rand Mining and Tribune Resources attributed Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves as at 31 December 2023.

Table 5. East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV) Rand and Tribune Attributable Mineral Resource

Prospect	Type	Equity	Cut-Off	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Resource		
				Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)
Hornet OP	OP	49%	0.29	0.0	0.95	0	0.2	2.41	15	0.1	0.97	4	0.3	1.87	19
Golden Hind OP	OP	49%	0.29	-	-	-	0.1	1.54	4	0.1	0.99	4	0.2	1.21	8
Pegasus OP	OP	49%	0.28	-	-	-	0.01	6.76	2	-	-	-	0.01	6.76	2
Hornet	UG	49%	2.47	0.0	4.23	7	0.1	3.58	15	0.5	4.24	65	0.7	4.11	87
Pegasus-Drake	UG	49%	2.47	0.1	5.35	25	0.7	6.08	133	0.1	3.61	9	0.9	5.76	167
Pode/Hera	UG	49%	2.47	0.2	5.82	33	0.3	4.46	47	0.2	3.90	23	0.7	4.66	103
Raleigh	UG	50%	2.47	0.2	7.20	46	0.3	6.36	64	0.1	3.85	19	0.7	6.04	128
Raleigh-Sadler	UG	49%	2.47	-	-	-	0.1	6.40	19	0.01	4.90	2	0.1	5.96	20
Golden Hind	UG	49%	2.47	-	-	-	0.0	4.88	6	0.1	4.64	11	0.1	4.72	17
Rubicon-Nugget	UG	49%	2.47	0.1	5.39	12	0.4	4.76	58	0.1	4.11	8	0.5	4.77	77
Falcon	UG	49%	2.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	5.02	22	0.1	5.02	22
Star Trek	UG	49%	2.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	4.19	102	0.8	4.19	102
Stockpiles	SP	49%		-	-	-	0.1	1.18	3	-	-	-	0.1	1.18	3
Total Rand and Tribune				**0.6**	**5.96**	**121**	**2.3**	**4.90**	**367**	**2.2**	**3.84**	**267**	**5.1**	**4.58**	**755**

Data is reported to significant figures to reflect appropriate precision and may not sum precisely due to rounding.

Raleigh equity at 50% is the portion in tenement M15/993.

Raleigh-Sadler equity at 49% is the portion in tenement M16/309.

Other deposits at equity 49% are in tenement M16/309.

Table 6: East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV) Rand and Tribune Attributable Ore Reserve Estimate as at 31st December 2023

Deposit	**Type**	**Equity**	**Cut-off**	**Proved**			**Probable**			**Total Reserve**		
				Tonnes (Mt)	**Gold Grade (g/t)**	**Gold Metal (koz)**	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Gold Grade (g/t)**	**Gold Metal (koz)**	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Gold Grade (g/t)**	**Gold Metal (koz)**
Hornet	OP	49%	0.45	-	-	-	0.2	2.46	15	0.2	2.46	15
Golden Hind	OP	49%	0.45	-	-	-	0.0	1.91	2	0.0	1.91	2
RHP	UG	49%	3.83	0.3	4.31	43	1.0	4.04	125	1.3	4.10	168
Raleigh	UG	50%	3.83	0.0	5.35	1	0.3	5.09	44	0.3	5.10	46
	TOTAL R and T			**0.3**	**4.33**	**45**	**1.5**	**3.97**	**187**	**1.8**	**4.04**	**231**

Data is reported to significant figures to reflect appropriate precision and may not sum precisely due to rounding.

1.1 East Kundana Joint Venture Ore Reserve Estimate

1.2.1 Material Assumptions for conversion to Ore Reserves

The Ore Reserve estimate is based on the current Mineral Resource estimate described in Section 1.1. The Mineral Resource estimate is reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve estimate. The Ore Reserve has been declared within pit designs or underground mining shapes developed and considering all modifying factors and has been financially evaluated to ensure it is both practical and economically viable. The reported Ore Reserve only includes material within the mine designs which has been classified as either Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource. Inferred Resource blocks are excluded from the reported Open Pit Ore Reserve. Inferred Resources are excluded from the Underground Ore Reserve except for when included in shapes where the dominant proportion of stope tonnage is either Measured or Indicated. Checks of contained Inferred material in the Underground Ore Reserve estimate showed that it accounted for less than 1% of the Total Ore Reserve estimate.

1.2.2 Cut-off parameters

EKJV applies cut-off grades as per the Evolution Mining's Strategic Planning Standards. The cut-off grades used for the CY2023 Ore Reserve estimates were calculated using a range of gold prices from A$1,800 to A$2,400 per ounce. The following costs are included in the cut-off grades:

- Stockpiles reclaiming COG: [End of LOM Processing] + [End of LOM G&A] + [Rehandle]
- Open Pit COG: [Processing] + [G&A] + [Incremental Haulage, if any] excluding [Sustaining Capital]
- Underground COG: [Processing] + [G&A] + [Stoping Costs] excluding [Sustaining Capital]

Material below the Underground cut-off grades is included in the Underground Ore Reserve estimate where revenue exceeds incremental costs. Surface Stockpiles are also included in the Ore Reserve estimate where Revenue exceeds incremental costs. The cut-off grades used for the MGO Ore Reserve estimation are outlined in Table 7 below.

Table 7. EKJV Ore Reserve estimates Cut-off Grade by Asset - December 2023

Deposit	OP / UG	Gold Price	Reserve Cut-off Grade (Au g/t)
Golden Hind	**OP**	**A$2,400**	**0.45**[1]
Hornet	**OP**	**A$2,400**	**0.45**[1]
RHP	**UG**	**A$1,800**	**3.63**
Raleigh	**UG**	**A$1,800**	**3.63**

1.2.3 Mining factors or assumptions

The EKJV Ore Reserve estimates were designed using current mining methods employed at Mungari Gold Operations matched with the Mineral Resource characteristics. These methods are appropriate for the style of Mineral Resource and fall into the following main categories:

- Conventional Open Pit mining with parameters and minimum mining widths defined by the selected fleet size and production rates with slope designs and hydrological considerations based on technical assessments

- Conventional sub-vertical open stoping with level spacing generally between 20 to 25 meters and accessed from within a previous open pit via a decline ramp. The stoping method includes either using pillars or paste fill for stability with some areas employing hybrid stoping methods (transverse access) to reduce personnel exposure to seismicity

The Ore Reserve designs and schedules were developed based on geotechnical guidance for both Open Pit and Underground Reserve estimates. The Underground Ore Reserve estimates are subject to a degree of seismic risk. The risk increases with depth and is higher in specific ore bodies. The December 31, 2023 reported Underground Ore Reserve estimates represent, in the opinion of the Competent Person, the recoverable portion of the reported Mineral Resources. Some high seismic risk areas at Raleigh and RHP have been excluded from the reported Ore Reserve estimates.

Dilution and recovery factors for both the Open Pit and Underground Ore Reserve estimates were developed based on historical performance. For the Underground Ore Reserve estimates additional dilution from paste was included where paste exposures were present. In some instances, recovery factors have been used as pillar factors (material left behind in pillars).

1.2.4 Metallurgical factors or assumptions

The Mungari operation is a mature operation with well understood mineralogy and metallurgical recovery. Detailed metallurgical test work has been completed on all operational projects with a lesser amount of test work being completed on distal projects which are not scheduled to be mined in the near term. A program of additional metallurgical test work is planned in these regions to obtain additional information to support currently applied metallurgical recoveries. The existing processing facility employs a conventional three stage crushing and grinding circuit with both gravity and carbon-in-pulp recovery.

Metallurgical recoveries used for the Ore Reserve estimates processed through the current mill were based on historical recoveries as compiled and provided by the MGO Senior Metallurgist. For material processed by the expanded mill recoveries were compiled by the Processing and Metallurgy lead for the Future Growth Project. These processing recoveries are in line with existing recoveries and expectations.

1.2.5 Environmental and Social factors

The deposits contained within the Ore Reserve estimate are located in a mature mining district with significant work completed on Environmental and Social factors. The majority of waste material within the district does not contain Potentially Acid Forming (PAF) material and where included in the mining plan material is planned to be fully encapsulated within an appropriate facility. For the reporting of Ore Reserve estimates it is considered that all known environmental issues are appropriately managed via the site's environmental management systems and competent persons.

A Social Impact Assessment has been undertaken to evaluate the site's social context and interactions with community and other stakeholders. Legal and regulatory requirements for proposed projects are understood and a schedule for applications and future work is in place. Approvals in place for waste dumps and process residue storage provide sufficient storage for proposed operations in the LOM schedule.

There are no known Environmental or Social reasons which are expected to materially impact the Ore Reserve estimate operations.

1.2.6 Infrastructure

The Mungari operation is an established mine site with all major infrastructure in place. No upfront capital costs are applicable for the existing processing plant, surface infrastructure, Paradigm Open Pit and Underground Ore Reserve estimates (Raleigh, Kundana, RHP). The Mungari 4.2 Project will expand the processing capacity from 2.0 Mtpa to 4.2 Mtpa production rate and forms the base case for the operation. Estimated capital for this project has been included in financial modelling as per the MGO FGP FS cost estimates.

Development of the regional open pits will require upfront capital for construction of infrastructure. Pre-production capital required includes the development of haul roads, water supply and dewatering, communication, offices and ablutions, workshops and fuel storage and explosive magazines. Costs for these have been included in the financial modelling as per latest estimates.

1.2.7 Costs

All financial modelling for the December 2023 EKJV Ore Reserve estimates has been completed in Australian dollars.

Major infrastructure at MGO has been constructed and is operational. Sustaining capital is forecast based on the requirements for each operation and is included in the financial modelling for the Ore Reserve estimation. Operating costs have been derived from either project or site cost models and consider mining, processing, and G&A costs.

Mining costs used for the calculation of cut-offs and the evaluation of the Ore Reserve estimates have been derived from either historical or future cost forecasts. Mining costs include load and haul costs, drill and blast costs, dewatering costs, maintenance costs, geotechnical, and grade control costs.

For all projects except the unit cost of road haulage is calculated based on the haulage distance and road type (private haul road or public shire road). The haulage model includes allowances for loading, truck haulage, road maintenance and fuel.

Processing costs used in the cut-off grades and modelling were based on either the current processing cost structure or the Mungari 4.2 cost structure depending on when the material was likely to be processed. Royalty payments of 2.5% for gold to the Western Australian government and all other applicable Royalties are included in the financial models.

1.2.8 Revenue

All financial modelling for the December 2023 Mungari Ore Reserve estimates has been completed in Australian dollars.

A gold price of A$2,500 per ounce has been used to generate revenue for the Ore Reserve estimate with sensitivity analysis conducted using a range of assumed gold prices from A$1,800 to A$2,500 per ounce. Evolution uses an internal gold price assumption of A$2,650 for Life of Mine (LOM) planning which is set with reference to both historical prices and consensus broker forecasts.

1.2.9 Economic Assumptions

Mungari Gold Operations has produced at consistent rates for several years which allows cost and revenue to be well understood. The mine plan from which the Ore Reserve estimate is derived, including cut-off grade selection, is tailored to maximise Net Present Value (NPV) using Evolution Mining's Strategic Planning guidelines. Economic testing includes all capital applicable costs and is performed via a sensitivity analysis using a range of assumed gold prices from A$1,800 to A$2,400 per ounce and considers a range of financial metrics including AISC, NPV and FCF. The evaluation process has demonstrated that extraction of the reported Ore Reserve estimate can be reasonably justified.

1.2.10 Classification

The classification of the EKJV Ore Reserve estimate reflects the view of the Competent Person and is in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code.

Measured Resources recovered in the Ore Reserve estimate pit design or underground mining shapes have been converted to Proven Reserves.

Indicated Resources recovered in the Ore Reserve estimate pit design or underground mining shapes have been converted to Probable Reserves.

Inferred Resources within the pit design are excluded from the reported Ore Reserve estimate. Inferred Resources within the reported underground Ore Reserve estimates are excluded for all shapes which have a dominant gold mass of Inferred Resource.

1.2.11 Audits or reviews

External reviews are completed periodically to review the mine and ensure technical risks are managed appropriately. Feedback from these reviews has been positive to date. The last review was conducted by Cube Consulting Pty Ltd in 2022 on the CY2021 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates. All material items identified by the audit have been actioned for the CY2023 Ore Reserve estimate.

In addition, internal technical reviews and checks are undertaken by Evolution Mining's Transformation and Effectiveness (T&E) team which manage and monitor corporate governance and reporting activities. An internal review of the methodology used to determine the CY2022 Ore Reserve estimate has been conducted and all material items identified within have been actioned for the CY2023 Ore Reserve estimates.

1.2.12 Discussion of relative accuracy / confidence

The accuracy of the Ore Reserve estimate is largely dependent on the accuracy of the block model used to determine the Mineral Resource. Risk associated with the reported Mineral Resource is impacted by the style of mineralisation present and the extent of drilling completed. The nature of mineralisation differs significantly between deposits from broad low-grade zones of mineralisation to narrow, discontinuous high-grade veins. The underlying risk in the Mineral Resource is reflected in the applied resource classification.

Comparison of ore mining forecasts and reconciled ore grade presented to the processing plant indicate that the assumptions used in the model to calculate the Ore Reserve estimates are valid. Reconciliation of the Ore Reserve against actual production figures is completed monthly, quarterly, and annually. All assumptions used in financial models are subject to internal peer review.

In addition to risk with the reported Mineral Resource, there is also risk associated with the costs applied for the financial evaluations. Capital costs represent a small proportion of the total cost of production for the Ore Reserve estimate, but operating costs are impacted by many factors both internal (productivity, estimation) and external (cost of consumables, fuel and contract/hire services). Costs for the estimates have been calibrated for the Mungari Ore Reserve Estimates. Some projects will not be mined for several years and external factors may influence costs in the interim.

In the opinion of the Competent Person:

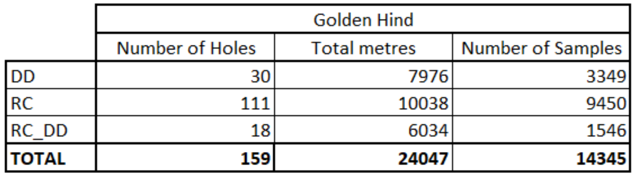
- the modifying factors and long-term assumptions used in the Ore Reserve estimate are reasonable
- the Ore Reserve estimate is supported by appropriate design, scheduling, and cost estimates
- there is a reasonable expectation of achieving the reported Ore Reserve estimates commensurate with the Ore Reserve classifications

Key risks to the Ore Reserve estimate include statutory approvals, seismicity, and equipment productivities.

APPENDIX A1: TABLE 1 – ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA, JORC CODE 2012

Golden Hind: Mineral Resource – 31 December 2023

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Golden Hind

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling techniques</td><td>• 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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</td><td>• Sampling was completed using a combination of Reverse Circulation (RC), Rotary Air Blast (RAB) and Diamond (DD) drilling. RAB drilling was excluded in resource estimation work.

<table>
<tr><th></th><th colspan="3">Golden Hind</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th>Number of Holes</th><th>Total metres</th><th>Number of Samples</th></tr>
<tr><td>DD</td><td>30</td><td>7976</td><td>3349</td></tr>
<tr><td>RC</td><td>111</td><td>10038</td><td>9450</td></tr>
<tr><td>RC_DD</td><td>18</td><td>6034</td><td>1546</td></tr>
<tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>159</td><td>24047</td><td>14345</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</td><td>• 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 either 20 cm (HQ) or 30 cm (NQ2).</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay’). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</td><td>• RC sampling was split using a rig mounted cone splitter to deliver a sample of approximately 3 kg.
• DD drill core was cut in half using an automated core saw, where the mass of material collected will vary on the hole diameter and sampling interval.
• All samples were delivered to a commercial laboratory where they were dried, crushed to 90% passing 3 mm if required, at this point large samples may be split using a rotary splitter, pulverisation to 90% passing 75 µm, a 40 g charge was selected for fire assay.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.).	• Both Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drilling techniques were used to drill the Golden Hind deposit. • Surface diamond drillholes were predominantly completed using HQ2 (63.5 mm) coring. • Historically, core was orientated using the Reflex ACT Core orientation system. • RC Drilling was completed using a 5.75” drill bit, downsized to 5.25” at depth. • In limited cases, RC pre-collars were drilled, followed by diamond tails. Pre-collar depth was determined in the drill design phase.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• Any core loss in diamond drilling is recorded on the core block by the driller. This is captured by the logging geologist and entered as an interval into the hole log. • Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each RC sample
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• For 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.
	• Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Recovery of the ore lode is challenging at Golden Hind. Triple-tube drilling techniques have been employed by the drilling contractor in order to alleviate reduced recovery, due in part to the nature of the material being drilled and to the drill orientation oblique to the target structure. In order to mitigate the impacts on the estimate, samples which have logged core loss through the ore zone are excluded.
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.	• All diamond core is logged for regolith, lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation, and structure. Structural measurements of specific features are also taken through oriented zones. • RC sample chips are logged in 1 m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Regolith, lithology, alteration, veining, and mineralisation are all recorded. • All logging codes for regolith, lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation, and structure is entered into the AcQuire database using suitable pre-set dropdown codes to remove the likelihood of human error.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	• All core logging is qualitative with mineralised zones assayed for quantitative measurements. Every core tray is photographed wet.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• In all instances, the entire drill hole is logged.
	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	• Diamond core is cut using an automated core saw. In most cases, half the core is taken for sampling with the remaining half being stored for later reference. Full core sampling is taken where data density of half core stored is sufficient for auditing purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	• For recent RC drilling (2015 onwards), RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter to collect a sample 3 - 4 kg in size from each 1 m interval. These samples were utilised for any zones approaching known mineralisation and from any areas identified as having anomalous gold. Outside known mineralised zones, spear samples were taken over a 4 m interval for composite sampling.
	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• For recent data (2015 onwards), preparation of samples was conducted at Bureau Veritas' Kalgoorlie facilities. Sample preparation commences with sorting, checking, and drying at less than 110°C to prevent sulphide breakdown. Samples are jaw crushed to a nominal -6 mm particle size. If the sample is greater than 3 kg a Boyd crusher with rotary splitter is 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% passing 75 µm, using a Labtechnics LM5 bowl pulveriser. 300 g pulp subsamples are then taken with an aluminium scoop and stored in labelled pulp packets. • The sample preparation is considered appropriate for the deposit.
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• For recent data (2015 onwards), procedures are utilised to guide the selection of sample material in the field. Standard procedures are used for all processes within the laboratory. Grind checks are performed at both the crushing stage (3 mm) and pulverising stage (75 µm), requiring 90% of material to pass through the relevant size.
	• 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.	• No umpire assays have been completed in this reporting period.
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being sampled.
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 recent data, a 40 g fire assay charge for is used with a lead flux in the furnace. The prill is totally digested by HCl and HNO3 acids before Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) determination for gold analysis.
	• 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.	• No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• For recent data (2015 onwards), certified reference materials (CRMs) are inserted into the sample sequence randomly at a rate of 1 per 20 samples to ensure correct calibration. Any values outside of three 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 are investigated, and re-assayed if appropriate. New pulps are prepared if anomalous results cannot be resolved. • 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.	• All significant intersections are verified by another Evolution Mining geologist during the drill hole validation process, and later by a Competent person to be signed off.
	• The use of twinned holes.	• No twinned holes were drilled for this data set. Re-drilling of some drillholes has occurred due to issues downhole (e.g., bogged rods). These have been captured in the database as an ‘A’ suffix. Re-drilled holes are sampled whilst the original drillhole is logged but not sampled.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• 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.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustments are made to this assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	- As a majority of the data in the Golden Hind data set is historic, it is unknown what QC procedures have been used. - For more recent data (2015 onwards), planned hole collars are pegged using a Differential GPS by the field assistants. - The final collar is picked up after hole completion by Cardno Survey with a Real Time Kinematic Differential Global Positioning System (RTKDGPS) in the MGA 94_51 grid. - During drilling single-shot surveys are conducted every 30 m to ensure the hole remains close to design. This is performed using the Reflex Ez-Trac system which measures the gravitational dip and magnetic azimuth results are uploaded directly from the Reflex software export into the Acquire database. - At the completion of diamond drilling the Deviflex RAPID continuous in-rod survey instrument taking readings every 2 seconds, In and Out runs and reported in 3 m intervals was also used along with DeviSight GPS compass for surface alignment application True North Azimuth, DIP, latitude and longitude coordinates for set up.
	- Specification of the grid system used.	- Collar coordinates are recorded in mine grid (Kundana 10) and transformed into MGA94_51.
	- Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- Quality topographic control has been achieved through Lidar data and survey pickups of holes over the last 15 years.
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	- Drillhole spacing varies across the deposit, with majority of drilling between 120 m x 120 m down to 20 m x 20 m within the planned Golden Hind Open Pit.
	- 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.	- The data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to support the resource estimate.
	- Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- No 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.	- Most of the structures in the Kundana area dip steeply (80°) to the west (local grid). Golden Hind dips at a shallower angle of 55° to the west. Diamond drilling was designed to target the ore bodies perpendicular to this orientation to allow for a favourable intersection angle.
	- 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.	- 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	- The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- Prior to laboratory submission, samples are stored by Evolution Mining in a secure yard. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in a secure fenced compound, tracked through their chain of custody and via audit trails.
Audits or reviews	- The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	- No independent audits have been undertaken of the data and sampling practices.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Golden Hind

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	- All information in this report is located within M16/309 which is held by The East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV). The EKJV is majority owned and managed by Evolution Mining Ltd (51%). The minority holding in the EKJV is held by Tribune Resources Ltd (36.75%) and Rand Mining Ltd (12.25%). - The tenement on which the Golden Hind deposit is hosted is subject to three royalty agreements. The agreements are the Kundana- Hornet Central Royalty, the Lake Grace Royalty and the Kundana Pope John Agreement No. 2602-13.
	- 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.	- No known impediments exist, and the tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	- Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- No other parties performed exploration work at Golden Hind during the reporting period. Previous exploration by other parties is summarised in open file annual reports which are available from the DMIRS.
Geology	- Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Kundana gold 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. - Golden Hind mineralisation is located along the Strzelecki-Raleigh structure. The majority of mineralisation consists of narrow, laminated quartz veining on the contact between volcanogenic sedimentary rock unit and andesite/gabbro (RMV).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length.	• A summary of the data present in the Golden Hind deposit can be found above. • The collar locations are presented in plots contained in the NSR 2021 resource report. • Drillholes vary in survey dip from -73 degrees to +18 degrees, with hole depths ranging from 18 m to 537 m, and having an average depth of 151 m. The assay data acquired from these holes are described in the NSR 2021 resource report. • All of the drill hole data were used directly or indirectly for the preparation of the resource estimates described in the resource report.
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• No material information has been excluded from 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.	• All reported assay results have been length weighted to provide an intersection width. A maximum of 2 m of low-grade material (considered < 2.0 g/t) between mineralised samples has been permitted in the calculation of these widths. Typically grades over 2.0 g/t are considered significant, however, where wide zones of low grade are intersected in areas of known mineralisation these will be reported. No top-cutting is applied when reporting intersection results.
	• 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.	• Where an intersection incorporates short lengths of high grade results these intersections will be reported in addition to the aggregate value.
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalent values have been used for the reporting of these exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results:	• True widths have been calculated for intersections of the known ore zones based on existing knowledge of the nature of these structures.
	• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• Both the downhole width and true width have been clearly specified when used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	• If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Where true widths cannot be estimated, the intercepts are clearly labelled as down hole thickness.
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 collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate plans and section have been included at the end of this Table and in the body of the NSR 2021 resource 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.	• Both high and low grades have been reported accurately, clearly identified with the drill hole attributes and 'From' and 'To' depths.
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 area.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	• There are plans for further drilling at Golden Hind to extend the Indicated Resource to the north and investigate the potential for Underground mining below the current planned Open Pit.
	• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Appropriate diagrams accompany this release.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Golden Hind

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.	• Sampling and logging data is either recorded on paper and manually entered into a database system or captured digitally via a logging laptop and directly loaded into the database system. There are checks in place to avoid duplicate holes and sample numbers. Where possible, raw data is loaded directly into the database from laboratory and survey-tool derived files.
	• Data validation procedures used.	• The complete exported data base including drill and face samples is brought into Datamine RM and checked visually for any apparent errors i.e. holes or faces sitting between levels or not on surface DTM's. Multiple checks are then made on numerical data including: - Empty table checks to ensure all relevant fields are populated - Unique collar location check, - Distances between consecutive surveys is no more than 50m for drill-holes - Differences in azimuth and dip between consecutive surveys of no more than 0.3 degrees - The end of hole extrapolation from the last surveyed shot is no more than 30 m - Errors are corrected where possible. When not possible the data is resource flagged as "No" in the database and the database is re-exported. This data is not used in the estimation process. - In addition to being validated, drill holes are assigned a Data Class, which provides a secondary level of confidence in the quality of the data. A review of all the historic data for Golden Hind was undertaken in 2019 and Data Class (DC) values from 0 - 3 assigned, criteria summarised below: - DC 3 = Recent data; all data high quality, validated and all original data available. - DC 2 = Historic data; may or may not have all data in AcQuire or hard copy available but has proximity to recent drilling which confirms the dip, width and tenor. Used to assist in classification OR Recent data; minor issues with data such as QAQC fail but not proximal to the ore zone. - DC 1 = Historic data; same criteria as DC 2 but cannot be verified with recent drilling, i.e., too far away or too dissimilar dip, width and/or tenor to recent drilling. Not to be used in Resource estimate. - DC 0 = Historic data; no original information or new drilling in proximity to verify. Not to be used in Resource estimate.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.	• The geological interpretations underpinning these Resource models have been prepared by geologists working in adjacent mines and in direct, daily contact with similar ore bodies. The estimation of grades was undertaken by personnel familiar with the orebody and the general style of mineralisation encountered. The Senior Resource Geologist, a Competent Person for reviewing and signing off on estimations of the Golden Hind lode maintained a presence throughout the process.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Site visits have been undertaken.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.	• The interpretation of the Golden Hind deposit has been carried out using a systematic approach to ensure continuity of the geology and estimated mineral resource. The confidence in the geological interpretation is high and is supported with information acquired from drilling. Towards the northern end of the mineralisation, the structure between Raleigh and Golden Hind is not as well defined. This will be accounted for in MRE classifications applied. • The interpretation of the Golden Hind mineralisation wireframe was conducted using the sectional interpretation method in Vulcan software. Sectional interpretation was completed in vertical east-west sections at approximately 10 m spacing where the drill density was good, and at approximately 40 m spacing in the North where the drill density data was sparser. Wireframes were checked for unrealistic volumes and updated where appropriate.
	• Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• All available geological data was used in the interpretation including drill holes and regional structural models.
	• The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• Due to the consistency of the structure conveyed by this dataset and knowledge from the adjacent Raleigh deposit, no alternative interpretations have been considered.
	• The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	• Golden Hind is an extension of the Raleigh Main Vein (RMV) hosted in the Strzelecki Structure and located to the south of the Raleigh mining area. The continuity of the RMV from Raleigh to Golden Hind is not well understood and the northern extent. • The interpretation of the Raleigh Main Vein (RMV) is based on the presence of quartz veining and continuity between sections on the main Raleigh structure. The RMV was constrained to high-grade intercepts with all holes with available photography reviewed for lithology logging. • The RMS was identified as a lower-grade halo surrounding the RMV, usually hosted in brecciated volcaniclastics or andesite. The RMS is not always present and is modelled as coincident with the RMV when halo grades were absent, to eliminate overestimation of the volume.
	• The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• Grade continuity is affected when the percentage of quartz decreases within the main Raleigh structure and only a sheared structure remains. This results in lower grade in areas where only shear is present and higher grade where quartz veining is developed.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• The Golden Hind structure is approximately 1500 m long and is limited by limited drilling to the north and diamond drilling at depth. The Golden Hind mineralisation occurs in a major regional shear system, the Strzelecki structure that extends over tens of kilometres. • The Golden Hind RMV varies in width but is typically in the range of 0.1 m to 1 m. • Mineralisation is known to occur from the base of cover to around 900 m below surface in the region.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.	• All Golden Hind mineralisation used 1.0 m composites with direct grade estimation of gold. The primary method of estimation was by categorical indicated kriging (CIK) (unless otherwise stated), utilising a three pass search strategy using Datamine Studio RM software. Details of the estimation parameters for each mineralisation zone are summarised below. • RMV divided into two data density subdomains based on near-surface, high-density RC drilling and sparser RC and DD drilling at depth. A binary estimate is completed on composited data set with indicators (0 or 1) applied based on grade cut-off (> 0.8 g/t). Estimate returns result between 0 and 1. Cut-off of 0.70 chosen to ascertain two grade subdomains (high grade and low grade) for final gold estimate. Data sets top cut to 30 g/t and 25 g/t (high grade subdomain, high- and low-density subdomains respectively) or 2 g/t and 0.8 g/t (low grade subdomain, high- and low-density subdomains respectively) using the hard top-cut approach. Same variogram and search parameters used for both high- and low-grade subdomains. Variograms indicate grade continuity plunging steeply to the north. Searches were completed in three passes. Search ranges of 180 m in dir1, 100 m in dir2 and 25 m in dir3 were used for the high data density subdomain and 280 m in dir1, 160 m in dir2 and 40 m in dir3 for the low data density subdomain. • RMS divided into two data density subdomains based on near-surface, high-density RC drilling and sparser RC and DD drilling at depth. Variography attempted for the RMS lode, but completed with low confidence. ID2 has been used for grade interpolation, with no top-cutting required due to low coefficients of variance within the RMS lode. Searches were completed in three passes. Search ranges of 60 m in dir1, 40 m in dir2 and 20 m in dir3 were used for the high data density subdomain and 80 m in dir1, 40 m in dir2 and 30 m in dir3 for the low data density subdomain
	• The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	• All mineralisation zones had check estimates using ID2 and Nearest Neighbour completed as a comparison.
	• The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of any by-products.
	• Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• No deleterious elements have been considered and therefore estimated for this deposit.
	• In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• The data spacing varies considerably within the deposit ranging from closed spaced drilling 20 m (along strike) and 20 m (down dip) through to more widely spaced intercepts at over 80 m (along strike) and 80 m (down dip).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• As such, the block sizes varied depending on sample density. In areas of where the close spaced data existed, a 10 m x 10 m x 10 m block size was chosen. For lower density drilling with wider spacing a block size of 20 m x 20 m x 20 m was selected. • All the varying block sizes are added together after being estimated individually. • Search ellipse dimensions were derived from the variogram model ranges.
	• Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• No selective mining units are assumed in this estimate.
	• Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• No other elements other than gold have been estimated.
	• Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• Closed volume wireframes have been created using sectional interpretation. These were used to define the RMV, and RMS mineralised zones based on the shearing intensity, veins and gold grade. • RMV (Golden Hind) is a steeply dipping structure with quartz veining evident from drilling. • RMS (Golden Hind) is a steeply dipping sheared lower grade structure usually hosted in brecciated volcaniclastics. • For mine planning purposes a waste model is created by making a waste solid wireframe approximately 30 m either side of the mineralisation. A default grade of 0.1 g/t is assigned and the same resource classification as the adjacent ore lode is applied to ensure consistency in MSO Resource Classification reporting.
	• Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• Top cuts were applied to the composited sample data with the intention of reducing the impact of outlier values on the average grade. • The top cut values are applied in several steps, using a technique called influence limitation top cutting. A top cut (AU) and non-top cut (*_NC) variable is created, as well as a spatial variable (*_IL) which only has values where the top cut values appear. For example, where gold requires a topcut, the following variables will be created and estimated: - AU (top cut gold) - AU_NC (non- top-cut gold) - AU_IL (spatial variable; values present where AU data is top cut) • The top-cut and non-top cut values are estimated using search ranges based on the variogram, and the *_IL values estimated using very small ranges (e.g. 5 m x 5 m x 5 m). Where the *_IL values produce estimated blocks within these restricted ranges, the *_NC estimated values replace the original top cut estimated values (AU).
	• The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Statistical measures of estimation performance, such as the Slope of Regression have been used to assess the quality of the estimation for each domain. • Differences in the global grade of the declustered, top-cut composite data set and the average model grade were within 10%, or justification for a difference outside 10% was explicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Swath plots comparing declustered, top-cut composites to block model grades are prepared and reviewed. Plots are also prepared summarising the critical model parameters. • Visually, block grades are assessed against drill hole data.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• The tonnes have been estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• The mineral resource estimate has been split into an Underground and Open Pit Resource model. • The Open Pit Resource is reported above a $AUD2,250/oz optimised pit shell within SMUs of 2.5 m x 2.5 m x 2.5 m. Cut-off grade used for Open Pit reporting is 1.08 g/t. • The Underground Resource is reported below the $AUD2,250/oz optimised pit shell at a 2.13 g/t cut off within 2.5 m minimum mining width (excluding dilution) MSOs.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• No mining assumptions have been made during the resource wireframing or estimation process.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• No metallurgical assumptions have been made during the resource wireframing or estimation process.

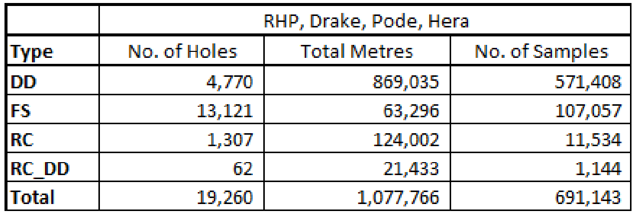
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a green fields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• A "Licence to Operate" is held by the operation which is issued under the requirement of the "Environmental Protection Act 1986", administered by the Department of Environment (DoE). The licence stipulates environmental conditions for the control of air quality, solid waste management, water quality, and general conditions for operation. Groundwater licenses are held for water abstraction, including production bore field water use for mineral processing, and mine dewatering, in accordance with the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914. These licenses are also regulated by DoE and are renewable on a regular basis. Kanowna Operations conduct extensive environmental monitoring and management programs to ensure compliance with the requirements of the licences and lease conditions. An Environmental Management System is in place to ensure that Evolution Mining employees and contractors exceed environmental compliance requirements. • The Mungari operations are fully permitted including groundwater extraction and dewatering, removal of vegetation, mineral processing, and open pits. • Kalgoorlie Operations have been compliant with the International Cyanide Management Code since 2008.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.	• A thorough investigation into density values for the various lithological units at Golden Hind was completed and the mean densities by lithology were coded into the database. Where there were no measurements for a specific lithology, a default value of 2.7 t/m³ was applied. Density was then estimated by Ordinary Kriging or ID2, using the associated gold estimation parameters for that domain. Post estimation, default density values for the oxide and transition zones were applied, based on regional averages.
	• The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	• No voids are encountered in the ore zones and underground environment as Golden Hind is unmined.
	• Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• The average bulk density of individual lithologies is based on 502 bulk density measurements at the Golden Hind deposit. Assumptions were based on regional averages for the default density applied to oxide (1.8 t/m³) and transitional (2.3 t/m³) material, due to lack of data in this area.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.	• Classification is based on a series of factors including: - Geologic grade continuity - Density of available drilling - Statistical evaluation of the quality of the kriging estimate - Confidence in historical data, based on the new Data Class system
	• Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in	• All relevant factors have been given due weighting during the classification process.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	
	- Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	- The resource model methodology is appropriate, and the estimated grades reflect the Competent Persons view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	- The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	- The Resource model has been subjected to internal peer reviews.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	- Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.	- The mineral resource estimate is considered robust and representative of the Golden Hind style of the RMV mineralisation. The application of geostatistical methods has helped to increase the confidence of the model and quantify the relative accuracy of the resource.
	- The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	- This resource report relates to the Golden Hind deposit. The model will show local variability even though the global estimate reflects the total average tonnes and grade.
	- These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	- No reconciliation factors are applied to the resource post-modelling.

APPENDIX A2: TABLE 1 – ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA, JORC CODE 2012

Drake, Pegasus, Rubicon and Hornet: Mineral Resource – 31 December 2023

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Drake, Pegasus, Rubicon & Hornet

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling techniques</td><td>• 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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</td><td>• Several sample types were used to collect material for analysis; underground and surface diamond drilling (DD), surface reverse circulation drilling (RC) and face channel (FC) sampling. Rotary air blast (RAB) holes were excluded from the estimate. Where sufficient DD holes were present, RC holes were also excluded. Tabulated statistics below include the Pode, Hera, Star Trek and Falcon trend.

<table>
<tr><th></th><th colspan="3">RHP, Drake, Pode, Hera</th></tr>
<tr><td>Type</td><td>No. of Holes</td><td>Total Metres</td><td>No. of Samples</td></tr>
<tr><td>DD</td><td>4,770</td><td>869,035</td><td>571,408</td></tr>
<tr><td>FS</td><td>13,121</td><td>63,296</td><td>107,057</td></tr>
<tr><td>RC</td><td>1,307</td><td>124,002</td><td>11,534</td></tr>
<tr><td>RC_DD</td><td>62</td><td>21,433</td><td>1,144</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>19,260</td><td>1,077,766</td><td>691,143</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</td><td>• DD drilling is sampled within geological boundaries with a minimum (0.3 m) and maximum (1.0 m) sample length. Face channel sampling is constrained within geological and mineralised boundaries with a minimum (0.2 m) and maximum (1.0 m) channel sample length. In some cases, smaller samples (0.1 m – 0.2 m) have been taken to account for smaller structures in the face.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay’). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</td><td>• DD drill core was nominated for either half core or full core sampling. Core designated for half core was cut using an automated core saw. The mass of material collected was dependent on the drillhole diameter and sampling interval selected. Core designated for full core was broken with a rock hammer if sample segments were too large to fit into sample bags.
• A sample size of at least 3 kg of material was targeted for each face sample interval.
• All samples were delivered to a commercial laboratory where they were dried and crushed to 90% of material ≤3 mm. At this point large samples were split using a rotary splitter, then pulverised to 90% ≤75 µm.
• A 40 g charge was selected for fire assay for all recent samples. Historically, charge weights of 50 g have also been used.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>• 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,</td><td>• Both Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drilling techniques were used to drill the Kundana deposits.
• Surface diamond drill holes were completed using HQ2 (63.5 mm) core, whilst underground diamond drill holes were completed using NQ2 (50.5mm) core.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	• Historically, core was orientated using the Reflex ACT Core orientation system. Currently, core is oriented using the Boart Longyear Trucore Core Orientation system. • RC Drilling was completed using a 5.75" drill bit, downsized to 5.25" at depth. • 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.	• For DD drilling, any core loss is recorded on the core block by the driller. This is captured by the logging geologist and entered as an interval into the hole log.
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Contractors adjust the rate and method of drilling 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.
	• Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Recovery was excellent for diamond core and no relationship between grade and recovery is observed. Average recovery across the Kundana camp is at 99%.
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.	• All diamond core is logged for lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation, and structural data. Structural measurements of specific features are also taken through oriented zones. • Logging is entered in AcQuire using a series of drop-down menus which contain the appropriate codes for description of the rock. • All underground faces are logged for lithology and mineralisation. Logging is captured on a face sample sheet underground which is then transferred to AcQuire. Faces are then input into AcQuire using a series of drop-down menus which contain appropriate codes for description of the rock.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	• All core logging is qualitative with mineralised zones assayed for quantitative measurements. Every core tray is photographed wet. • All underground faces are logged and sampled to provide both qualitative and quantitative data. Faces are washed down and photographed before sampling is completed.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• For all drill holes, the entire length of the hole is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	• Diamond core is cut using an automated core saw. Sampling and cutting methodology is dependent on the type of drilling completed. Half core is utilised for exploration drilling. Some exploration drill holes have been whole core sampled and all Grade Control drilling is whole core sampled.
	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	• RC samples are split using a rig-mounted cone splitter to collect a sample 3 - 4 kg in size from each 1 m interval. These samples were from any zone approaching known mineralisation and from any areas identified

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		as having anomalous gold. Outside known mineralised zones spear samples were taken over a 4 m interval for composite sampling.
	- For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	- Preparation of MGO samples was conducted at Bureau Veritas' Kalgoorlie facilities; commencing with sorting, checking, and drying at less than 110°C to prevent sulphide breakdown. Samples are jaw crushed to a nominal -6 mm particle size. If the sample is greater than 3 kg a Boyd crusher with rotary splitter is 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 Labtechnics LM5 bowl pulveriser. 400 g Pulp subsamples are then taken with an aluminium scoop and stored in labelled pulp packets. - The sample preparation is considered appropriate for the deposit.
	- Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	- Standard procedures are used for all processes within the laboratory. Grind checks are performed at both the crushing stage (3 mm) and pulverising stage (75 µm), requiring 90% of material to pass through a sieve of relevant size.
	- 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.	- Umpire sampling is performed monthly, where 3% of the samples are sent to the umpire laboratory for processing. - Umpire samples of faces were analysed using a 40 g charge weight.
	- Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being sampled.
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.	- A 50 g (ALS) fire assay charge for diamond drillholes and a 40 g (BV) charge for face samples is used with a lead flux in the furnace. The prill is totally digested by HCl and HNO3 acids before Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) determination for gold analysis.
	- 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.	- No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations
	- Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- 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.

Criteria	JORC Code 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.	• All significant intersections are verified by another Evolution Mining geologist during the drill hole validation process, and later by a competent person to be signed off.
	• The use of twinned holes.	• 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.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• 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.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustments have been made to this assay data.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	• Planned holes are marked up by the mine survey department using a total station survey instrument in mine grid (Kundana 10). The actual hole position is then located by the mine survey department once drilling is completed. • Holes are lined up on the collar point using the DHS Minnovare Azimuth Aligner. Planned azimuths and dips of the holes are downloaded to the aligner which is then placed on the rod string to align the hole for drilling. • During drilling, single shot surveys are conducted at the 30 m mark to check azimuth aligner set up and track off collar deviation. The Deviflex tool is used at 50 m intervals to track the deviation of the hole and to ensure it stays close to design. This is a relative change tool which measures the change in orientation along the path of the hole at 3 m intervals. The Deviflex tool is referenced back to the azimuth aligner measurement to provide a non-magnetic survey in true North. At the completion of the hole, a final Deviflex survey is completed taking measurements for the entire hole. Results are uploaded from the Deviflex software into cloud service. This data is then reviewed, downloaded, and imported into the Acquire database. The download from the Deviflex service utilises an average of all the Deviflex surveys taken over the entire hole. These are review and validated and erroneous surveys discarded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Prior to the overshot mounted Deviflex tool being available, a combination of magnetic and Deviflex single shot surveys were used and 30 m intervals whilst drilling. A final end of hole multi shot Deviflex survey was taken to provide a continuous non-magnetic survey of the entire hole trace.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	• Collar coordinates are recorded in mine grid (Kundana 10) and transformed into MGA94_51.
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Quality topographic control has been achieved through Lidar data and survey pickups of holes over the last 15 years.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• Drill hole spacing varies across the deposit. Resource Targeting drilling at an 80 m x 80 m nominal spacing is infilled during Resource Definition down to an average of 30 m x 30 m. Grade control drilling follows development and is generally comprised of stab drilling from the development drive at 10 m to 15 m spaced centres.
	• 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.	• The data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to support the Resource and Reserve estimates.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• No 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.	• Most of the structures in the Kundana area dip steeply (80°) to the west (local grid). Diamond drilling was designed to target the ore bodies perpendicular to this orientation to allow for a favourable intersection angle. Instances where this was not achievable (primarily due to drill platform location), drilling was not completed, or re-designed once a more suitable platform became available. • Drill holes with low intersection angles are excluded from resource estimation where more suitable data is available.
	• 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.	• 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.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Prior to laboratory submission samples are stored by Evolution Mining in a secure yard. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in a secure fenced compound, tracked through their chain of custody and via audit trails.
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 Exploration Results – Drake, Pegasus, Rubicon & Hornet

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	All holes mentioned in this report are located on the M16/309 Mining lease held by the East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV). The EKJV is majority owned and managed by Evolution Mining Ltd (51%). The minority holding in the EKJV is held by Tribune Resources Ltd (36.75%) and Rand Mining Ltd (12.25%). • The tenement on which the Rubicon, Hornet, Pegasus, and Drake deposits are hosted (M16/309) is subject to three royalty agreements. The agreements that are on M16/309 are the Kundana- Hornet Central Royalty, the Lake Grace Royalty and the Kundana Pope John Agreement No. 2602-13.
	• 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.	• No known impediments exist, and the tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The first reference to the mineralisation style encountered at the Kundana project was the mines department report on the area produced by Dr. I. Martin (1987). He reviewed work completed in 1983 – 1984 by a company called Southern Resources, who identified two geochemical anomalies, creatively named Kundana #1 and Kundana #2. The Kundana #2 prospect was subdivided into a further two prospects, dubbed K2 and K2A. • Between 1987 and 1997, limited work was completed. • Between 1997 and 2006, Tern Resources (subsequently Rand Mining and Tribune Resources) and Gilt-edged Mining focused on shallow open pit potential with production from the Rubicon open pit commenced in 2002. • In 2011, Pegasus was highlighted by an operational review team and follow-up drilling was planned through 2012.
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 (Pegasus, Rubicon, Hornet, Drake) consists of narrow vein deposits hosted by shear zones located along steeply dipping overturned lithological contacts. The K2 structure is present along the contact between a black shale unit (Centenary Shale) and intermediate volcaniclastics (Black Flag Group). • Minor mineralisation, termed K2B, also occurs further west, on the contact between the Victorious basalt and Bent Tree Basalt (both part of the regional upper Basalt Sequence). Additional mineralised structures include the K2E and K2A veins, Polaris/Rubicon Breccia (Silicified and mineralised Shale) and several other HW lodes adjacent to the main K2 structure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A 60° W dipping fault offsets the K2B contact and exists as a zone of vein-filled brecciated material hosting the Pode-style mineralisation in the Nugget lode at Rubicon.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	• A summary of the data present in the RHP deposits can be found above. • The collar locations are presented in plots contained in the NSR 2021 resource report. • Drill holes vary in survey dip from +44 to -89 degrees, with hole depths ranging from 10 m to 1,413 m with an average depth of 233 m. The assay data acquired from these holes are described in the NSR 2021 resource report. • All validated drill hole data was used directly or indirectly for the preparation of the resource estimates described in the resource report.
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• The exclusion of any drill hole data is not material to 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.	• All reported assay results have been length weighted to provide an intersection width. A maximum of 2 m of barren material (considered <2 g/t) between mineralized samples has been permitted in the calculation of these widths. Typically grades over 2 g/t 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.
	• 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.	• 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 ##.#m @ ##.#gpt including ##.#m @ ##.#gpt.
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalent values have been used for the reporting of these exploration results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results:	• True widths have been calculated for intersections of the known ore zones, based on existing knowledge of the nature of these structures.
	• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• Both the downhole width and true width have been clearly specified when used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	• If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• 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 collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate plans and section have been included at the end of this table and in the NSR 2021 resource 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.	• Both high and low grades have been reported accurately, clearly identified with the drill hole attributes and 'From' and 'To' depths.
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.	• Fifteen geotechnical holes were drilled targeting several different areas through lower Rubicon and Pegasus. Holes have been designed for seismic monitoring. Holes were geologically logged to ensure no mineralisation was intersected. Where mineralisation was intersected, appropriate sampling was completed.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	• Drilling will continue in various parts of the mine with the intention of extending areas of known mineralisation. Areas of focus across RHP will be those down dip of current high-grade trends on the K2 ahead of development. GC drilling will also be conducted as required on a level-by-level basis.
	• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Appropriate diagrams accompany this release and are detailed in the NSR 2021 resource report.

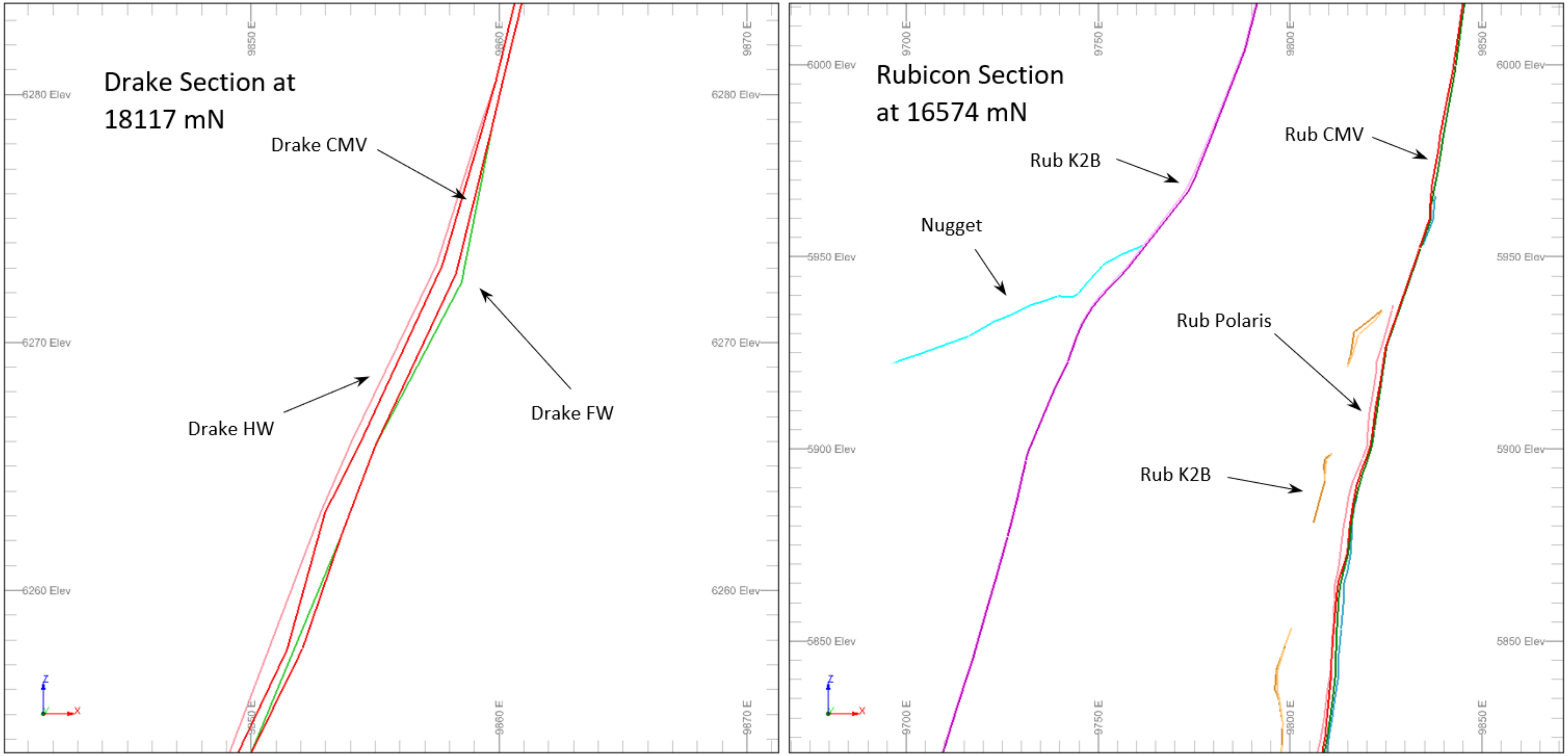


Figure 1. Cross section views of Drake and Rubicon ore lodes

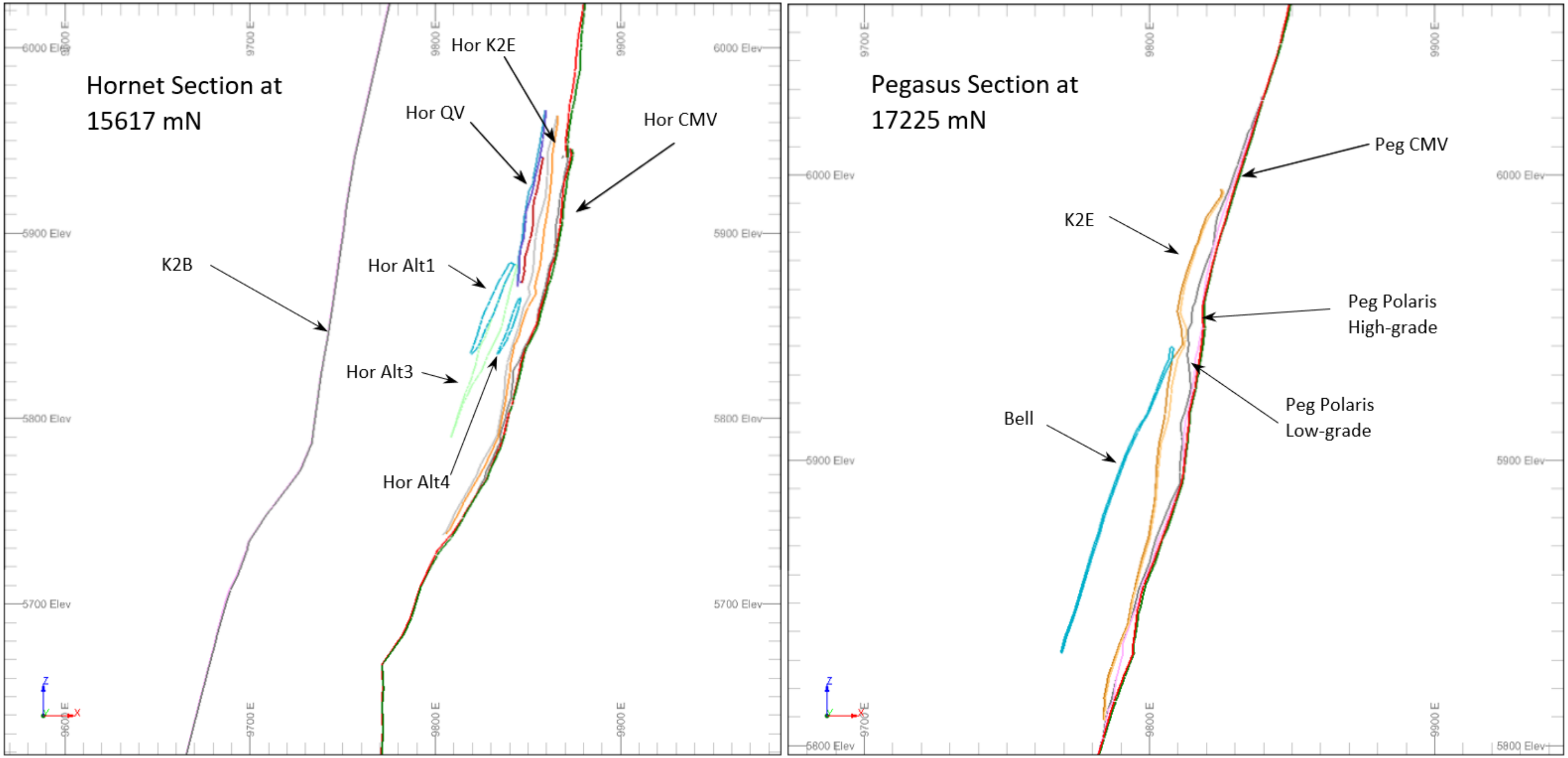


Figure 2. Cross section views of Pegasus and Hornet ore lodes.

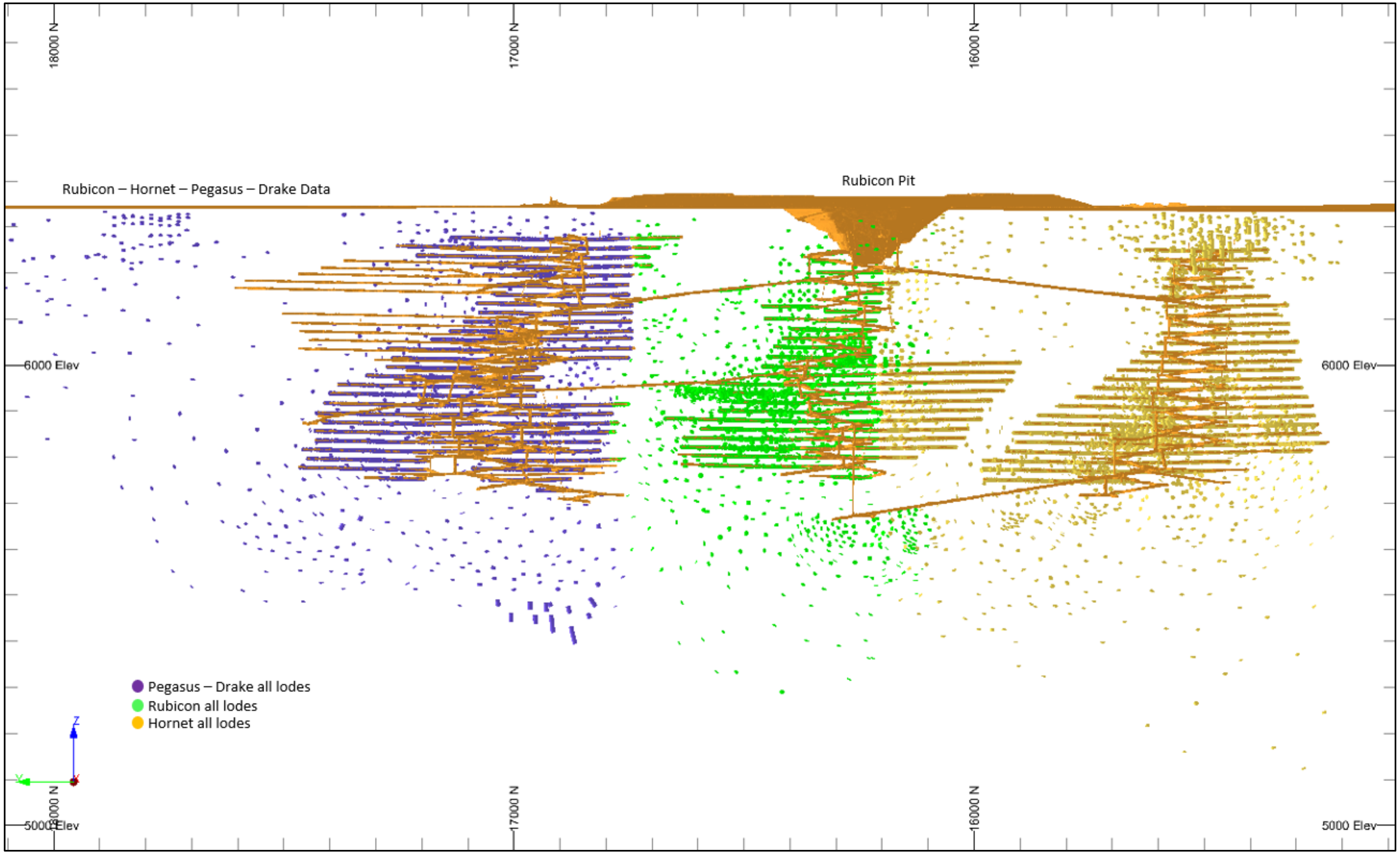


Figure 3. Long section views of Drake, Pegasus, Rubicon and Hornet ore lodes and data used in resource estimations.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Drake, Pegasus, Rubicon & Hornet

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.	• Sampling and logging data are either recorded on paper and manually entered into a database system or captured digitally via a logging laptop and directly loaded into the database system. There are checks in place to avoid duplicate holes and sample numbers. Where possible, raw data is loaded directly into the database from laboratory and survey-tool derived files.
	• Data validation procedures used.	• The complete exported data base including drill and face samples is brought into Datamine and checked visually for any apparent errors i.e., holes or faces sitting between levels or not on surface DTM’s. Multiple checks are then made on numerical data. This includes: - Empty table checks to ensure all relevant fields are populated - Unique collar location check - Distances between consecutive surveys is no more than 60m for drill-holes - Differences in azimuth and dip between consecutive surveys of no more than 0.3 degrees - The end of hole extrapolation from the last surveyed shot is no more than 30 m - Underground face sample lines are not greater than +\- 5 degrees from horizontal - Errors are corrected where possible. When not possible the data is resource flagged as “No” in the database and the database is re-exported. This data will not be used in the estimation process. - Several drilling programs completed between 2014 and 2016 had erroneous metre depths recorded by the drillers, therefore these drill holes have been omitted from the ore wireframe interpretations and flagged as invalid. However, where there were no QAQC issue with the assays, the correct intervals have been recorded, the translation in the easting direction required for them to be in the ‘correct’ location (based on development above and below) applied and these intervals were appended to the data set before compositing. - The sample translation method has been applied to surface drilling in between development levels which are deemed to cause an unrealistic kink in the wireframe interpretation. This is only done after a thorough investigation of the surrounding data to ensure that no secondary veining is present in the footwall or hanging wall and that no separate lodes are missed. - In addition to being Resource Flagged as “Yes” or “No”, drill holes are assigned a Data Class, which provides a secondary level of confidence in the data quality. Data Class (DC) values range from 0 to 3, with criteria summarised below: - DC 3 = Recent data - all data high quality, validated and all original data available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- DC 2 = Historic data - may or may not have all data in AcQuire or hard copy available but has proximity to recent drilling which confirms the dip, width and tenor which is used to assist in classification Or Recent data - minor issues with data but away from the ore zone. - DC 1 = Historic data - same criteria as DC 2 but cannot be verified with recent drilling, i.e., too far away, or dissimilar dip, width and/or tenor to recent drilling. Not used in Resource estimate. - DC 0 = Historic data - no original information or new drilling in proximity to verify. Not used in Resource estimate. -
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.	• The geological interpretations underpinning these resource models were prepared by geologists working in the mine who were in direct, daily contact with the ore body. The estimation of grades was undertaken by personnel familiar with the ore body and the general style of mineralisation encountered. The Senior Resource Geologist, a Competent Person for reviewing and signing off on the RHP and Drake estimates, maintained a site presence throughout the process.
	• If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Competent Person for reviewing and signing off on the RHP and Drake estimates, maintained a site presence throughout the process.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.	• The interpretation of the RHP and Drake deposits were carried out using a systematic approach to ensure continuity of the geology and estimated mineral resource. The confidence in the geological interpretation is high and is supported with information acquired during ore development as well as from underground and surface diamond drilling. • The interpretation of all RHP and Drake mineralised wireframes was conducted using the sectional interpretation method in Datamine RM software. All lodes have been interpreted in plan-view section. Where development levels were present, sectional interpretation was completed at approximately 5 m spacing. Where only drilling data was present, sectional interpretation was completed at approximately 10 m - 20 m spacing. Checks were made to ensure that the wireframed volume agreed with the true ore widths of drill hole intersections. As a rule, wireframe extrapolation was limited to one half of the average drill spacing.
	• Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• All available geological data was used in the interpretation including mapping, drill holes, underground face channel data, 3D photogrammetry and structural models.
	• The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• Alternative interpretations are not considered, the mineralisation is well defined and understood from underground exposures.
	• The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	• The interpretation of the RHP and Drake mineralisation is based on the presence of mineralised structure (veining and shear), ore-bearing mineralogy (gold and associated sulphides), assayed samples and continuity between sections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	- Individual RHP and Drake mineralised structures are thought to be reasonably continuous at the current drill spacing, as similar mineralisation styles, structures and grade tenor exists between adjacent drillholes. - Post-mineralisation dextral offsetting faults (locally called D4 structures) affect the continuity of the K2 structure. These structures are steep-dipping, and the general trend is NNW-SSE. The largest is the Mary fault with a ~600 m offset. The White Foil and Poseidon faults form the bounding structures between the Hornet/Rubicon and Rubicon/Pegasus mine areas, respectively. Offset on these structures varies between 1 and 10 m. Many smaller scale faults exist within the mining areas (especially at the southern end of Hornet) although none have a material impact on the Resource model.
Dimensions	- The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	- The strike length of the different ore systems varies from ~100 m to 600 m, with the individual Rubicon Hornet, Pegasus, and Drake CMV structures having the longest strike lengths. The individual ore bodies occur in a major regional Zuleika shear system extending over tens of kilometres. - Ore body widths are typically in the range of 0.2 – 3.0 m. The widest orebody is Rubicon Nugget at approximately 7 m. The narrowest is the K2B (present at Rubicon, Hornet and Pegasus) at approximately 0.5 m. The main CMV structure has an average thickness of 0.65 m. - Mineralisation is known to occur from the base of cover to ~1,000 m below surface. The structure is open at depth.
Estimation and modelling techniques	- The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.	- RHP and Drake mineralised zones with high data-density use direct grade estimation by Ordinary Kriging (unless otherwise stated) supported by composited sample data. Composite lengths of 1 m were used for all lodes, determined from statistical analysis of all sample lengths in the estimation dataset. In smaller mineralised zones where construction of a coherent variogram was not possible, Inverse Distance has been used. All estimation was completed using Datamine RM software. Details of estimation by ore lode is summarised below: - CMV (Rubicon, Hornet and Pegasus) - divided into two grade subdomains based on data density: high density around development levels and lower density for the remainder. Each domain was analysed for top cuts and had variography completed separately. The high-density domain has search ranges between 30 m - 90 m in direction 1, 20 m - 65 m in direction 2 and 15 m - 30 m in direction 3. The low-density domain has search ranges between 50 m – 200 m for direction 1 and 30 m – 150 m for direction 2 and 18 m - 100 m in direction 3, Three passes were used for estimation with distances based on variography. Estimation was completed using a soft boundary between the high and low-density domains and between adjacent CMV domains. Restrictions by drill hole have been applied to the high-density domain and restrictions by drill hole type have been applied to the low-density domain. Rubicon CMV utilised a lower cut estimation (outline below) and was restricted on a high-grade low-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		grade flag. This low cut estimation was applied to samples < 3g/t and using a search of 30 m in direction 1 and 20 m in direction 2. • Hornet CMV contains two additional subdomains, one based on grade and the other on the weathering profile. The low-grade domain that was analysed for top cuts and had variography completed separately. It indicates grade continuity with search ranges of 90 m in direction 1 and 60 m in direction 2. Three search passes were used. Restrictions by drill hole have been applied. A semi-soft boundary has been applied between the fresh and weathered domains of the Hornet CMV as boundary analysis suggested neither a completely hard nor completely soft boundary. The weathering domain was analysed for top cuts and had variography completed separately, there was insufficient data for variographic analysis therefore ID2 was used for estimation. Three search passes were used. Restriction by drill hole was applied. • Polaris (RHP) - Rubicon Polaris is divided into two subdomains based on data density: high density around development levels and lower density distant to development. For high density and low density domains in Rubicon polaris has search distances of 45 m & 50 m in direction 1, 25 m & 35 m in direction 2 and 15 m in direction 3. Pegasus Polaris is divided into an additional two subdomains based on grade. These separate domains have separate variography and topcuts. The high grade domain uses search distances of 30 m for direction 1, 30 m for direction 2 and 15 m for direction 3. The low grade domain uses search distances of 20 m for direction 1, 15 m for direction 2 and 10 m for direction 3. Hornet Polaris comprises two domains; Polaris North situated proximal to northern Hornet development and Polaris situated proximal to southern Hornet development. Each domain was analysed for top cuts and had variography completed separately. Rubicon Polaris is a singular lode and has search distances of 40 m for direction 1 and 30 m for direction 2 in the high data density domain and 110 m for direction 1 and 90 m for direction 2 in the low data density domain. Pegasus Polaris has search distances of 50 m for direction 1 and 35 m for direction 2 in the high grade domain and search distances of 40 m for direction 1 and 30 m for direction 2 in the low-grade domain. Hornet Polaris has search distances of 45 m for direction 1 and 30 m for direction 2 in Polaris North and 45 m for direction 1 and 40 m for direction 2 in Polaris. Three search passes were used in all domains. Restrictions by drill hole were applied to both Hornet Polaris domains. No restrictions were applied to Pegasus Polaris domains. • K2E (RHP) - Rubicon K2E is divided into two subdomains based on data density: high density around development levels and lower density distant to development. Pegasus K2E is divided into two domains (K2E and K2E Lower) based on two spatially separate areas of similar data density. Hornet K2E comprises two domains: A northern Hornet K2E proximal to northern Hornet development and a Hornet K2E proximal to southern Hornet development. Each domain was analysed for top cuts and had variography completed separately. Rubicon K2E has search distances of 35 m for direction 1 and 35 m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		for direction 2 in the high data density domain and 165 m for direction 1 and 85 m for direction 2 in the low data density domain. Pegasus K2E has search distances of 50 m for direction 1 and 30 m for direction 2 for both the upper and lower domains. Hornet K2E domains have search distances of 40 m for direction 1 and 20 m for direction 2 for the high data density domain and 65 m for direction 1 and 40 m for direction 2 in the low density domain. Three search passes were used in all domains. Restrictions by drill hole type were applied to both domains in the Rubicon K2E. Restrictions by drill hole were applied to Pegasus and Hornet K2E. • K2B (Rubicon and Hornet) - Rubicon and Hornet K2B divided into two subdomains based on data density. Each domain was analysed for top cuts and had variography completed separately. All Rubicon K2B domains have search distances of 70 m for direction 1 and 40 m for direction 2. Hornet K2B has search distances of 80 m for direction 1 and 60 m for direction 2 for the high-density subdomain and 250 m for direction 1 and 200 m for direction 2 for the low-density subdomain. Three search passes were used in all domains. Estimation was completed using a soft boundary between the high and low-density subdomains. No restrictions by drill hole or drill hole type have been applied. • Nugget (Rubicon)- includes one domain which was top cut and had variography analysis completed with ranges of 80 m in direction 1 and 40 m in direction 2. Restriction by drill hole was applied. • Footwall (Rubicon and Hornet) – Rubicon footwall is divided into two subdomains based on data density: high density around development levels and lower density for the remainder. High data density uses search directions of 20 m for direction 1 and 2. The lower data density domain has search distances of 60 m for direction 1 and 55 m for direction 2. Each domain was analysed for top cuts and had variography completed separately. Hornet footwall comprises two domains in upper and lower levels – Hornet foot wall and hornet footwall upper. Hornet footwall domain has a search distance of 40 m for direction 1 and 30 m for direction 2. Hornet Footwall upper had uses search distances of 40 m in direction 1 and 20 m in direction 2. Three search passes were used in all domains. Estimation was completed using a soft boundary between the Rubicon footwall high and low-density subdomains. Restriction by drill hole type was applied to both Rubicon and Hornet footwall restriction by drillhole ID was used for Hornet footwall upper. • Bell (Pegasus) – includes one domain which was not top cut and had variography analysis with ranges of 50 m in direction 1 and 15 m in direction 2. Three search passes were used. Restriction by drill hole was applied. • FWVN (Pegasus) – includes one domain which was not top cut. There was insufficient data for variographic analysis therefore ID2 was used for estimation. Pegasus CMV variography with NNW plunge direction was used for rotation angles in the ID2 estimate. Three search passes were used. Restriction by drill hole was applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• INTW (Pegasus) – includes one domain which was top cut. There was insufficient data for variographic analysis therefore isotropic search was used for estimation. Three search passes were used. Restriction by drill hole was applied. • CMV (Drake)- divided into two subdomains based on data density: high density near surface and lower density at depth. Both domains were analysed for top cuts and had variography completed. Each domain has a search distance of 200 m for direction 1 and 150 m for direction 2. Three search passes were used. Estimation was completed using a soft boundary between the high and low-density domains and between adjacent CMV domains (Moonbeam to the north and Pegasus to the south). No restrictions by drill hole or drill hole type have been applied. • Halo (Drake) – divided into the Hanging wall (HW) and Footwall (FW) domains either side of the Drake CMV. Both domains were analysed for top cuts separately. Drake CMV variography was used. Three search passes were used. No restrictions by drill hole or drill hole type have been applied. • HORVQ, ALT1, ALT2, ALT3, ALT4, ALT5, LEAF, HONEY (Hornet) – all comprised single estimation domains and had variographic analysis completed. All domains used ranges of 20 m – 80 m in direction 1 and 20 m – 50 m in direction 2. Three search passes were used. All lodes were restricted by drillhole. • Caesar (Rubicon) comprised of one estimation domain and had variographic analysis completed. This domain used ranges of 130 m for direction 1 and 80 m for direction 2. • RK2BFW (Rubicon) comprised of one estimation domain. There was insufficient data for variographic analysis therefore ID2 search was used. This domain used ranges of 15 m for direction 1 and 7.5 m for direction 2. This estimate was restricted by drillhole. • Hophw & hopfw (Hornet) Hornet open pit foot wall and Hornet open pit hanging wall each consisted of a single estimation domain. These has separate top cut and variographic analysis. Both HOPFW and HOPHW used search ranges of 70 m for direction 1 and 40 m for direction 2. • SPGN (Hornet) comprised of one estimation domain, which was top cut and had variography analysis completed with ranges of 50 m in direction 1 and 30 m in direction 2. • F18 (Hornet) comprised of one estimation domain, which was top cut, there was insufficient data for variographic analysis therefore ID2 was used for estimation. Three search passes were used. No restrictions by drill hole or drill hole type have been applied. • MFZ (Hornet) comprised of one estimation domain, which was top cut. There was insufficient data for variographic analysis therefore ID2 was used for estimation. Hornet CMV variography orientation was used for rotation angles in the ID2 estimate. Estimation was completed using a soft boundary between adjacent CMV domains. This estimate was restricted by drillhole.
	• The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral	• Check estimates have been completed for all lodes. These include Inverse Distance (ID) and Nearest Neighbour (NN) estimates. Isotropic searches have also been tested to corroborate chosen search orientations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	• All mineralised zones at RHP and Drake for the current estimate were compared with previous grade and resource models. This allowed a comparison of tonnes and gold grade for each zone and an overall global comparison.
	• The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• No assumptions have been made.
	• Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• No deleterious elements were estimated in these models.
	• In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• Block sizes varied depending on sample density. In areas of high data density (underground face samples with average spacing of 3 m – 4 m) a 5 m x 5 m x 5 m block size was chosen. Low density drill spacing is defined as approximately 30 m or greater and a 10 m x 10 m x 10 m block size was chosen. • Estimates were completed with soft boundaries between varying block size estimates unless a geological feature and contact analysis indicated a hard boundary was required and added together following individual estimation for final validations. • Search ellipse dimensions were derived from the variogram model ranges, or isotropic ranges based on data density where insufficient data was present for variography analysis.
	• Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• Selective mining units were not used during the estimation process.
	• Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• All variables were estimated independently of each other. Density has used estimation parameters based on the equivalent gold estimation for that domain.
	• Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• Hanging wall and footwall wireframe surfaces were created using sectional interpretation. These were used to define the RHP and Drake mineralised zones based on the geology (usually a quartz vein) and gold grade. • CMV (RHP and Drake) - Steeply dipping structure with quartz veining evident from drilling and development. • MFZ (Hornet) – Faulted and stepped CMV-style mineralisation in the Mary Fault Zone. Laminated quartz-vein present but fractured by late-stage faulting. • Polaris (RHP)- Steeply dipping silicified shale structure in the hanging-wall of the CMV with quartz stringers evident from drilling and underground development. • K2E (RHP)- Steeply dipping hangingwall structure with quartz veining evident from drilling and underground development. • K2B (Rubicon/Hornet)- Steeply dipping hangingwall structure with quartz veining evident from drilling and underground development.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Bell/Nugget/Nugget3 (Pegasus/Rubicon) – Low angled dilatational fault zones with quartz veining evident from drilling and underground development. • Honey, Alteration 1/2/3/4/5, HORVQ/Caesar/F18/SPGN (Hornet hangingwall mineralised zones) - Sheared and silicified shale with quartz stringers evident from drilling and underground development. • Halo (Drake)- Steeply dipping hangingwall and footwall brecciated veining and shearing directly adjacent to the Drake CMV. • For mine planning purposes a waste model is created by projecting the hanging wall and footwall surfaces 15 m either side. A default grade of 0.1 g/t is assigned and the same resource classification as the adjacent ore lode is applied.
	• Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• Top cuts were applied to the composited sample data with the intention of reducing the impact of outlier values on the average grade. Top cuts vary by domain (ranging from 4 g/t to 250 g/t for individual domains). • The top cut values are applied in several steps, using influence limitation top capping. A top cut (AU) and non-top cut (*_NC) variable is created, as well as a spatial variable (*_IL) which only has values where the top cut values appear; this applies to gold top cutting only. For example, where gold requires a top cut, the following variables will be created and estimated: - AU (top cut gold) - AU_NC (non- top-cut gold) - AU_IL (spatial variable; values present where AU data is top cut) • The top-cut and non-top cut values are estimated using search ranges based on the modelled gold variogram, and the *_IL values estimated using very small ranges (e.g. 5 m x 5 m x 5 m). Where the *_IL values produce estimated blocks within these restricted ranges, the *_NC estimated values replace the original top cut estimated values (AU). • The same principle has been applied to produce a ‘lower-cut’ to the composited sample data with the intention of limiting the impact of high-grade samples on genuine low-grade areas, especially where there is an order of magnitude difference in assayed grade. A spatial variable (*_LC) is created using the non-top cut (*_NC) variable which only has values where the low-cut values appear; this applies to gold low cutting only. For example, where gold requires a low cut, the following variables will be created and estimated: - AU_NC (non- cut gold) - AU_LC (spatial variable; values present where AU data is low-cut) • The non-top cut values are estimated using search ranges based on the modelled gold variogram, and the *_LC values estimated using small ranges (e.g. 30 m x 20 m x 15 m). Where the *_LC values produce estimated blocks within these restricted ranges, the *_LC estimated values replace the original

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		top cut estimated values (AU). Multiple iterations are tested with different search distance and minimum sample fulfillments applied. • A hard top cut is applied instead of/as well in the following situations: - If there are extreme outliers within an ore domain - If the area has a history of poor reconciliation (i.e., overcalling)
	• The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Statistical measures of Kriging error, such as Kriging Efficiency and Slope of Regression, are used to assess the quality of the estimation for each domain. • Differences between the declustered, top-cut composite data set and the average model grade must be within 10%. • Swath plots comparing declustered, top-cut composites to block model grades are created and visual plots are prepared summarising the critical model parameters. • Visually, block grades are assessed against drill hole and face data.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• Drake and Rubicon comprise only an Underground Resource. This has been reported at a 2.13 g/t cut off within 2.5 m minimum mining width MSOs using a $AUD2,250/oz gold price. • Hornet and Pegasus have Open Pit and Underground Resources reported. • The Open Pit Hornet and Pegasus Resources are reported above a $AUD2,250/oz optimised pit shell within SMUs of 2.5 m x 2.5 m x 2.5 m. Cut-off grade used for Open Pit reporting is 1.08 g/t. • The Underground Hornet and Pegasus Resources are reported beneath the $AUD2,250/oz optimised pit shell, at a 2.13 /pt cut off within 2.5 m minimum mining width MSOs.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• No mining assumptions have been made during the resource wireframing or estimation process.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• Metallurgical test work results show that the mineralisation is amendable to processing through the Kanowna Belle treatment plant. • Ore processing throughput and recovery parameters were estimated based on historic and current performance and potential improvements available using current technologies and practices.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a green fields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• A "Licence to Operate" is held by the operation which is issued under the requirement of the "Environmental Protection Act 1986", administered by the Department of Environment (DoE). The licence stipulates environmental conditions for the control of air quality, solid waste management, water quality, and general conditions for operation. Groundwater licenses are held for water abstraction, including production bore field water use for mineral processing, and mine dewatering, in accordance with the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914. These licenses are also regulated by DoE and are renewable on a regular basis. Kanowna Operations conduct extensive environmental monitoring and management programs to ensure compliance with the requirements of the licences and lease conditions. An Environmental Management System is in place to ensure that Evolution Mining employees and contractors meet or exceed environmental compliance requirements. • The Mungari operations are fully permitted including groundwater extraction and dewatering, removal of vegetation, mineral processing, and open pits. • Kalgoorlie Operations have been compliant with the International Cyanide Management Code since 2008. • Compliance with air quality permits is particularly important at Kanowna because of the roaster operation. Kanowna has a management program in place to minimize the impact of SO2 on regional air quality and ensure compliance with regulatory limits.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.	• A thorough investigation into average density values for the various lithological units at RHP and Drake was completed and the mean densities by lithology were coded into the database. Where there were no measurements for a specific lithology and default of 2.8 t/m3 was applied. Density was then estimated by Ordinary Kriging using the associated gold estimation parameters for that domain. Post estimation, default density values for the oxide and transitional zones were applied, based on regional averages.

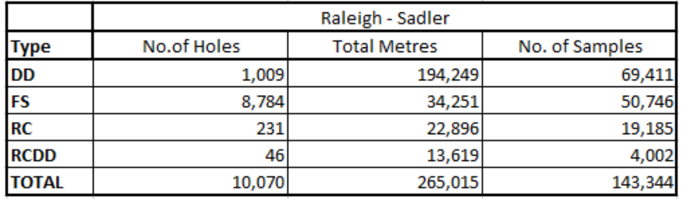
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	• No significant voids are encountered in the ore zones and underground environment
	• Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Assumptions on the average bulk density of individual lithologies, based on 7,543 bulk density measurements at RHP and Drake. Assumptions were also made based on regional averages, on the default densities applied to oxide (1.8 t/m³) and transitional (2.3 t/m³) material, due to a lack of data in these zones.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.	• Classification is based on a series of factors including: - Geologic grade continuity - Density of available drilling - Statistical evaluation of the quality of the kriged estimate - Confidence in historical data, based on the new Data Class system
	• Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	• All relevant factors have been given due weighting during the classification process.
	• Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The resource estimation methodology is considered appropriate, and the estimated grades reflect the Competent Persons view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• All resource models have been subjected to internal peer review.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.	• These mineral resource estimates are considered as robust and representative of the RHP and Drake styles of mineralisation. The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	• The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.
	• These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• No reconciliation factors are applied to the resource post-modelling.

APPENDIX A3: TABLE 1 – ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA, JORC CODE 2012

Raleigh and Sadler: Mineral Resource – 31 December 2023

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Raleigh & Sadler

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling techniques</td><td>• 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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</td><td>• A combination of sample types was used to collect material for analysis, including surface and underground diamond drilling (DD), surface reverse circulation drilling (RC) and face channel (FC) sampling. Aircore and Rotary Air Blast (RAB) holes were excluded from the estimate. Where sufficient diamond drill holes were present, RC holes were also excluded.
•

<table>
<tr><th></th><th colspan="3">Raleigh - Sadler</th></tr>
<tr><th>Type</th><th>No.of Holes</th><th>Total Metres</th><th>No. of Samples</th></tr>
<tr><td>DD</td><td>1,009</td><td>194,249</td><td>69,411</td></tr>
<tr><td>FS</td><td>8,784</td><td>34,251</td><td>50,746</td></tr>
<tr><td>RC</td><td>231</td><td>22,896</td><td>19,185</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCDD</td><td>46</td><td>13,619</td><td>4,002</td></tr>
<tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>10,070</td><td>265,015</td><td>143,344</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</td><td>• DD drilling is sampled within geological boundaries with a minimum (0.3 m) and maximum (1.0 m) sample length. Face channel sampling is constrained within geological and mineralised boundaries with a minimum (0.2 m) and maximum (1.0 m) channel sample length. In some cases, smaller samples (0.1 m – 0.2 m) have been taken to account for narrower structures in the face.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• DD drill core is either half core or full core sampled. Half core samples were cut using an automated core saw. The mass of material collected was dependent on the drill hole diameter and sampling interval selected. • A sample size of at least 3 kg of material was targeted for each face sample interval. • All samples were delivered to a commercial laboratory where they were dried and crushed to 90% of material ≤3 mm. At this point, samples greater than 3 kg were split using a rotary splitter, then pulverised to 90% ≤75 µm. • A 40 g charge was selected for fire assay for all recent samples. Historically, charge weights of 50 g have also been used.
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.).	• Both RC and DD techniques were used to drill the Raleigh deposit. • Surface diamond drill holes were completed using HQ2 (63.5 mm) core whilst underground diamond drill holes were completed using both NQ2 (50.5 mm) and NQ3 (43 mm) core. • Historically, core was oriented using the Reflex ACT Core orientation system. Currently, core is oriented using the Boart Longyear Trucore Core Orientation system. • RC Drilling was completed using a 5.75" drill bit, downsized to 5.25" at depth. • In many cases, RC pre-collars were drilled, followed by diamond tails. Pre-collar depth was determined in the drill design phase.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• Any core loss in diamond drilling is recorded on the core block by the driller. This is then captured by the logging geologist and entered as an interval into the hole log.
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• For 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.
	• Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Sample recovery of the ore is challenging at Raleigh with the brittle quartz vein RMV lode adjacent to the much softer RMS lode. Triple tubing has been employed by the drilling contractor in order to minimise core loss. Samples which have logged core loss through the ore zone are excluded. No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been discerned.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	- All diamond core is logged for lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation, and structural data. Structural measurements of specific features are also taken through oriented zones. - Logging is entered into the Mungari site geological database (acQuire) using a series of drop-down menus which contain the appropriate codes for description of the rock. - All underground faces are logged for lithology and mineralisation. Logging is captured on a face sample sheet underground which is then transferred to acQuire. Faces are then entered into acQuire using a series of drop-down menus which contain appropriate codes for description of the rock.
	- Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	- All core logging is qualitative with mineralised zones assayed for quantitative measurements. Every core tray is photographed wet. - All underground faces are logged and sampled to provide both qualitative and quantitative data. All faces are washed down and photographed before sampling is completed.
	- The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- For all drill holes, the entire length of the hole was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	- Diamond core is cut using an automated core saw. Sampling and cutting methodology are dependent on the type of drilling completed. Half core is generally utilised for exploration drilling. Some exploration and all Grade Control drilling (GC) is whole core sampled.
	- If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	- RC samples are split using a rig-mounted cone splitter to collect a sample 3-4 kg in size from each 1m interval. These samples were utilised for any zones approaching known mineralization and from any areas identified as having anomalous gold. Outside known mineralised zones spear samples were taken over a 4 m interval for composite sampling.
	- For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	- Preparation of samples was conducted mostly at Bureau Veritas' Kalgoorlie facilities commencing with sorting, checking and drying at less than 110°C to prevent sulphide breakdown. Samples are jaw crushed to a nominal -6 mm particle size. If the sample is greater than 3 kg a Boyd crusher with rotary splitter is 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 Labtechnics LM5 bowl pulveriser. 400 g Pulp subsamples are then taken with an aluminium scoop and stored in labelled pulp packets. - The sample preparation is considered appropriate for the deposit.
	- Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	- Procedures are utilised to guide the selection of sample material in the field. Standard procedures are used for all processes within the laboratory. Grind checks are performed at both the crushing stage (3 mm) and pulverising stage (75 µm), requiring 90% of material to pass through the relevant size.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- 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.	- Umpire sampling is performed monthly, where 3% of the samples are sent to the umpire lab for processing. - Umpire samples of faces were analysed using a 40g charge weight.
	- Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being sampled.
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.	- A 40 g fire assay charge for diamond drill holes and a 40 g charge for face samples is used with a lead flux in the furnace. The prill is totally digested by HCl and HNO3 acids before Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) determination for gold analysis.
	- 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.	- No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.
	- Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- 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. - 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	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	- All significant intersections are verified by another Evolution Mining geologist during the drill hole validation process, and later by a Competent person to be signed off.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sampling and assaying	• The use of twinned holes.	• No twinned holes were drilled for Raleigh. Re-drilling of some drill holes 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 drill hole is logged but not sampled.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• 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.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustments are made to this assay data.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	• Planned holes are marked up by the mine survey department using a total station survey instrument in mine grid (Kundana 10). The actual hole position is then located by the mine survey department once drilling is completed. In some cases, drill hole collar points are measured off survey stations if a mark-up cannot be completed. • Holes are lined up on the collar point using the DHS Azimuth Aligner. Planned azimuths and dips of the holes are downloaded to the aligner which is then placed on the rod string to align the hole for drilling. • During drilling, single shot surveys are conducted every 30 m to track the deviation of the hole and to ensure it stays close to design. This is performed using the DeviShot camera which measures the gravitational dip and magnetic azimuth. Results are uploaded from the Devishot software into a csv format which is then imported into the Acquire database. At the completion of the hole, a Multishot (using the Deviflex non-magnetic strain gauge instrument) survey is completed, taking measurements every 3 m to ensure accuracy of the hole. This is converted to .csv format and imported into the Acquire database.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	• Collar coordinates are recorded in mine grid (Kundana 10) and transformed into MGA94_51.
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Quality topographic control has been achieved through Lidar data and survey pickups of holes over the last 15 years.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• Drill hole spacing varies across the deposit. For resource targeting drill spacing was typically 60 m x 60 m. This allowed for infill drilling at 30 m x 30 m spacing known as resource definition. Grade control drilling was drilled on a level by level basis with drill spacing between 10 m to 15 m.
	• 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.	• The data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to support the Resource and Reserve estimates
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• No sample compositing has been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	• The major Raleigh structures dip steeply (80°) to the west (local grid). Diamond drilling was designed to target the ore bodies as close to perpendicular as possible, allowing for a favourable intersection angle. In instances where this was not achievable (mostly due to drill platform location), drilling was not completed or re-designed once a suitable platform became available. The ZZ lodes are much flatter and they were drill tested by shorter underground collared diamond core grade control holes. • Drill holes with low intersection angles are excluded from resource estimation where more suitable data is available.
	• 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.	• Robust data validation has been completed to ensure no sample bias is introduced by including these holes. • Where drill holes have been particularly oblique, they have been flagged as unsuitable for resource estimation.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Prior to laboratory submission samples are stored in the secure Millenium or Raleigh core yards. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in a secure fenced compound, tracked through their chain of custody and via audit trails.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits have been undertaken of the data and sampling practices at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Raleigh & Sadler

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	• All holes mentioned in this report are located within either the M15/993 or M16/157 Mining leases. M15/993 which is held by the East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV). The EKJV is majority owned (51%) and managed by Evolution Mining Limited. The minority holding in the EKJV is held by Tribune Resources Ltd and Rand Mining Ltd. M16/157 is fully owned by Evolution Mining Limited. • The tenements on which the Raleigh and Sadler deposit is hosted is subject to three royalty agreements. The agreements are the Kundana- Hornet Central Royalty, the Lake Grace Royalty and the Kundana Pope John Agreement No. 2602-13.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• No known impediments exist, and the tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• No other parties performed exploration work at Raleigh during the reporting period. All previous exploration by other parties is summarised in open file annual reports which are available from the DMIRS.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Kundana gold 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. • Raleigh ore lodes are located along the Strzelecki structure, with mining commencing in 2000. The Raleigh mineralisation consists of narrow, laminated quartz veining on the contact between volcanogenic sedimentary rock unit and andesite/gabbro (RMV). Sadler (RMVS) is the southern extent of Raleigh with no clear geological boundary distinguishing them. Underground mining began in Sadler in FY19.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	• No new information released in this report. • The collar locations are presented in plots contained in the 2021 resource report. • Drill holes vary in survey dip from +48 to -83, with hole depths ranging from 15 m to 950 m, and having an average depth of 180 m. The assay data acquired from these holes are described in the 2021 resource report. • All the drill hole data were used directly or indirectly for the preparation of the resource estimates described in the resource report.
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• No new information is released in this report. Excluded information is not thought material to this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• No new information is released in this report. All reported assay results have been length weighted to provide an intersection width. A maximum of 2 m of low-grade material (considered < 2.0 g/t) between mineralised samples has been permitted in the calculation of these widths. Typically grades over 2.0 g/t are considered significant, however, where wide zones of low grade are intersected in areas of known mineralisation these will be reported. No top-cutting is applied when reporting intersection results.
	• 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.	• 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 ##.#m @ ##.##g/t including ##.#m @ ##.##g/t.
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalent values have been used for the reporting of these exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results:	• True widths have been calculated for intersections of the known ore zones, based on existing knowledge of the nature of these structures.
	• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• Both the downhole width and true width have been clearly specified when used.
	• If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Generally estimated true width is reported. Down hole lengths are noted where 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 collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate plans and section have been created for monthly and annual reporting.
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 drill hole attributes and 'From' and 'To' depths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 area.
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	- There are no finalised plans for drilling at Raleigh-Sadler in the coming year, although this does not preclude future drilling to extend Raleigh-Sadler.
	- Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	- Appropriate diagrams have been created for monthly and annual reporting and examples are included below (Figures 1 and 2).

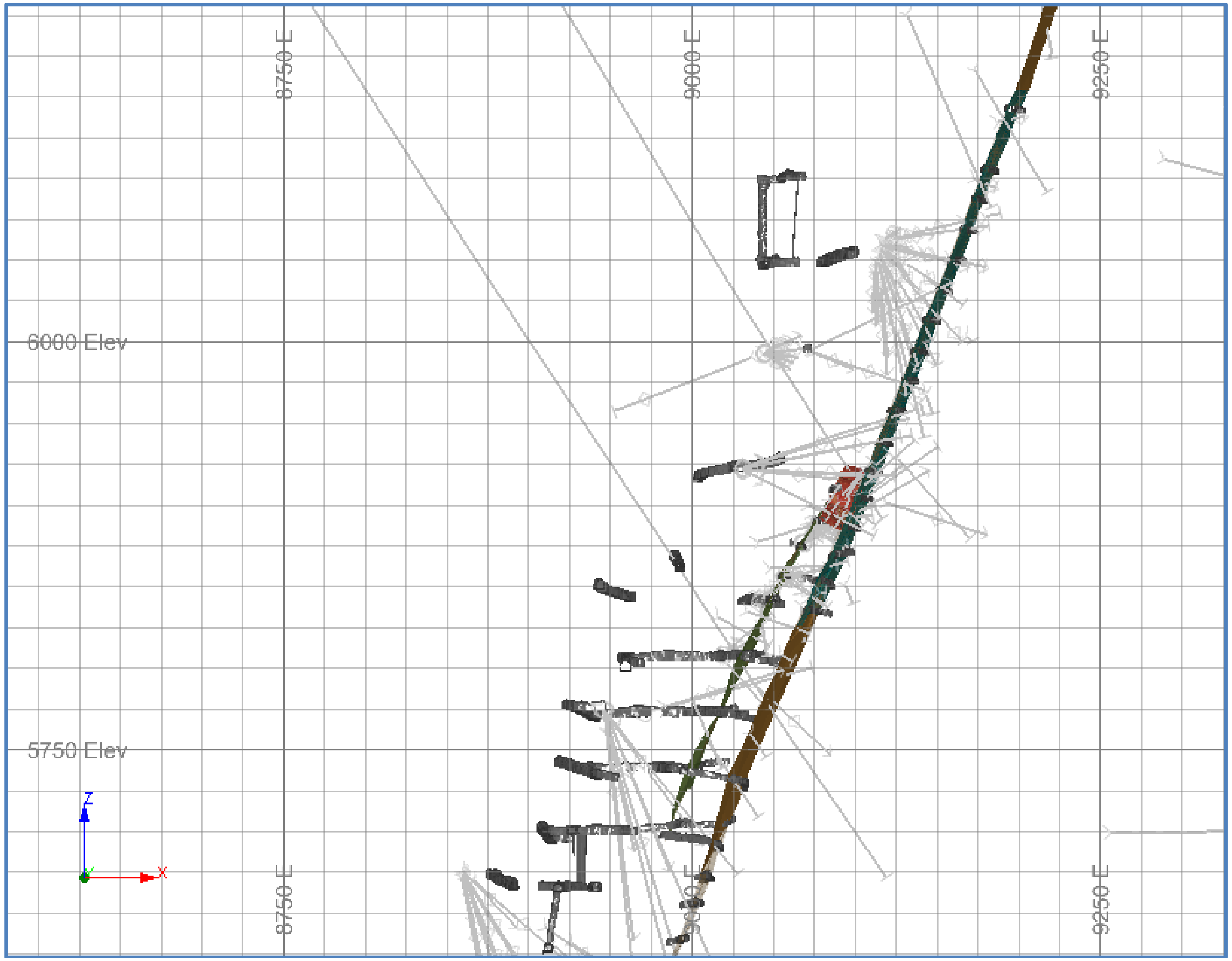


Figure 1. Cross section view at 17990mN (looking North) of the Raleigh deposits with Raleigh Underground Development

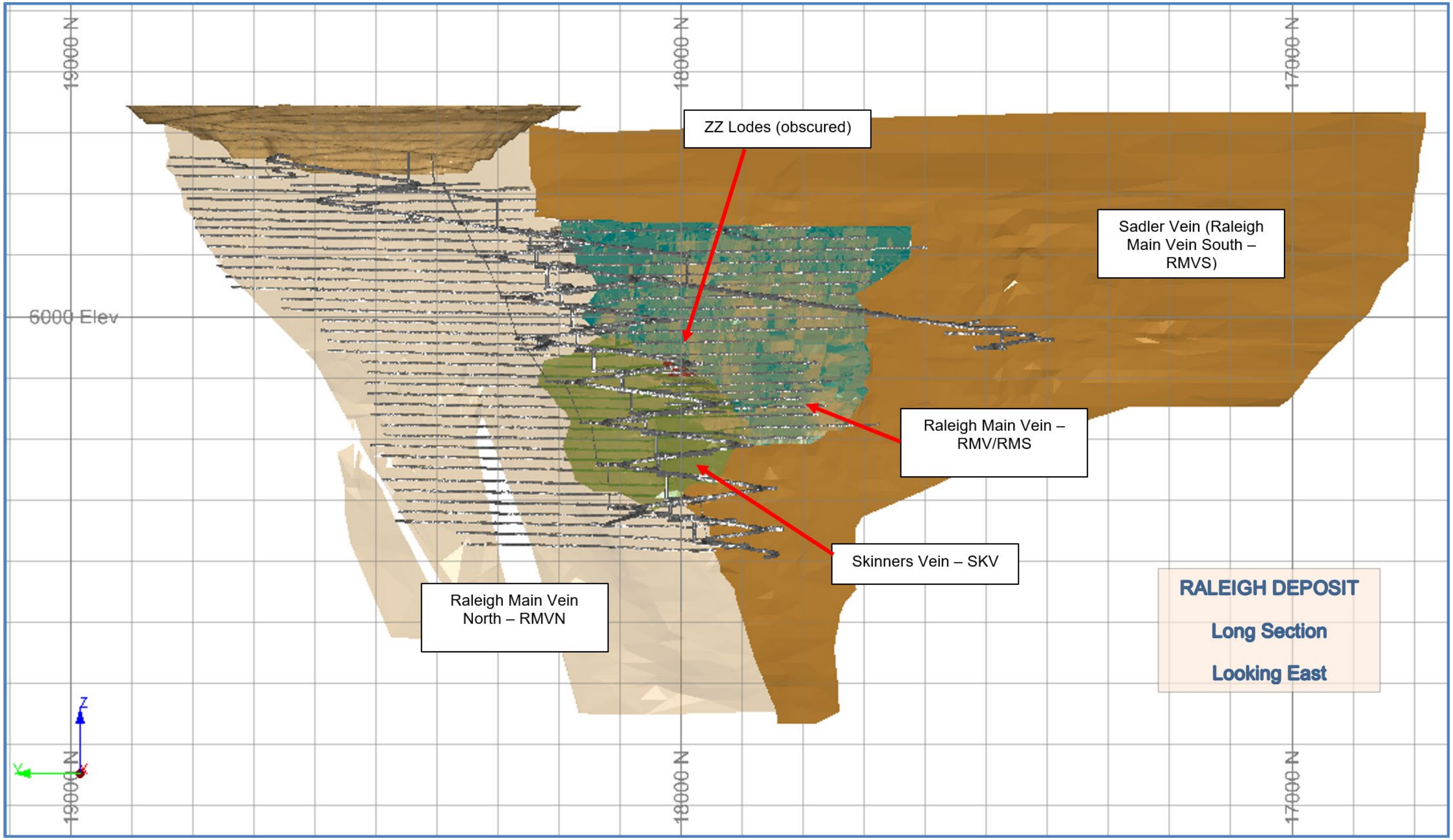


Figure 2. Long section view (looking east) of the Raleigh and Sadler deposits with Raleigh Underground Development

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Raleigh & Sadler

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.	• Sampling and logging data is either recorded on paper and manually entered into a database system or is captured digitally via a logging laptop and directly loaded into the database system. There are checks in place to avoid duplicate holes and sample numbers. Where possible, raw data is loaded directly into the database from laboratory and survey derived files.
	• Data validation procedures used.	• The database has further checks performed prior to estimation to confirm data validity. The complete exported database (including drill and face samples) is imported into Datamine and checked visually for any apparent errors i.e., holes or faces sitting between levels or not on surface DTM's. Multiple checks are then made on numerical data. These include: - Empty table checks to ensure all relevant fields are populated - Unique collar location check - Distances between consecutive surveys is no more than 60m for drill-holes - Differences in azimuth and dip between consecutive surveys of no more than 0.3 degrees - The end of hole extrapolation from the last surveyed shot is no more than 30 m - Underground face sample lines are not greater than +\- 5 degrees from horizontal - Errors are corrected where possible. When not possible the data is resource flagged as "No" in the database and the database is re-exported. This data will not be used in the estimation process. - Several drilling programs completed between 2015 and 2016 had erroneous meter depths recorded therefore these drill-holes have been omitted from the ore wireframe interpretations and flagged as invalid. However, where there were no QAQC issue with the assays, the correct intervals have been recorded, the translation in the easting direction required for them to be in the 'correct' location (based on development above and below) applied, and these intervals were appended to the data set before compositing. • In addition to being Resource Flagged as "Yes" or "No", drill holes are assigned a Data Class, which provides a secondary level of confidence in the data quality. Data Class (DC) values range from 0 to 3, with criteria summarised below: - DC 3 = Recent data; all data high quality, validated and all original data available. - DC 2 = Historic data; may or may not have all data in AcQuire or hard copy available but has proximity to recent drilling which confirms the dip, width and tenor OR recent data with minor issues but away from the ore zone.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- DC 1 = Historic data; same criteria as DC 2 but cannot be verified with recent drilling, i.e., too far away, or dissimilar dip, width and/or tenor to recent drilling. Not to be used in Resource estimate. - DC 0 = Historic data; no original information or new drilling in proximity to verify. Not to be used in Resource estimate.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.	• The geological interpretations underpinning these resource models were prepared by geologists working in the mine and in direct, daily contact with the ore body. The estimation of grades was undertaken by personnel familiar with the ore body and the general style of mineralisation encountered. The Senior Resource Geologist and the Principal Resource Geologist, a competent person for reviewing and signing off the Raleigh estimate maintained a site presence throughout the process.
	• If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Site visits undertaken
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.	• The interpretation of the Raleigh and Sadler deposit was carried out using a systematic approach to ensure continuity of the geology and estimated mineral resource. The confidence in the geological interpretation is high and is supported with information acquired during ore development as well as from drilling.
	• Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• All available geological data was used in the interpretation including mapping, drill holes, underground face channel data, 3D photogrammetry and structural models.
	• The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• No alternative interpretations have been proposed
	• The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	• The interpretation of Raleigh and Sadler mineralisation is based on the presence of mineralised structure (veining and shear), ore-bearing mineralogy (gold and associated sulphides), assayed samples and continuity between sections. • The Raleigh Main Vein (RMV) is based on a high-grade laminated quartz vein. Pinch-outs are common and significant time has been invested into ensuring a wireframe model is created that best represents the variable width of the lode. Volume considerations are of importance for the RMV as the average ore width is < 0.3 m. • The Raleigh Main Shear (RMS) is located adjacent to the RMV and migrates between the hangingwall and footwall along the contact between the quartz arenite (SAQ) and intermediate andesite (IA). It presents as a zone of increased shearing and, on rare occasions, some minor veining can also be present. • A halo lode has been used to estimate grade between the RMV and RMS and also at Sadler.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Skinners Lode (SKV) is in the hanging wall of the RMV and presents as a chalky-white vein (as opposed to the laminated grey-white RMV). Pinch-outs are less common and width is more consistent than the RMV. Skinners Lode truncates against the RMV at its southern extent. • The ZZ and ZZ2 are hanging wall lodes comprised of stockwork-style vein arrays which dips shallowly to the west. They are truncated at the east by the RMV and at the west by the SKV. • The RMVS lode includes both the Raleigh vein and shear structures where data density is not sufficient to confidently separate the two mineralisation types. This has been extended from Raleigh to Sadler and constitutes much of the Sadler ore body where the RMV has not been delineated from ore development.
	• The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• Grade continuity is affected when the percentage of quartz decreases within the main Raleigh structure and only a sheared structure remains. This results in lower grade areas where only the shear is present and higher grade where quartz is evident.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• The strike length of the different ore systems varies from ~100 m to 600 m, the Raleigh Main Vein and Shear (RMVS) being the most extensive. The individual ore bodies occur in a major regional Zuleika shear system extending over 10's of kilometres. • Ore body widths are typically in the range of 0.1 - 1.1 m. RMV records the narrowest at 0.1 m and SKV the widest at 1.1 m. RMV has an average width of 0.3 m • Mineralisation is known to occur from the base of cover to around 900 m below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.	• Raleigh mineralisation zones, except for the Raleigh Main Shear (RMS), used direct grade estimation by Ordinary Kriging. The RMS was estimated using Categorical Indicator Kriging. Typically, full length composites were used, determined from statistical analysis of all sample lengths in the domain dataset. All estimation was completed using Datamine RM software. Details on the estimation by ore lode is summarised below: • RMV – Estimated as a single domain. Data was top cut to 1,000 g/t using the influence limitation approach. Variography was completed on the composited data file, indicating grade continuity plunging moderately to the north. Searches were completed in three passes. Search ranges of 100 m in direction 1 (dir1), 75 m in direction 2 (dir2) and 50 m in direction 3 (dir3) were used. • RMS – divided into two grade subdomains. Binary estimate completed on composited data set with indicators (0 or 1) applied based on grade cut-off (> 2.5 g/t) and quartz vein presence (vein logged in LITH1 field). Estimate returns result between 0 and 1. Cut-off of 0.45 chosen to ascertain two grade subdomains (high grade and low grade) for final gold estimate. Data sets top cut to 150 g/t (high grade subdomain) or 50 g/t (low grade subdomain) using the influence limitation approach. Same variogram and search parameters used for both high- and low-grade subdomains. Variograms indicate grade

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		continuity plunging moderately to the north. Searches were completed in three passes. Search ranges of 100 m in dir1, 80 m in dir2 and 40 m in dir3 were used. • RMVN – Divided into two subdomains based on data density. Data was top cut to 500 g/t and 100 g/t (for high-density and low-density subdomains respectively) using the influence limitation approach. Variography was completed on the composited data file, indicating grade continuity plunging steeply to the north. Searches were completed in three passes. For the high data-density estimate, search ranges of 100 m in dir1, 50 m in dir2 and 100 m in dir3 were used. For the low data-density estimate, search ranges of 190 m in dir1, 140 m in dir2 and 70 m in dir3 were used. Estimation was completed using a soft boundary between the high and low-density subdomains and between adjacent Raleigh domains (RMV, RMS and RMVS). • RMVS – Divided into two subdomains based on grade. Data was top cut to 200 g/t and 10 g/t (for high-grade and low-grade subdomains respectively) using the influence limitation approach. Variography was completed on the composited data file, indicating grade continuity plunging moderately to the south. Searches were completed in three passes. For the high-grade estimate, search ranges of 150 m in dir1, 80 m in dir2 and 50 m in dir3 were used. For the low-grade estimate, search ranges of 250 m in dir1, 150 m in dir2 and 100 m in dir3 were used. Estimation was completed using a soft boundary between the high and low-density subdomains and between adjacent Raleigh domains (RMV, RMS and RMVN). • RMV/RMS Halo (halo) - Estimated as a single domain. Data was top cut to 10 g/t using the influence limitation approach. Variography borrowed from the RMV estimate, as not enough sample pairs were available to construct a coherent variogram. Searches were completed in three passes. Search ranges of 100 m in dir1, 75 m in dir2 and 50 m in dir3 were used. • SKV – Divided into two subdomains based on grade. Data was top cut to 600 g/t and 30 g/t (for high-grade and low-grade subdomains respectively) using the influence limitation approach. Variography was completed on the composited data file, indicating grade continuity plunging moderately to the north. Searches were completed in three passes. For the high-grade estimate, search ranges of 100 m in dir1, 60 m in dir2 and 40 m in dir3 were used. For the low-grade estimate, search ranges of 100 m in dir1, 50 m in dir2 and 30 m in dir3 were used. • ZZ - Estimated as a single domain. Data was top cut to 60 g/t using the influence limitation approach. Variography was completed on the composited data file, indicating grade continuity plunging shallowly to the south. Searches were completed in three passes. Search ranges of 30 m in dir1, 15 m in dir2 and 10 m in dir3 were used. • ZZ2 - Estimated as a single domain. Data was top cut to 40 g/t using the influence limitation approach. Variography was completed on the composited data file, indicating grade continuity plunging

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		moderately to the north. Searches were completed in three passes. Search ranges of 25 m in dir1, 15 m in dir2 and 10 m in dir3 were used.
	• The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	• Check estimates have been completed for all lodes. These include Inverse Distance (ID3) and Nearest Neighbour (NN) estimates.
	• The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• No assumptions are made, and gold is the only metal defined for estimation.
	• Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• No deleterious elements were estimated in the model.
	• In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• Block sizes varied depending on sample density. In areas of high data-density (underground face samples with average spacing of 3 – 4 m) a 5 x 5 x 5 m block size was chosen. Low density drill spacing is defined as approximately 30 m or greater and a 10 x 10 x 10 m block size was chosen. • Estimates were completed with soft boundaries between varying block size estimates (unless a geological feature and contact analysis indicated a hard boundary was required) and added together following individual estimation for final validations. • Search ellipse dimensions were derived from the variogram model ranges, or isotropic ranges based on data density where insufficient data was present for variography analysis.
	• Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• Selective mining units were not used during the estimation process.
	• Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• All variables were estimated independently of each other. Density has used estimation parameters based on gold.
	• Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• Hangingwall and footwall wireframe surfaces were created using sectional interpretation. These were used to define the Raleigh mineralised zones based on the geology and gold grade. • Raleigh Main Vein (RMV) - Steeply dipping structure with smoky quartz veining evident from drilling and development. • Raleigh Main Vein South (RMVS) - Steeply dipping structure with smoky quartz veining and shearing evident from drilling and development. • Raleigh Main Vein North (RMVN) - Steeply dipping structure with smoky quartz veining evident from drilling and development. • Raleigh Main Shear (RMS) - Steeply dipping shear structure sitting in the footwall of the RMV with occasional quartz vein strings, evident from development. • Skinners Vein (SKV) - Steeply dipping structure with chalky-white quartz veining sitting in the hanging wall of the RMV.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• ZZ/ZZ2 - Low angled narrow stacked quartz veining, sitting between the RMV and SKV, evident from drilling and development in the 5880 level. • For mine planning purposes a waste model is created by projecting the hanging wall and footwall surfaces 15 m either side. A default grade of 0.1 g/t is assigned and the same resource classification as the adjacent ore lode is applied.
	• Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• Top cuts were applied to the composited sample data. Top cuts were selected based on a statistical analysis of the data. Top cuts vary by domain and range from 10 g/t to 1,000 g/t. • The top cut values are applied using technique called influence limitation top cutting. A top cut (AU) and non-top cut (*_NC) variable is created, as well as a spatial variable (*_BC) which only has values where the top cut values appear. For example, where gold requires a top cut, the following variables will be created and estimated: - AU (top cut gold) - AU_NC (non- top-cut gold) - AU_BC (spatial variable; values present where AU data is top cut) • The top-cut and non-top cut values are estimated using search ranges based on the modelled gold variogram, and the *_BC values estimated using very small ranges (e.g. 5 m x 5 m x 5m). Where the *_BC values produce estimated blocks within these restricted ranges, the *_NC estimated values replace the original top cut estimated values (AU). - A hard top cut is applied instead of/as well in the following situations: - If there are extreme outliers within an ore domain - If the area has a history of poor reconciliation (i.e., overcalling)
	• The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Statistical measures of Kriging error, such as Kriging Efficiency and Slope of Regression, are used to assess the quality of the estimation for each domain. • Differences in the global grade of the top-cut, declustered composite data set and the average model grade were within 10%, or justification for a difference outside 10% was explicable. • Swath plots comparing top-cut, declustered composites to block model grades are created and visual plots are prepared summarising the critical model parameters. • Visually, block grades are assessed against drill hole and face data.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• The mineral resource estimate has been reported at a 2.44 g/t cut off within 2.5 m minimum mining width (no dilution applied) MSOs using a $AUD2,250/oz gold price.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• No mining assumptions have been made during the resource wireframing or estimation process.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• Metallurgical test work results show that the mineralisation is amendable to processing through the Kanowna Belle treatment plant. • Ore processing throughput and recovery parameters were estimated based on historic performance and potential improvements available using current technologies and practices.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a green fields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• A “Licence to Operate” is held by the operation which is issued under the requirement of the “Environmental Protection Act 1986”, administered by the Department of Environment (DoE). The licence stipulates environmental conditions for the control of air quality, solid waste management, water quality, and general conditions for operation. Groundwater licenses are held for water abstraction, including production bore field water use for mineral processing, and mine dewatering, in accordance with the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914. These licenses are also regulated by DoE and are renewable on a regular basis. Kanowna Operations conduct extensive environmental monitoring and management programs to ensure compliance with the requirements of the licences and lease conditions. An Environmental Management System is in place to ensure that Evolution Mining employees and contractors meet or exceed environmental compliance requirements. • The Mungari operations are fully permitted including groundwater extraction and dewatering, removal of vegetation, mineral processing, and open pits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Kalgoorlie Operations have been compliant with the International Cyanide Management Code since 2008. • Compliance with air quality permits at Kanowna because of the roaster operation. Kanowna has a management program in place to minimize the impact of SO2 on regional air quality and ensure compliance with regulatory limits.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.	• A thorough investigation into average density values for the various lithological units at Raleigh-Sadler was completed and the mean densities by lithology were coded into the database. Where there were no measurements for a specific lithology and default of 2.7 t/m3 was applied. Density was then estimated by Ordinary Kriging using the associated gold estimation parameters for that domain. Post estimation, default density values for the oxide and transition zones were applied, based on regional averages.
	• The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	• Mill tonnage reconciliation data validates the bulk density values being applied and natural voids or porosity are not a significant factor in estimating tonnages of material at Raleigh.
	• Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Assumptions on the average bulk density of individual lithologies, based on 2,920 bulk density measurements at Raleigh. Assumptions were also made based on regional averages, on the default densities applied to oxide (1.8 t/m³) and transitional (2.3 t/m³) material, due to lack of measurements in these zones.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.	• Classification is based on a series of factors including: - Geologic grade continuity - Density of available drilling - Statistical evaluation of the quality of the kriging estimate - Confidence in historical data, based on the new Data Class system
	• Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	• All relevant factors have been given due weighting during the classification process.
	• Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The resource model methodology is appropriate, and the estimated grades reflect the Competent Persons' view of the deposit.

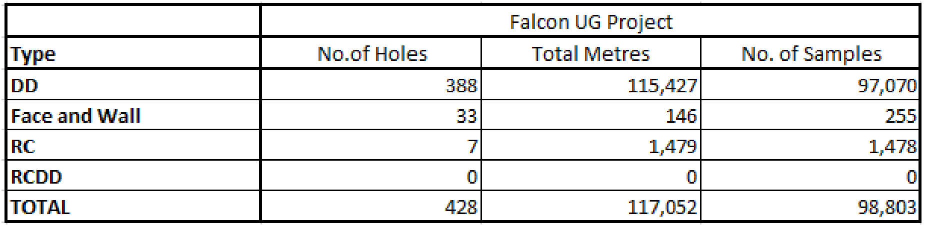
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• All resource models have been subjected to internal peer reviews.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.	• These mineral resource estimates are considered as robust and representative of the Strzelecki style of mineralisation. The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code.
	• The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	• The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.
	• These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• No reconciliation factors are applied to the resource post-modelling.

APPENDIX A4: TABLE 1 – ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA, JORC CODE 2012

Falcon: Mineral Resource – 31 December 2023

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data - Falcon

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling techniques</td><td>- 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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</td><td>- Several sample types were used to collect material for analysis; underground and surface diamond drilling (DD), surface reverse circulation drilling (RC) and face channel (FS) sampling. Rotary air blast (RAB) and Aircore (AC) holes were excluded from the estimate.



<table>
<tr><th></th><th colspan="3">Falcon UG Project</th></tr>
<tr><th>Type</th><th>No.of Holes</th><th>Total Metres</th><th>No. of Samples</th></tr>
<tr><td>DD</td><td>388</td><td>115,427</td><td>97,070</td></tr>
<tr><td>Face and Wall</td><td>33</td><td>146</td><td>255</td></tr>
<tr><td>RC</td><td>7</td><td>1,479</td><td>1,478</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCDD</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>428</td><td>117,052</td><td>98,803</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>- Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</td><td>- DD drilling is sampled within geological boundaries with a minimum (0.3 m) and maximum (1.0 m) sample length. Face channel sampling is constrained within geological and mineralised boundaries with a minimum (0.2 m) and maximum (1.0 m) channel sample length. In some cases, smaller samples (0.1 m – 0.2 m) have been taken to account for smaller structures in the face. RC samples are sampled on 1m intervals and may be less representative of geology, particularly around narrow ore zones.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>- Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay’). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</td><td>- DD drill core was nominated for either half core or full core sampling. Core designated for half core was cut using an automated core saw. The mass of material collected was dependent on the drillhole diameter and sampling interval selected. Core designated for full core was broken with a rock hammer if sample segments were too large to fit into sample bags.
- A sample size of at least 3 kg of material was targeted for each face sample interval.
- All samples were delivered to a commercial laboratory where they were dried and crushed to 90% of material ≤3 mm. At this point large samples were split using a rotary splitter, then pulverised to 90% ≤75 µm.
- A 40 g charge was selected for fire assay for all recent samples. Historically, charge weights of 50 g have also been used.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>- Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and</td><td>- Both Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drilling techniques have been used to drill the Falcon Deposit.
- Diamond drill holes were completed using HQ2 (63.5 mm) core or NQ2 (50.5mm) core.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.).	• Core was orientated using the Reflex ACT Core orientation system. Currently, core is oriented using the Boart Longyear Trucore Core Orientation system. • RC Drilling was completed using a 5.75" drill bit, downsized to 5.25" at depth.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• For DD drilling, any core loss is recorded on the core block by the driller. This is captured by the logging geologist and entered as an interval into the hole log.
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Contractors adjust the rate and method of drilling 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.
	• Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Core recovery was good for diamond core and no relationship between grade and recovery is observed. Average recovery across the Falcon Deposit is at plus 98%.
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.	• All diamond core is logged for lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation, and structural data. Structural measurements of specific features are also taken through oriented zones. • Logging is entered in the Mungari site geological database (acQuire) using a series of drop-down menus which contain the appropriate codes for description of the rock. • All underground faces are logged for lithology and mineralisation. Logging is captured on a face sample sheet underground which is then transferred to acQuire. Faces are then input into acQuire using a series of drop-down menus which contain appropriate codes for description of the rock.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	• All core logging is qualitative with mineralised zones assayed for quantitative measurements. Every core tray is photographed wet. • All underground faces are logged and sampled to provide both qualitative and quantitative data. Faces are washed down and photographed before sampling is completed.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• For all drill holes, the entire length of the hole is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	• Diamond core is cut using an automated core saw. Sampling and cutting methodology is dependent on the type of drilling completed. Half core is utilised for exploration drilling. Some exploration drill holes have been whole core sampled and all Grade Control drilling is whole core sampled.
	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	• RC samples are split using a rig-mounted cone splitter to collect a sample 3 - 4 kg in size from each 1 m interval. These samples were from any zone approaching known mineralisation and from any areas identified as having anomalous gold. Outside known mineralised zones spear samples were taken over a 4 m interval for composite sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	- Preparation of drill samples was conducted at Bureau Veritas' Kalgoorlie facilities; commencing with sorting, checking, and drying at less than 110°C to prevent sulphide breakdown. Samples are jaw crushed to a nominal -6 mm particle size. If the sample is greater than 3 kg a Boyd crusher with rotary splitter is 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 Labtechnics LM5 bowl pulveriser. 400 g Pulp subsamples are then taken with an aluminium scoop and stored in labelled pulp packets. - The sample preparation is considered appropriate for the deposit.
	- Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	- Standard procedures are used for all processes within the laboratory. Grind checks are performed at both the crushing stage (3 mm) and pulverising stage (75 µm), requiring 90% of material to pass through a sieve of relevant size.
	- 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.	- Umpire sampling is performed monthly, where 3% of the samples are sent to the umpire laboratory for processing. - Umpire samples of faces were analysed using a 40 g charge weight.
	- Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being sampled.
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.	- A 40 g fire assay charge for diamond drillholes and a 40 g charge for face samples is used with a lead flux in the furnace. The prill is totally digested by HCl and HNO3 acids before Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) determination for gold analysis.
	- 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.	- No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations
	- Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- 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. - 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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.	• All significant intersections are verified by another geologist during the drill hole validation process, and later by a competent person to be signed off.
	• The use of twinned holes.	• 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.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• 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.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustments have been made to this assay data.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	• Planned holes are marked up by the mine survey department using a total station survey instrument in mine grid (Kundana 10). The actual hole position is then located by the mine survey department once drilling is completed. • Holes are lined up on the collar point using the DHS Minnovare Azimuth Aligner. Planned azimuths and dips of the holes are downloaded to the aligner which is then placed on the rod string to align the hole for drilling. • During drilling, single shot surveys are conducted at the 30 m mark to check azimuth aligner set up and track off collar deviation. The Deviflex tool is used at 50 m intervals to track the deviation of the hole and to ensure it stays close to design. This is a relative change tool which measures the change in orientation along the path of the hole at 3 m intervals. The Deviflex tool is referenced back to the azimuth aligner measurement to provide a non-magnetic survey in true North. At the completion of the hole, a final Deviflex survey is completed taking measurements for the entire hole. Results are uploaded from the Deviflex software into cloud service. This data is then reviewed, downloaded, and imported into the Acquire database. The download from the Deviflex service utilises an average of all the Deviflex surveys taken over the entire hole. These are review and validated and erroneous surveys discarded. • Prior to the overshot mounted Deviflex tool being available, a combination of magnetic and Deviflex single shot surveys were used and 30 m intervals whilst drilling. A final end of hole multi shot Deviflex survey was taken to provide a continuous non-magnetic survey of the entire hole trace.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	• Collar coordinates are recorded in mine grid (Kundana 10) and transformed into MGA94_51.
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Quality topographic control has been achieved through Lidar data and survey pickups of holes over the last 15 years.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• Drill hole spacing varies across the deposit. Resource Targeting drilling at an 80 m x 80 m nominal spacing is infilled during Resource Definition down to an average of 30 m x 30 m. Grade control drilling follows development and is generally comprised of stab drilling from the development drive at 10 m to 15 m spaced centres.
	• 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.	• The data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to support the Inferred Resource estimate.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• No 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.	• Most of the structures in the Kundana area dip steeply (80°) to the west (local grid) with some other known more shallow dipping (30-60°) lodes. Diamond drilling was designed to target the ore bodies perpendicular to this orientation to allow for a favourable intersection angle. Instances where this was not achievable (primarily due to drill platform location), drilling was not completed, or re-designed once a more suitable platform became available. • Drill holes with low intersection angles are excluded from resource estimation where more suitable data is available.
	• 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.	• 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.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Prior to laboratory submission samples are stored at the secure Millenium core yard. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in a secure fenced compound, tracked through their chain of custody and via audit trails.
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 Exploration Results - Falcon

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	• All holes mentioned in this report are located on the M16/309 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%). • The tenement on which the RHP and Drake deposits are hosted (M16/309) is subject to three royalty agreements. The agreements that are on M16/309 are the Kundana- Hornet Central Royalty, the Lake Grace Royalty and the Kundana Pope John Agreement No. 2602-13.
	• 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.	• No known impediments exist, and the tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Although individual intercepts can be spectacularly high-grade, modelling of the orebody has proven problematic. Initial development into one of the higher-grade, better-drilled parts of the resource on the 5796 level validated this apprehension and showed that there was no single continuous structure to follow. The Falcon deposit had a maiden Mineral Resource announced by Northern Star in November 2018 and there have been a number of updates to the resource over the past four years. Two structural geology consultants were brought in 2020 and 2021 to attempt to understand the apparent lack of continuity. The 2021 review by Model Earth concluded that the mineralisation was dispersed and irregular in an arrayof-arrays, rather than being hosted by a single structure or even a single array of structures. The latest work has been completed by Xirlatem Pty Ltd (Xirlatem). Their findings supported the arrays of arrays concept presented by Model Earth. Their findings, however, identified that there is an axis of strong continuity to the veining and therefore to the gold mineralisation.
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 Falcon deposit is located within the Zuleika Shear Zone (ZSZ), 400 m west of the K2 structure. The Falcon lodes are bounded to the east by the K2A (SASL to Basalt contact) and to the west by an andesite to interbedded sandstone/siltstone (SASL) contact. The area between these two structures has been named the 'Falcon Mineralised Corridor'. The Falcon mineralised system lies on the western limb of an overturned, northeast-trending syncline east of the Zuleika Shear Zone. From west to east, the steeply west-dipping stratigraphy of the host rocks consists of a sequence of high magnesium basalt (Bent Tree Basalt), feldspar-phyric basalt (Victorious Basalt), pyritic carbonaceous shale (Centenary Shale) and intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks (Black Flag Group).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The following description of local mineralisation has been sourced from an internal Northern Star report written by McKie (2019). "Mineralisation within the Falcon splays comprise brecciated quartz veining internal to the sheared biotite/sericite/ankerite altered SASL. Foliation measurements broadly correlate with the overall dip and dip direction of the deposit which supports the interpretation of moderately steep dipping (-65°), northsouth trending lodes. Multiple vein orientations and styles are present from multiple vein-forming events, evidenced by overprinting relationships between different vein types. Coarse gold is present within veins, on vein selvedges and within the altered host rock. There appears to be a strong correlation between gold and logged arsenopyrite. •
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	• A summary of the data present in the Falcon deposits can be found above. • The collar locations are presented in files accompanying the resource estimation files. Collars are recorded in local mine grid (Kundana 10 or K10) which have been transformed to MGA94 in the datasets and which have an addition of 6000m on all elevation data. • Drill holes vary in survey dip from +69 to -85 degrees, with hole depths ranging from 26 m to 951 m with an average depth of 297 m. The assay data acquired from these holes are described in the Optiro 2022 resource report. • All validated drill hole data was used directly or indirectly for the preparation of the resource estimates described in the resource report.
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• The exclusion of any drill hole data is not material to 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.	• All reported assay results have been length weighted to provide an intersection width. A maximum of 2 m of barren material (considered <2 g/t) between mineralized samples has been permitted in the calculation of these widths. Typically grades over 2 g/t 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.
	• 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.	• 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 ##.#m @ ##.#gpt including ##.#m @ ##.#gpt.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalent values have been used for the reporting of these exploration results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results:	• True widths have been calculated for intersections of the known ore zones, based on existing knowledge of the nature of these structures.
	• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• Both the downhole width and true width have been clearly specified when used.
	• If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• 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 collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate plans and section have been created for monthly and annual reporting.
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 drill hole attributes and 'From' and 'To' depths.
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.	• Geotechnical holes have been drilled targeting several different areas through the RHP and Drake area adjacent to Falcon. Holes have been designed for seismic monitoring. Holes were geologically logged to ensure no mineralisation was intersected. Where mineralisation was intersected, appropriate sampling was completed.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	• Drilling will continue in various parts of the mine with the intention of extending areas of known mineralisation. Areas of focus across Falcon will be those down dip of current high-grade trends.
	• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations	• Appropriate diagrams have been created for various reporting with example included below (Figure 1).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	

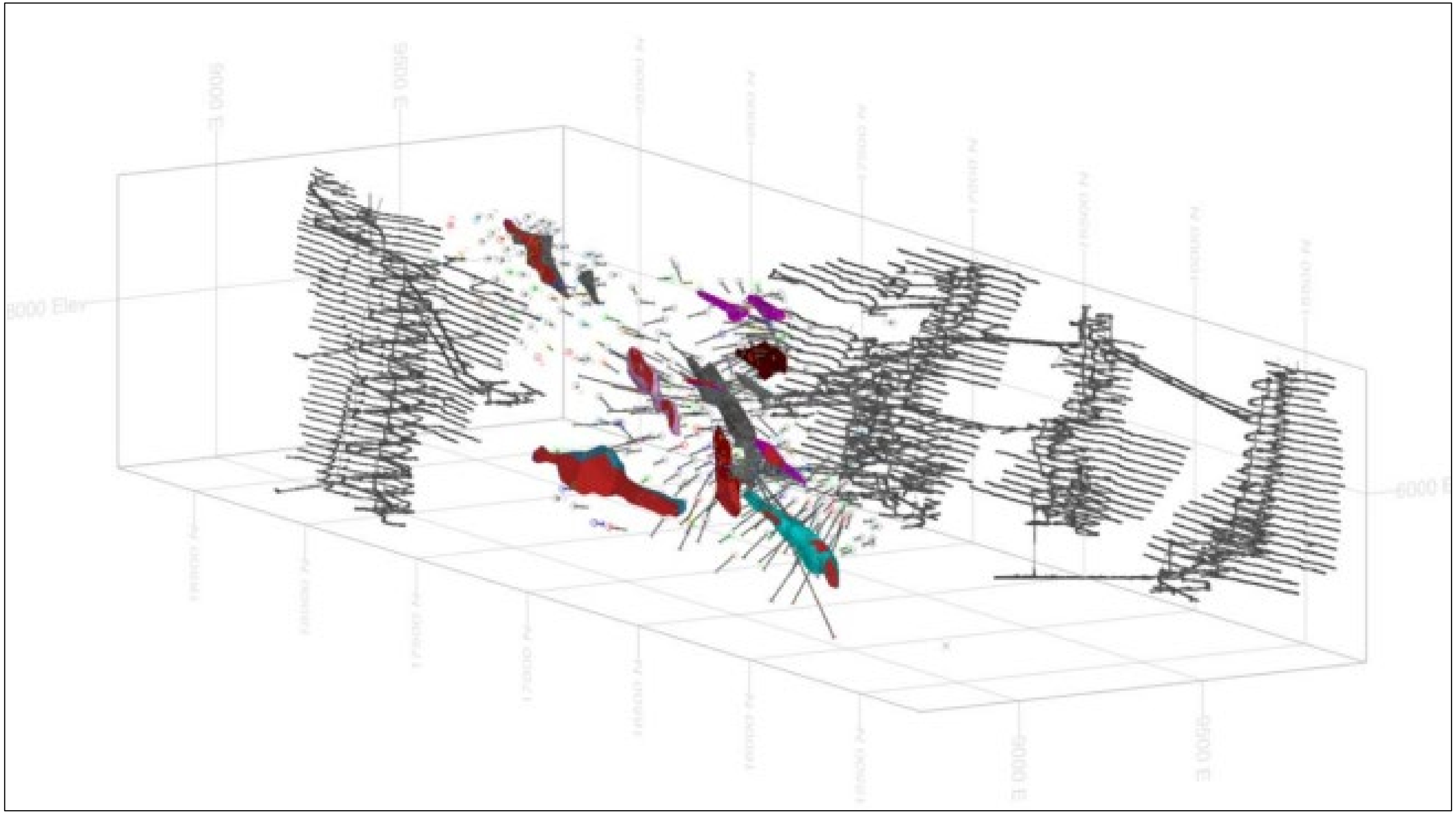


Figure 1. Oblique view of Falcon looking northeast, showing location relative to current underground development, the interpreted mineralisation pods and the current drilling (Gordon, 2022).

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources - Falcon

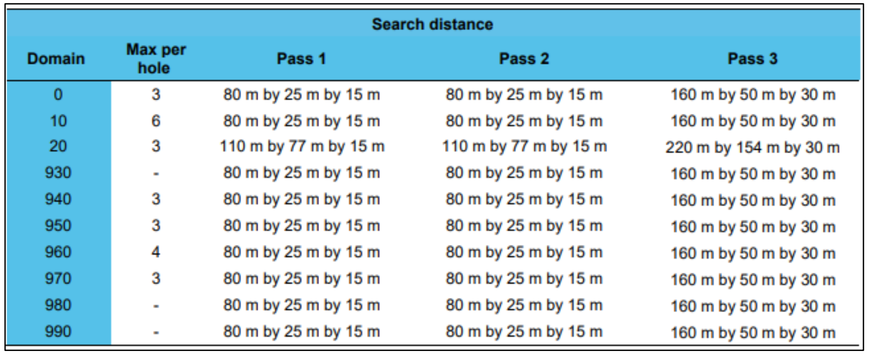
(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.	• Sampling and logging data are either recorded on paper and manually entered into a database system or captured digitally via a logging laptop and directly loaded into the database system. There are checks in place to avoid duplicate holes and sample numbers. Where possible, raw data is loaded directly into the database from laboratory and survey-tool derived files.
	• Data validation procedures used.	• The complete exported data base including drill and face samples is brought into Datamine and checked visually for any apparent errors i.e., holes or faces sitting between levels or not on surface DTM's. Multiple checks are then made on numerical data. This includes: - Empty table checks to ensure all relevant fields are populated - Unique collar location check - Distances between consecutive surveys is no more than 60m for drill-holes - Differences in azimuth and dip between consecutive surveys of no more than 0.3 degrees - The end of hole extrapolation from the last surveyed shot is no more than 30 m - Underground face sample lines are not greater than +\- 5 degrees from horizontal - Errors are corrected where possible. When not possible the data is resource flagged as "No" in the database and the database is re-exported. This data will not be used in the estimation process. • In addition to being Resource Flagged as "Yes" or "No", drill holes are assigned a Data Class, which provides a secondary level of confidence in the data quality. Data Class (DC) values range from 0 to 3, with criteria summarised below: - DC 3 = Recent data - all data high quality, validated and all original data available. - DC 2 = Historic data - may or may not have all data in acQuire or hard copy available but has proximity to recent drilling which confirms the dip, width and tenor which is used to assist in classification Or Recent data - minor issues with data but away from the ore zone. - DC 1 = Historic data - same criteria as DC 2 but cannot be verified with recent drilling, i.e., too far away, or dissimilar dip, width and/or tenor to recent drilling. Not used in Resource estimate. - DC 0 = Historic data - no original information or new drilling in proximity to verify. Not used in Resource estimate.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.	• The geological interpretations underpinning these resource models were prepared by geological consultants who have a history of defining the extents of the ore body. Consultants have also been engaged to provide insight into the structural geology and grade continuity of the Falcon ore body.

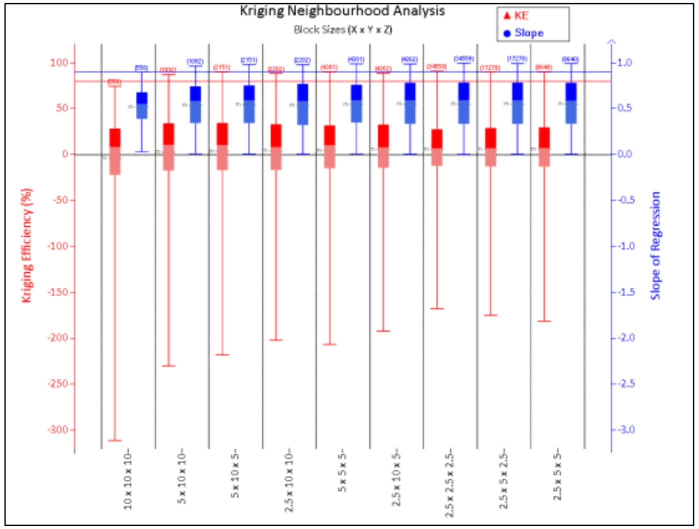
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The estimation of grades was peer reviewed by Evolution Geologists. The Principal Resource Geologist, a Competent Person for reviewing and signing off on the Falcon estimations, maintained a site presence throughout the process.
	• If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Not applicable
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.	• The interpretation of the Falcon deposit was carried out using a systematic approach to ensure the best possible estimated mineral resource. The confidence in the geological interpretation is moderate as it is not yet supported by extensive mine development allowing for detailed mapping and structural measurements. • Consultants were engaged to carry out the ore domain interpretation work. They used a Categorical Indicator approach to guide hard wireframing of mineralised pods that confidently exclude zones of waste material. •
	• Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• All available geological data was used in the interpretation including mapping, drill holes, underground face channel data, 3D photogrammetry and structural models.
	• The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• Alternative interpretations have been considered and the geology is not yet fully understood due to lack of underground exposures. More domaining and sample analysis has been considered to determine the best way to estimate grade in a highly variable orebody.
	• The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	• The interpretation of the Falcon mineralisation is based on the presence of mineralised structure (veining and shear), ore-bearing mineralogy (gold and associated sulphides), assayed samples and continuity between sections.
	• The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• Falcon is a series of narrow very high-grade gold intercepts in the hanging wall of the Rubicon-Hornet-Pegasus mine. Although individual intercepts can be spectacularly high-grade, modelling of the orebody has proven problematic. Initial development into one of the higher-grade, better-drilled parts of the resource on the 5796 level validated this apprehension and showed that there was no single continuous structure to follow. • Two structural geology consultants were brought in 2020 and 2021 to attempt to understand the apparent lack of continuity. The 2021 review by Model Earth concluded that the mineralisation was dispersed and irregular in an array-of-arrays, rather than being hosted by a single structure or even a single array of structures. The latest work has been completed by Xirlatem Pty Ltd (Xirlatem). Their findings supported the arrays of arrays concept presented by Model Earth. Their findings, however, identified that there is an axis of strong continuity to the veining and therefore to the gold mineralisation.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• The total strike length of the Falcon ore system is greater than 2km. The more continuous individual ore domains have a strike dimension more in the tens of metres. • • Up dip continuity is limited by interpreted flat west dipping Pode like structures.

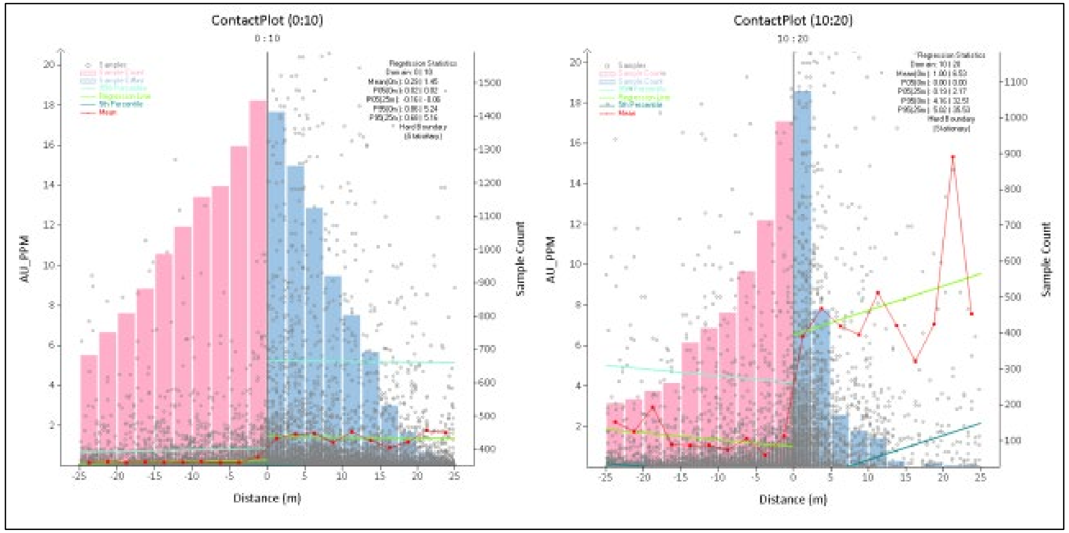
<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>•</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimation and modelling techniques</td><td>• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.</td><td>• Grade estimation at Falcon was completed using Ordinary Kriging of the 0.5 m composited and top-cut samples within the categorical domains. Only gold was estimated. The low-grade domains were estimated as one group, with a hard boundary between the low grade and the high-grade domains. There was a semi-soft boundary between the waste and the low- grade domains, with each domain seeing two composites either side of the boundary. The lower confidence wireframes (domain code greater than 900) were estimated with hard boundaries. The key parameters used for estimation were derived from the previously described variography and KNA. Grade estimation was undertaken on a parent cell size scale.

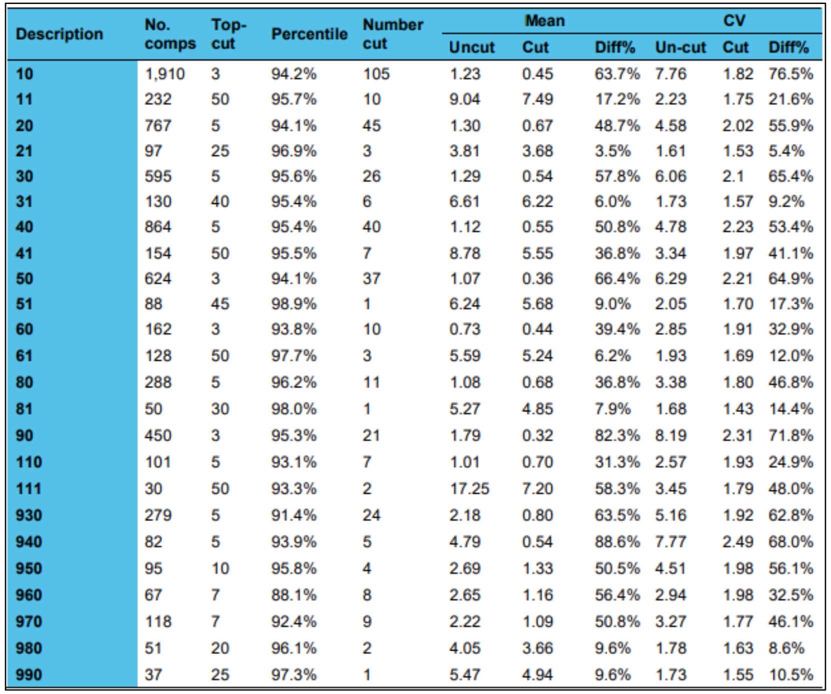
• The search ellipse dimensions were based on the gold grade continuity model. Three search passes were used (Table below). The first pass used the maximum range of the variogram with a minimum of 8 samples and a maximum of 30. In the second search, the search range stayed the same and the minimum number of samples was reduced to six. For the third search pass, the search ellipse was doubled and the minimum number of samples was reduced to four. A maximum of three, four or five samples per hole was used and locally adjusted depending on the lode. Due to the extrapolation in the wireframing a portion of the mineralised wireframes were not filled in the first three passes. A nearest neighbour approach was utilised to fill the remaining blocks within the wireframes, and these blocks were given a search pass identifier of 4.


<table>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th colspan="3">Search distance</th></tr>
<tr><th>Domain</th><th>Max per hole</th><th>Pass 1</th><th>Pass 2</th><th>Pass 3</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>80 m by 25 m by 15 m</td><td>80 m by 25 m by 15 m</td><td>160 m by 50 m by 30 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>6</td><td>80 m by 25 m by 15 m</td><td>80 m by 25 m by 15 m</td><td>160 m by 50 m by 30 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>3</td><td>110 m by 77 m by 15 m</td><td>110 m by 77 m by 15 m</td><td>220 m by 154 m by 30 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>930</td><td>-</td><td>80 m by 25 m by 15 m</td><td>80 m by 25 m by 15 m</td><td>160 m by 50 m by 30 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>940</td><td>3</td><td>80 m by 25 m by 15 m</td><td>80 m by 25 m by 15 m</td><td>160 m by 50 m by 30 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>950</td><td>3</td><td>80 m by 25 m by 15 m</td><td>80 m by 25 m by 15 m</td><td>160 m by 50 m by 30 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>960</td><td>4</td><td>80 m by 25 m by 15 m</td><td>80 m by 25 m by 15 m</td><td>160 m by 50 m by 30 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>970</td><td>3</td><td>80 m by 25 m by 15 m</td><td>80 m by 25 m by 15 m</td><td>160 m by 50 m by 30 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>980</td><td>-</td><td>80 m by 25 m by 15 m</td><td>80 m by 25 m by 15 m</td><td>160 m by 50 m by 30 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>990</td><td>-</td><td>80 m by 25 m by 15 m</td><td>80 m by 25 m by 15 m</td><td>160 m by 50 m by 30 m</td></tr>
</table>

• With the known grade variability issues and the necessary domaining of ore material with mineralised waste or waste material, the CIK method is deemed appropriate for this type of estimation.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral</td><td>• All mineralised zones at Falcon for the current estimate were compared with previous grade and resource models. This allowed a comparison of tonnes and gold grade for a global comparison.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	
	• The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• No assumptions have been made.
	• Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• No deleterious elements were estimated in these models.
	• In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) was used to select final block size with 5x5x5 deemed the most appropriate.  Figure 3 KNA for Model Block Size Selection
	• Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• No assumptions were made
	• Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• No assumptions were made
	• Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• Twenty-five different mineralised domains were modelled to represent the Falcon ore body. These domains acted as constraints for extracting the sample data used for geostatistical work and spatial analysis. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		nature of the mineralisation at Falcon is that grade variability is very high within these separate domains so samples from these are grouped and analysed to determine by Indicator Kriging (IK) the best grade threshold to separate between low and high-grade sub-domains. • • Boundary analysis on the mineralised domains using a CIK estimation method indicated that the boundaries between the low and high-grade sub-domains should be hard boundaries while the boundary between waste and low grade should be semi-soft (2 samples can be selected either side of the domain boundary).  *Figure 4 Domain Boundary Analysis for CIK Domains – Waste – Low Grade (Left) and Low Grade – High Grade (Right)*
	• Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• Top-cut analysis was undertaken using a combination of the grade distribution (histogram and probability plots) and population disintegration characteristics. A significant number of the domains exhibited extreme outliers, which is evidenced by the significant difference between the uncut and the cut means. All of the domains were top-cut to minimise the local impact of the outlier grades.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		

Description	No. comps	Top-cut	Percentile	Number cut	Mean			CV		
					Uncut	Cut	Diff%	Un-cut	Cut	Diff%
10	1,910	3	94.2%	105	1.23	0.45	63.7%	7.76	1.82	76.5%
11	232	50	95.7%	10	9.04	7.49	17.2%	2.23	1.75	21.6%
20	767	5	94.1%	45	1.30	0.67	48.7%	4.58	2.02	55.9%
21	97	25	96.9%	3	3.81	3.68	3.5%	1.61	1.53	5.4%
30	595	5	95.6%	26	1.29	0.54	57.8%	6.06	2.1	65.4%
31	130	40	95.4%	6	6.61	6.22	6.0%	1.73	1.57	9.2%
40	864	5	95.4%	40	1.12	0.55	50.8%	4.78	2.23	53.4%
41	154	50	95.5%	7	8.78	5.55	36.8%	3.34	1.97	41.1%
50	624	3	94.1%	37	1.07	0.36	66.4%	6.29	2.21	64.9%
51	88	45	98.9%	1	6.24	5.68	9.0%	2.05	1.70	17.3%
60	162	3	93.8%	10	0.73	0.44	39.4%	2.85	1.91	32.9%
61	128	50	97.7%	3	5.59	5.24	6.2%	1.93	1.69	12.0%
80	288	5	96.2%	11	1.08	0.68	36.8%	3.38	1.80	46.8%
81	50	30	98.0%	1	5.27	4.85	7.9%	1.68	1.43	14.4%
90	450	3	95.3%	21	1.79	0.32	82.3%	8.19	2.31	71.8%
110	101	5	93.1%	7	1.01	0.70	31.3%	2.57	1.93	24.9%
111	30	50	93.3%	2	17.25	7.20	58.3%	3.45	1.79	48.0%
930	279	5	91.4%	24	2.18	0.80	63.5%	5.16	1.92	62.8%
940	82	5	93.9%	5	4.79	0.54	88.6%	7.77	2.49	68.0%
950	95	10	95.8%	4	2.69	1.33	50.5%	4.51	1.98	56.1%
960	67	7	88.1%	8	2.65	1.16	56.4%	2.94	1.98	32.5%
970	118	7	92.4%	9	2.22	1.09	50.8%	3.27	1.77	46.1%
980	51	20	96.1%	2	4.05	3.66	9.6%	1.78	1.63	8.6%
990	37	25	97.3%	1	5.47	4.94	9.6%	1.73	1.55	10.5%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Validation processes included - Global Comparisons of top cut and declustered composite samples against block estimates. - Visual comparisons of samples versus block estimates. - Grade trend plots (Swath Plots). - Comparison of composite samples against Conditional Simulation Model with 50 different grade realisations for each block.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• The Falcon underground component has been reported at a 2.47 g/t cut off within 2.4 m minimum mining width MSOs. •

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• No mining assumptions have been made during the resource wireframing or estimation process.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• Metallurgical test work results and current mill reconciliation data of similar ore types from RHP show that the mineralisation is amendable to processing through the Mungari treatment plant. • Metallurgical test work was completed by NSR on selected mineralised core samples in January 2021 showing good recoveries were achievable. • Ore processing throughput and recovery parameters were estimated based on historic and current performance and potential improvements available using current technologies and practices.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a green fields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• A “Licence to Operate” is held by the operation which is issued under the requirement of the “Environmental Protection Act 1986”, administered by the Department of Environment (DoE). The licence stipulates environmental conditions for the control of air quality, solid waste management, water quality, and general conditions for operation. Groundwater licenses are held for water abstraction, including production bore field water use for mineral processing, and mine dewatering, in accordance with the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914. These licenses are also regulated by DoE and are renewable on a regular basis. Kanowna Operations conduct extensive environmental monitoring and management programs to ensure compliance with the requirements of the licences and lease conditions. An Environmental Management System is in place to ensure that Evolution Mining employees and contractors meet or exceed environmental compliance requirements. • The Mungari operations are fully permitted including groundwater extraction and dewatering, removal of vegetation, mineral processing, and open pits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Mungari Operations have been compliant with the International Cyanide Management Code since milling operations began. •
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.	• A thorough investigation into average density values for the various lithological units at Falcon was completed and the mean densities by lithology were coded into the database. Where there were no measurements for a specific lithology a default of 2.8 t/m3 was applied. Density was then estimated by Ordinary Kriging using the associated gold estimation parameters for that domain. Post estimation, default density values for the oxide and transitional zones were applied, based on regional averages.
	• The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	• No natural void spaces are known to be associated with the Falcon ore.
	• Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Assumptions on the average bulk density of individual lithologies, based on 1481 bulk density measurements of Falcon samples. Assumptions were also made based on regional averages, on the default densities applied to oxide (1.8 t/m³) and transitional (2.3 t/m³) material, due to a lack of data in these zones.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.	• Classification is based on a series of factors including: - Geologic grade continuity - Density of available drilling - Statistical evaluation of the quality of the kriged estimate - Confidence in historical data, based on the Data Class system applied - Confidence in the geological understanding of the orebody. - It is the latter consideration that has meant that the Mineral Resource remains at an Inferred Resource category at this stage.
	• Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	• All relevant factors have been given due weighting during the classification process.
	• Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The resource estimation methodology is considered appropriate, and the estimated grades reflect the Competent Persons view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• All resource models have been subjected to internal peer review.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.	• These mineral resource estimates are considered as robust and representative of the Falcon styles of mineralisation. The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code.
	• The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	• The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.
	• These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• No reconciliation factors are applied to the resource post-modelling.

APPENDIX A5: TABLE 1 – ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA, JORC CODE 2012

Star Trek: Mineral Resource – 31 December 2023

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Star Trek

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Sampling techniques</td><td>• 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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</td><td>• Several sample types were used to collect material for analysis; underground and surface diamond drilling (DD), surface reverse circulation drilling (RC) and face channel (FC) sampling. Rotary air blast (RAB) holes were excluded from the estimate. Where sufficient DD holes were present, RC holes were also excluded.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th colspan="3">Star Trek</th></tr>
<tr><th>Type</th><th>No.of Holes</th><th>Total Metres</th><th>No. of Samples</th></tr>
<tr><td>DD</td><td>107</td><td>35,028</td><td>40,317</td></tr>
<tr><td>FS</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>RC</td><td>39</td><td>4,148</td><td>2,619</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCDD</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>146</td><td>39,176</td><td>42,936</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</td><td>• DD drilling is sampled within geological boundaries with a minimum (0.3 m) and maximum (1.0 m) sample length. Face channel sampling is constrained within geological and mineralised boundaries with a minimum (0.2 m) and maximum (1.0 m) channel sample length. In some cases, smaller samples (0.1 m – 0.2 m) have been taken to account for smaller structures in the face. RC sampling is sampled at 1m intervals through mineralised zones and so may be less representative of geology, particularly around narrow ore zones. Five metre composite samples are excluded from the compositing, statistical and estimation processes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay’). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</td><td>• DD drill core was nominated for either half core or full core sampling. Some quarter core re-sampling was also completed on one drill hole with no significant assays. Core designated for half core was cut using an automated core saw. The mass of material collected was dependent on the drillhole diameter and sampling interval selected. Core designated for full core was broken with a rock hammer if sample segments were too large to fit into sample bags.
• A sample size of at least 3 kg of material was targeted for each face sample interval.
• RC samples are collected via a rig mounted cone splitter at 1m intervals to produce approximately 3kg of sample
• All samples were delivered to a commercial laboratory where they were dried and crushed to 90% of material ≤3 mm. At this point large samples were split using a rotary splitter, then pulverised to 90% ≤75 µm.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A 40 g charge was selected for fire assay for all recent samples. Historically, charge weights of 50 g have also been used.
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.).	• Both Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drilling techniques have been used to drill the Star Trek deposit. • Surface diamond drill holes were completed using HQ2 (63.5 mm) core, whilst underground diamond drill holes were completed using NQ2 (50.5mm) core. • Historically, core was orientated using the Reflex ACT Core orientation system. Currently, core is oriented using the Boart Longyear Trucore Core Orientation system. • RC Drilling was completed using a 5.75” drill bit, downsized to 5.25” at depth. •
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• For DD drilling, any core loss is recorded on the core block by the driller. This is captured by the logging geologist and entered as an interval into the hole log.
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Contractors adjust the rate and method of drilling 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.
	• Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Recovery was excellent for diamond core and no relationship between grade and recovery is observed. Average recovery across the Star Trek drilling is at 99%.
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.	• All diamond core is logged for lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation, and structural data. Structural measurements of specific features are also taken through oriented zones. • Logging is entered into the Mungari site geological database (acQuire) using a series of drop-down menus which contain the appropriate codes for description of the rock. • All underground faces are logged for lithology and mineralisation. Logging is captured on a face sample sheet underground which is then transferred to acQuire. Faces are then input into acQuire using a series of drop-down menus which contain appropriate codes for description of the rock.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	• All core logging is qualitative with mineralised zones assayed for quantitative measurements. Every core tray is photographed wet. • All underground faces are logged and sampled to provide both qualitative and quantitative data. Faces are washed down and photographed before sampling is completed.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• For all drill holes, the entire length of the hole is logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	- Diamond core is cut using an automated core saw. Sampling and cutting methodology is dependent on the type of drilling completed. Half core is utilised for exploration drilling. Some exploration drill holes have been whole core sampled.
	- If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	- RC samples are split using a rig-mounted cone splitter to collect a sample 3 - 4 kg in size from each 1 m interval. These samples were from any zone approaching known mineralisation and from any areas identified as having anomalous gold. Outside known mineralised zones speared composite samples were taken over a 5 m interval for first pass sampling.
	- For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	- Preparation of drill samples was conducted mostly at Bureau Veritas' Kalgoorlie facilities (early EKJV drill samples went to Ultra Trace Laboratory in Perth); commencing with sorting, checking, and drying at less than 110°C to prevent sulphide breakdown. Samples are jaw crushed to a nominal -6 mm particle size. If the sample is greater than 3 kg a Boyd crusher with rotary splitter is 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 Labtechnics LM5 bowl pulveriser. 400 g Pulp subsamples are then taken with an aluminium scoop and stored in labelled pulp packets. - The sample preparation is considered appropriate for the deposit.
	- Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	- Standard procedures are used for all processes within the laboratory. Grind checks are performed at both the crushing stage (3 mm) and pulverising stage (75 µm), requiring 90% of material to pass through a sieve of relevant size.
	- 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.	- Umpire sampling is performed monthly, where 3% of the samples are sent to the umpire laboratory for processing. - Umpire samples of faces were analysed using a 40 g charge weight.
	- Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being sampled.
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.	- A 40 g fire assay charge for diamond drillholes and a 40 g charge for face samples is used with a lead flux in the furnace. The prill is totally digested by HCl and HNO3 acids before Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) determination for gold analysis.
	- 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.	- No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• 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. • 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. Laboratory visits and audits are conducted by EVN personnel on a regular basis. • 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.	• All significant intersections are verified by another geologist during the drill hole validation process, and later by a competent person to be signed off.
	• The use of twinned holes.	• 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.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• 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.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustments have been made to this assay data.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	• Planned holes are marked up by the mine survey department using a total station survey instrument in mine grid (Kundana 10). The actual hole position is then located by the mine survey department once drilling is completed. • Surface drillholes are set up for azimuth by surveyed sighter pegs and tape line. Underground diamond core drillholes are lined up on the collar point using the DHS Minnovare Azimuth Aligner. Planned azimuths and dips of the holes are downloaded to the aligner which is then placed on the rod string to align the hole for drilling. • During drilling, single shot surveys are conducted at the 30 m mark to check azimuth aligner set up and track off collar deviation. The Deviflex tool is used at 50 m intervals to track the deviation of the hole and to ensure it stays close to design. This is a relative change tool which measures the change in orientation along the path of

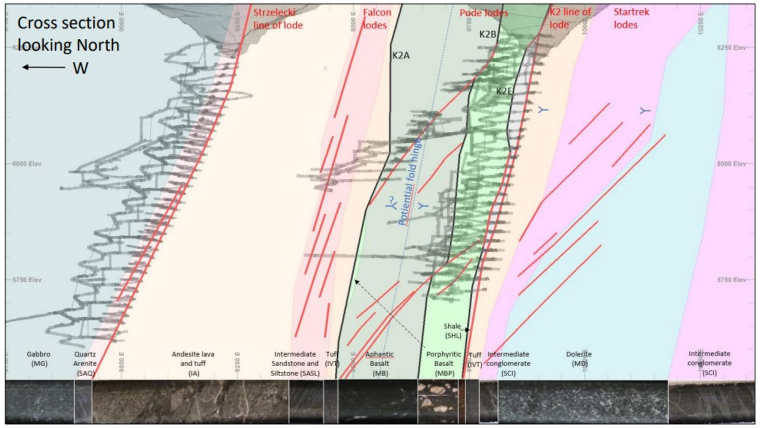
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the hole at 3 m intervals. The Deviflex tool is referenced back to the azimuth aligner measurement to provide a non-magnetic survey in true North. At the completion of the hole, a final Deviflex survey is completed taking measurements for the entire hole. Results are uploaded from the Deviflex software into cloud service. This data is then reviewed, downloaded, and imported into the Acquire database. The download from the Deviflex service utilises an average of all the Deviflex surveys taken over the entire hole. These are review and validated and erroneous surveys discarded. • Prior to the overshot mounted Deviflex tool being available, a combination of magnetic and Deviflex single shot surveys were used and 30 m intervals whilst drilling. A final end of hole multi shot Deviflex survey was taken to provide a continuous non-magnetic survey of the entire hole trace.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	• Collar coordinates are recorded in mine grid (Kundana 10 or K10) and transformed into MGA94_51.
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Quality topographic control has been achieved through Lidar data and survey pickups of holes over the last 15 years.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• Drill hole spacing varies across the deposit. Resource Targeting drilling at an 80 m x 80 m nominal spacing is infilled during Resource Definition down to an average of 30 m x 30 m. Grade control drilling follows development and is generally comprised of stab drilling from the development drive at 10 m to 15 m spaced centres.
	• 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.	• The data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to support the Resource and Reserve estimates.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• No 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.	• Most of the structures in the Kundana area dip steeply (80°) to the west (local grid) with some other known more shallow dipping (30-60°) lodes. Diamond drilling was designed to target the ore bodies perpendicular to this orientation to allow for a favourable intersection angle. Instances where this was not achievable (primarily due to drill platform location), drilling was not completed, or re-designed once a more suitable platform became available. • Drill holes with low intersection angles are excluded from resource estimation where more suitable data is available.
	• 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.	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Prior to laboratory submission samples are stored at the secure Millenium core yard. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in a secure fenced compound, tracked through their chain of custody and via audit trails.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Cube Consulting conducted a recent audit of EVN Resource estimation practices which included some review of the data and sampling practices at Mungari.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Star Trek

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	• All holes mentioned in this report are located on the M16/309 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%). • The tenement on which the Star Trek Deposit is hosted (M16/309) is subject to three royalty agreements. The agreements that are on M16/309 are the Kundana- Hornet Central Royalty, the Lake Grace Royalty and the Kundana Pope John Agreement No. 2602-13.
	• 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.	• No known impediments exist, and the tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The first reference to the mineralisation style encountered at the Kundana project was the Mines Department report on the area produced by Dr. I. Martin (1987). He reviewed work completed in 1983 – 1984 by a company called Southern Resources, who identified two geochemical anomalies, creatively named Kundana #1 and Kundana #2. The Kundana #2 prospect was subdivided into a further two prospects, dubbed K2 and K2A. • Between 1987 and 1997, limited work was completed. • Between 1997 and 2006, Tern Resources (subsequently Rand Mining and Tribune Resources) and Gilt-edged Mining focused on shallow open pit potential with production from the Rubicon open pit commenced in 2002. During this period the Star Trek mineralisation was identified and advanced with some deeper RC drilling. • Underground Mining commenced in 2011 at the Rubicon – Hornet prospects with the underground portal in the completed Rubicon Open Pit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- Northern Star took over the RHP project in March 2014 and drilled close to 93 mostly resource development diamond core drill holes at Star Trek during their ownership of the project.
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 (Pegasus, Rubicon, Hornet, Drake) consists of narrow vein deposits hosted by shear zones located along steeply dipping overturned lithological contacts. The K2 structure is present along the contact between a black shale unit (Centenary Shale) and intermediate volcaniclastics (Black Flag Group). - Minor mineralisation, termed K2B, also occurs further west, on the contact between the Victorious basalt and Bent Tree Basalt (both part of the regional upper Basalt Sequence). Additional mineralised structures include the K2E and K2A veins, Polaris/Rubicon Breccia (Silicified and mineralised Shale) and several other HW lodes adjacent to the main K2 structure. - Star Trek lodes are typically 60° W dipping vein hosted mineralisation in the Footwall of the K2E lodes on an Intermediate Volcanic – Dolerite contact.  Figure 1 Cross Section Schematic showing position of Star Trek Lodes
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar	- A summary of the data present in the Star Trek can be found above. - Drill collars are all located within the K10 grid range of 9750mE to 10250mE and 15375mN to 19900mN. - The collar locations are available in data exports accompanying the resource estimation data files. - Drill holes vary in survey dip from +26 to -72 degrees, with hole depths ranging from 9 m to 615 m with an average depth of 268 m. - All validated drill hole data was used directly or indirectly for the preparation of the resource estimates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• The exclusion of any drill hole data is not material to 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.	• All reported assay results have been length weighted to provide an intersection width. A maximum of 2 m of barren material (considered <2 g/t) between mineralized samples has been permitted in the calculation of these widths. Typically grades over 2 g/t 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.
	• 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.	• Where an intersection incorporates short lengths of high grade results these intersections will be reported in addition to the aggregate value.
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalent values have been used for the reporting of any exploration results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results:	• True widths have been calculated for intersections of the known ore zones, based on existing knowledge of the nature of these structures.
	• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• Both the downhole width and true width have been clearly specified when used.
	• If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• 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	• Appropriate plans and section have been created for monthly and annual reporting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 drill hole attributes and 'From' and 'To' depths.
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.	• Geotechnical holes were drilled targeting several different areas through the adjacent RHP area. Holes have been designed for seismic monitoring. Holes were geologically logged to ensure no mineralisation was intersected. Where mineralisation was intersected, appropriate sampling was completed.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	• Resource definition drilling will continue in various parts of RHP with the intention of extending areas of known mineralisation. Further drilling would likely be resource definition scaled drill spacing to improve on resource confidence and with no plan to advance to mining grade control drilling at the present moment.
	• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Appropriate diagrams have been created for monthly and annual reporting and examples are included above and below (Figures 1, 2 and 3).

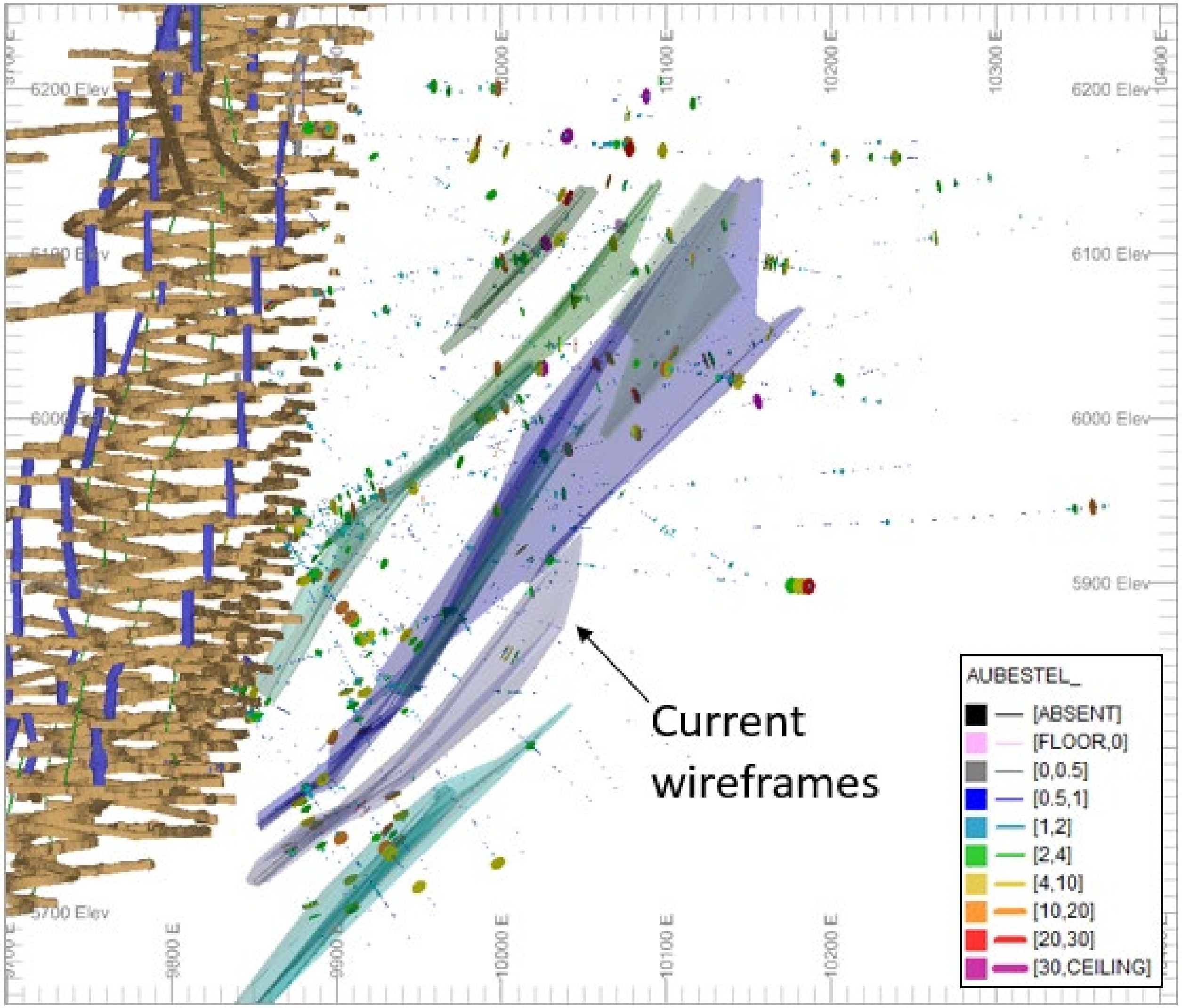


Figure 2. Cross section view (looking North) of Star Trek lodes

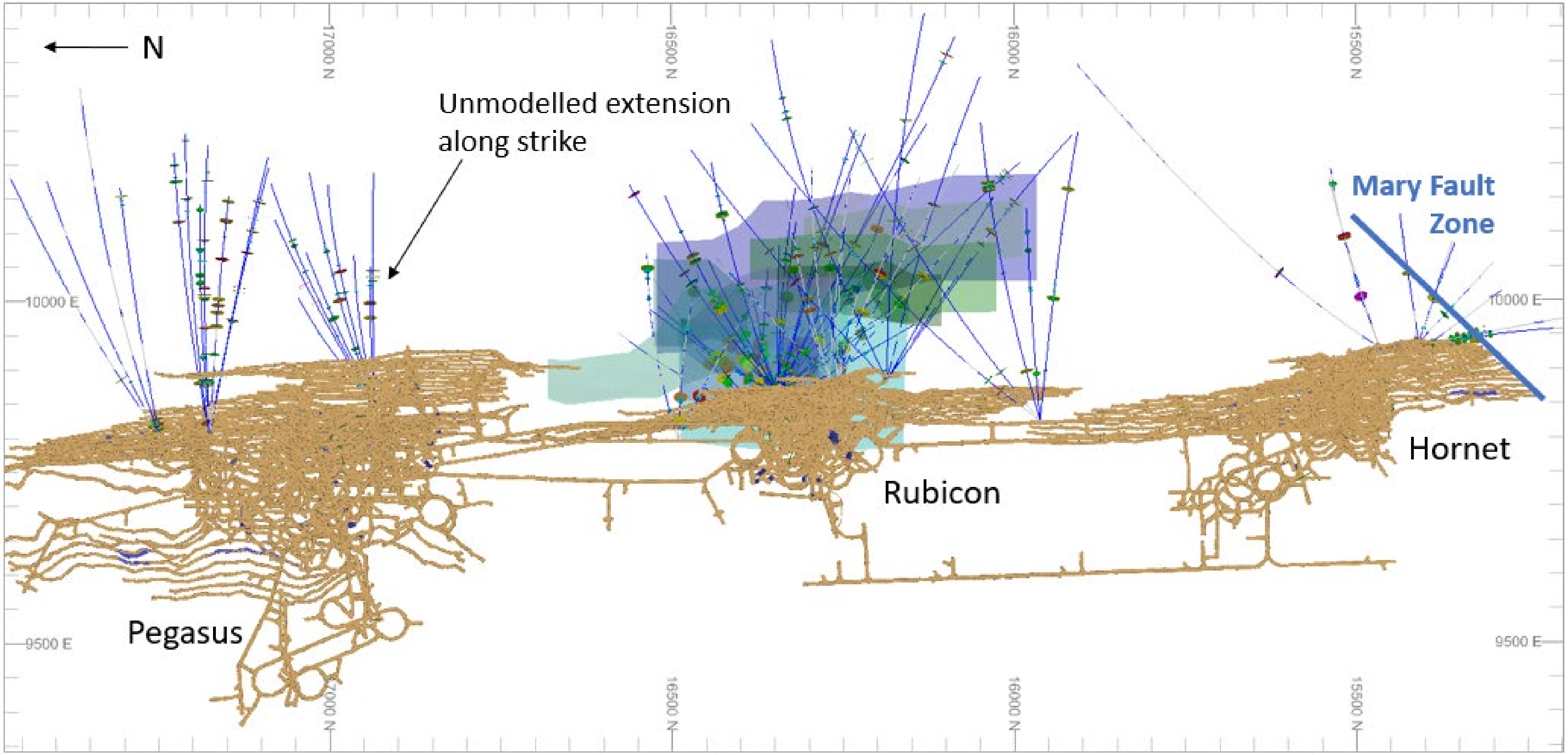


Figure 3. Plan view of Star Trek Lodes and Location in Relation to RHP Trend with Underground Drill Traces Displayed

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Star Trek

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.	• Sampling and logging data are either recorded on paper and manually entered into a database system or captured digitally via a logging laptop and directly loaded into the database system. There are checks in place to avoid duplicate holes and sample numbers. Where possible, raw data is loaded directly into the database from laboratory and survey-tool derived files.
	• Data validation procedures used.	• The complete exported data base including drill and face samples is brought into Datamine and checked visually for any apparent errors i.e., holes or faces sitting between levels or not on surface DTM's. Multiple checks are then made on numerical data. This includes: - Empty table checks to ensure all relevant fields are populated - Unique collar location check - Distances between consecutive surveys is no more than 60m for drill-holes - Differences in azimuth and dip between consecutive surveys of no more than 0.3 degrees - The end of hole extrapolation from the last surveyed shot is no more than 30 m - Underground face sample lines are not greater than +\- 5 degrees from horizontal - Errors are corrected where possible. When not possible the data is resource flagged as "No" in the database and the database is re-exported. This data will not be used in the estimation process. - Several drilling programs completed between 2014 and 2016 had erroneous metre depths recorded by the drillers, therefore these drill holes have been omitted from the ore wireframe interpretations and flagged as invalid. However, where there were no QAQC issue with the assays, the correct intervals have been recorded, the translation in the easting direction required for them to be in the 'correct' location (based on development above and below) applied and these intervals were appended to the data set before compositing. - The sample translation method has been applied to surface drilling in between development levels which are deemed to cause an unrealistic kink in the wireframe interpretation. This is only done after a thorough investigation of the surrounding data to ensure that no secondary veining is present in the footwall or hanging wall and that no separate lodes are missed. • In addition to being Resource Flagged as "Yes" or "No", drill holes are assigned a Data Class, which provides a secondary level of confidence in the data quality. Data Class (DC) values range from 0 to 3, with criteria summarised below: - DC 3 = Recent data - all data high quality, validated and all original data available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- DC 2 = Historic data - may or may not have all data in acQuire or hard copy available but has proximity to recent drilling which confirms the dip, width and tenor which is used to assist in classification Or Recent data - minor issues with data but away from the ore zone. - DC 1 = Historic data - same criteria as DC 2 but cannot be verified with recent drilling, i.e., too far away, or dissimilar dip, width and/or tenor to recent drilling. Not used in Resource estimate. - DC 0 = Historic data - no original information or new drilling in proximity to verify. Not used in Resource estimate.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.	• The geological interpretations underpinning these resource models were prepared by geologists working in RHP. The estimation of grades was undertaken by personnel familiar with the ore body and the general style of mineralisation encountered. The Senior Resource Geologist and the Principal Resource Geologist, a Competent Person for reviewing and signing off on the Star Trek estimations, maintained a site presence throughout the process.
	• If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Not applicable
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.	• The geological interpretation of the Star Trek deposit has been carried out using a systematic approach to ensure continuity of the geology and estimated mineral resource. The confidence in the geological interpretation is high and is supported with information acquired during ore development as well as from underground and surface diamond drilling. • The interpretation of all Star Trek ore domain wireframes was conducted using the sectional interpretation method in Datamine RM software. All lodes have been interpreted in plan-view section. Where development levels were present, sectional interpretation was completed at approximately 5 m spacing. Where only drilling data was present, sectional interpretation was completed at approximately 10 m - 20 m spacing. Checks were made to ensure that the wireframed volume agreed with the true ore widths of drill hole intersections. As a rule, wireframe extrapolation was limited to one half of the average drill spacing.
	• Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• All available geological data was used in the interpretation including mapping, drill holes, underground face channel data, 3D photogrammetry and structural models.
	• The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• Alternative interpretations are not considered, the mineralisation is well defined and understood from underground exposures.
	• The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	• The interpretation of the Star Trek mineralisation is based on the presence of mineralised structure (veining and shear), ore-bearing mineralogy (gold and associated sulphides), assayed samples and continuity between sections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	- Individual Star Trek mineralised structures are thought to be reasonably continuous at the current drill spacing, as similar mineralisation styles, structures and grade tenor exists between adjacent drillholes. - Post-mineralisation dextral offsetting faults (locally called D4 structures) affect the continuity of the Star Trek structure. These structures are steep-dipping, and the general trend is NNW-SSE. The largest is the Mary fault with a ~600 m offset. The White Foil and Poseidon faults form the bounding structures between the Hornet/Rubicon and Rubicon/Pegasus mine areas, respectively. Offset on these structures varies between 1 and 10 m. Many smaller scale faults exist within the mining areas (especially at the southern end of Hornet) although none have a material impact on the Resource model.
Dimensions	- The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	- The strike length of the different ore domains at Star Trek vary but the extent of the mineralised trend at Star Trek is in the order of 4km. The individual ore bodies occur in a major regional Zuleika shear system extending over tens of kilometres. - Ore body widths are typically in the range of 0.2 – 3.0 m. - Mineralisation is known to occur from the base of cover to 900 m below surface. The structure is open at depth.
Estimation and modelling techniques	- The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.	- The Ordinary Kriged estimation method is appropriate for the Star Trek style of mineralisation. The Mineral Resource remains in the Inferred Resource category until there is more confidence that the estimation parameters are appropriate for the distribution of gold throughout the Star Trek trend. Currently variogram analysis suggests grade continuity in excess of 150m along strike and 65m up and down dip which may be excessive for first pass estimation. - - Estimation was completed using Datamine Studio RM software.
	- The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	- No check estimates have been completed. - There is no previous published Mineral Resource model to run comparisons against.
	- The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	- No assumptions have been made.
	- Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	- No deleterious elements were estimated in these models.
	- In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	- Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) was used to determine the optimum block size to use. Parent cell sizes of 40m (N) x 20m (E) and 5m (RL) were used with sub-celling to 2.5m (N) x 1.25m (E) and 2.5m (RL)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Search ellipse dimensions were derived from the variogram model ranges and increased by various factors for second and third passes.
	• Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• Selective mining units were not used during the estimation process.
	• Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• All variables were estimated independently of each other. Density has used estimation parameters based on the equivalent gold estimation for that domain.
	• Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• Hanging wall and footwall wireframe surfaces were created using sectional interpretation. These were used to define the Star Trek mineralised zones based on the geology (usually a quartz vein) and gold grade. • For mine planning purposes a waste model is created by projecting the hanging wall and footwall surfaces 15 m either side. A default grade of 0.1 g/t is assigned and the same resource classification as the adjacent ore lode is applied.
	• Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• Top cuts were applied to the composited sample data with the intention of reducing the impact of outlier values on the average grade. Top cuts vary by domain (ranging from 15 g/t to 40 g/t for individual domains). •
	• The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Statistical measures of Kriging error, such as Kriging Efficiency and Slope of Regression, are used to assess the quality of the estimation for each domain. • Differences between the declustered, top-cut composite data set and the average model grade must be within 10%. • Swath plots comparing declustered, top-cut composites to block model grades are created and visual plots are prepared summarising the critical model parameters. • Visually, block grades are assessed against drill hole data.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• Star Trek is comprised of an underground resource but with potential for an open pit resource to be modelled in the future. The underground component has been reported at a 2.44 g/t cut off within 2.5 m minimum mining width MSOs. •
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining	• No mining assumptions have been made during the resource wireframing or estimation process.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• Metallurgical characteristics are currently assumed based on experience of mineralised lodes in the adjacent RHP deposits. • Ore processing throughput and recovery parameters were estimated based on historic and current performance and potential improvements available using current technologies and practices.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a green fields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• A "Licence to Operate" is held by the operation which is issued under the requirement of the "Environmental Protection Act 1986", administered by the Department of Environment (DoE). The licence stipulates environmental conditions for the control of air quality, solid waste management, water quality, and general conditions for operation. Groundwater licenses are held for water abstraction, including production bore field water use for mineral processing, and mine dewatering, in accordance with the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914. These licenses are also regulated by DoE and are renewable on a regular basis. Kanowna Operations conduct extensive environmental monitoring and management programs to ensure compliance with the requirements of the licences and lease conditions. An Environmental Management System is in place to ensure that Evolution employees and contractors meet or exceed environmental compliance requirements. • The Mungari operations are fully permitted including groundwater extraction and dewatering, removal of vegetation, mineral processing, and open pits. • The Mungari Operations have been compliant with the International Cyanide Management Code since milling operations began.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used,	• A thorough investigation into average density values for the various lithological units at Star Trek was completed and the mean densities by lithology were coded into the database. Where there were no measurements for a specific lithology a default of 2.8 t/m3 was applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.	- Density was assigned to the model as average values for the various weathering and lithology types. - Post estimation, default density values for the oxide and transitional zones were applied, based on regional averages.
	- The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	- Mill tonnage reconciliation data validates the bulk density values being applied and natural voids or porosity are not a significant factor in estimating tonnages of material at the adjacent RHP operations.
	- Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	- Assumptions on the average bulk density of individual lithologies, based on 252 bulk density measurements at Star Trek. Assumptions were also made based on regional averages, on the default densities applied to oxide (1.8 t/m³) and transitional (2.3 t/m³) material, due to a lack of data in these zones.
Classification	- The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.	- Classification is based on a series of factors including: - Geologic grade continuity - Density of available drilling - Statistical evaluation of the quality of the kriged estimate - Confidence in historical data, based on the Data Class system applied •
	- Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	- All relevant factors have been given due weighting during the classification process.
	- Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	- The resource estimation methodology is considered appropriate, and the estimated grades reflect the Competent Persons view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	- The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	- All resource models have been subjected to internal peer review. Cube Consulting have undertaken some review during 2022 of EVN resource estimation methodologies and estimation validations.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	- Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed	- These mineral resource estimates are considered as robust and representative of the Star Trek styles of mineralisation. The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.	
	• The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	• The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.
	• These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• No reconciliation factors are applied to the resource post-modelling.

APPENDIX A6: TABLE 1 – ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA, JORC CODE 2012

Hornet and Golden Hind Open Pits, Rubicon Hornet Pegasus (RHP), Raleigh (inc. Sadler): Ore Reserve – 31 December 2023

Section 4: Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.· • Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.	• The Ore Reserve estimates are based on the current Mineral Resource estimates as described in Section 3. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve estimate
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Competent Person is an Evolution employee and based at the Mungari Operations (Blake Callinan)
Study status	• The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves. • The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.	• All assets included in the CY2023 Ore Reserve estimate have been completed to a Pre-Feasibility Study level or better with the following assets currently actively mining: - Raleigh Underground - RHP (Rubicon/Hornet/Pegasus) Underground • The Mungari Future Growth Project (FGP) Feasibility Study was completed in FY23 and outlined updates to open pit mining costs, processing cost, metallurgical recoveries
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied	• The Evolution Mining's Strategic Planning Standards were used to determine the cut-off grades for the Ore Reserve estimate with the following costs included: - Incremental Mining Costs ▪ for Open Pit Reserve estimates these were incremental cost of mining ore ▪ for Underground Reserve estimates these were stoping costs - Processing costs ▪ Current costs for assets prior to the mill upgrade ▪ Projected costs (from the Future Growth Project) and material likely to be processed by the FGP mill - General and Administration costs ▪ Current costs for assets prior to the mill upgrade ▪ Projected costs based on increased processing throughput and calculated cost uplifts - Surface rehandle (or haulage) costs ▪ Based on current contracted cost structure

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Metallurgical recoveries used for cut-off grade determination have been derived from the Mungari Future Growth Project Feasibility Study and are between 91% and 94% • Gold price of A$1,800 was used to calculate cut-off grades for the Underground Ore Reserve estimate • Gold price of A$2,400 was used to calculate cut-off grades for Open Pit Ore Reserve estimate

Mining factors or assumptions	• The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design). • The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc. • The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling. • The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate). • The mining dilution factors used. • The mining recovery factors used. • Any minimum mining widths used. • The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion. • The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.	• The methodology for converting the CY23 Mineral Resource to Ore Reserve estimate at Mungari is as follows: - Derivation of cut-off grades as determined from the cut-off parameters to define Ore / Low Grade / Waste - Definition of optimisation parameters and modifying factors from either empirical data (operating mines) or project work - Optimisation of Mineral Resource using recognised software ▪ Open Pit optimisations were completed using GEOVIA Whittle™ at a gold price of $2,200 using Measured, Indicated, and Inferred material although only reporting Measured and Indicated. ▪ Underground Optimisations were completed using Deswik.SO using a COG of 1.5g/t to allow definition of the Ore Reserve estimates at different revenue prices - Evaluation and selection of optimal mining pits/shapes at the applicable gold price - Complete minable design (Open Pit – Pit Design, Underground – final stopes and required development) - Apply modifying factors, review Resource classification, and technical requirements to be defined as a Proven or Probable Reserve are met - Ore Reserves are subject to an economic test at a revenue of A$2,500 to verify extraction is justified. The economic test includes all applicable costs considering an integrated mine plan and is performed via a sensitivity analysis using a range of assumed gold prices from A$1,800 to A$2,500 per ounce and considers a range of financial metrics • Geotechnical considerations have been included during the Ore Reserve process: - Open Pit geotechnical studies provide detailed pit slope angle for consideration during the optimisation and design process - Underground: each of the Underground mines are exposed to some degree to seismic risk. Multiple studies have been conducted with regular internal and external geotechnical reviews to ensure the most effective design, support, and extraction sequence are employed. These are captured in the individual Ground Control Management for each underground mine and were adhered to during the mine design and sequencing of the Reserves. Each Underground Ore Reserve is an active operation and the Ore Reserve has been created in consultation with site-based geotechnical engineering and audited by group level function • Open Pit Resource models were converted to a regularised block model based on appropriate smallest mining units (SMU) to enable the use of Open Pit optimisation software. SMU was determined by a combination of fleet size and style of ore body mineralisation.

		• Underground Mineral Resource models were specifically developed for underground mine planning. Mining shapes were created at the current site operational minimum mining width or development profiles **Dilution** • For Open Pit Reserves a dilution factor of 10% was applied • For Underground Reserves both paste dilution (for mines where stoping with paste exposures) and waste dilution (to represent expected blast overbreak on stope shapes) have been used. These have been derived from stope reconciliation data for each of the Underground mines. The following dilution factors were used in the Underground Reserve calculations: - RHP: Dilution = 15% to 21%, Paste Dilution = 2% to 9% (based on ore zones) - Raleigh: Dilution = 23%, Paste Dilution = 4% • All dilution is considered as zero grade **Mining Recovery** • A mining recovery factor of 95% was used for Open Pit Ore Reserve estimates • For underground mines the mining recovery factors were derived from a combination of: ○ Mining method recovery which accounts for pillar sterilisation of the in-situ stoping block ▪ 65% for longhole open stoping with pillars ▪ 100% for longhole open stoping with pastefill ○ Stope reconciliations for each of the deposits which reflect current drill and blast performance of the planned stoping block ▪ RAL: 55% to 94% depending on ore zone ▪ RHP: 81% to 94% depending on ore zone **Minimum Mining Width** • The minimum mining widths for the Open Pit Reserve estimates were defined by the planned mining fleet and vary between 2.5 to 10m. The block model was regularised to a defined SMU based on the Mineral Resource • UG minimum mining widths reflect the narrow ore zones targeted with 2.5m to 3m used for all stope optimisation depending on the deposit • Development shapes are based on current underground mining profiles **Material Classification for inclusion** • For the Open Pit Ore Reserve estimate all Inferred mineralisation is treated as waste. The Open Pits Ore Reserve estimates follow the MGO Life of Mine plan and include Inferred Resource in optimisations but not in economic analysis or the Ore Reserve estimate

		• All underground mining shapes were tested for Resource classification with any shapes with dominant gold of mass more than 49% of Inferred material not included in the Ore Reserve estimate **Capital Costs and Infrastructure** • All operating mines currently have the required infrastructure to ensure ongoing operations and where necessary capital has been included for any extensions to existing infrastructure, including, access/materials handling/services (power, water management and vent)/safety systems and emergency egress) • A current capital cost schedule for the Processing Plant expansion and future mines was used in the financial modelling for the Ore Reserve estimates

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation. • Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature. • The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied. • Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements. • The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole. • For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	• All ore deposits included in the MGO CY2023 Ore Reserve estimates are conventional free-milling ores which are amenable to processing through a carbon-in-leach (CIL) gold processing plant. • All Ore Reserve estimates declared in this statement are assumed to be treated at the Mungari Process Plant (commissioned 2014) • All assets mined after the commissioning date for the expanded Mungari Plant are assumed to be treated at the expanded process plant (with lower unit costs, higher throughputs, and changed metallurgical recoveries). • All current mining operations are presently feeding the Mungari plant with average recoveries between 91% and 95%. The following recoveries have been used in development of the Ore Reserve estimates: - RHP = 93.5-94.5% - Raleigh = 93.5-94.5% - Open pits = between 91% to 94.5% (based on completed asset metallurgical test work and the MGO FGP FS) • Mungari Gold Process Plant is a conventional CIL process plant with inline gravity circuit and is a well-tested technology for free-milling type ores • Current mining operations confirm the amenability of these ore zones to extraction with varying degrees of metallurgical test work completed for each of the projects included in the Ore Reserve estimates • All current operations have proven metallurgical characteristics shown by the consistent recoveries through the process plant. • Project work conducted has been used to confirm the ore characteristics in the ore zones • No evidence of deleterious elements in any ores within the Ore Reserve estimates • No bulk sampling has been conducted through the Mungari Mill outside of normal operating process
Environmental	• The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc. • The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.	• Current mining operations are fully compliant with legal and regulatory requirements, with all statutory approvals granted. • Legal and regulatory requirements for proposed projects are understood and a schedule for applications and future work is in place. • Approvals are in place for existing waste and tailings facilities and residue storage provide sufficient storage for proposed operations in the LOM schedule

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	
Infrastructure	• The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed. • The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.	• Current operations are well serviced by the required service infrastructure as follows: - Mungari Gold Process plant and office complex services the administration while individual office/workshop/magazine etc. complexes are available for operational purposes. - Current Life of Mine (LOM) planning includes the expansion of the current Mungari Mill from ~2 mtpa to 4.2 mtpa - Mine is connected to the main highway between Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie - Current operations are connected to grid power with the Kundana Diesel Power Station providing back up power as required - Water supplied and discharge reticulation is in place - Kalgoorlie is a major regional centre for supplies and labour with direct flights to Perth for FIFO of labour not based in Kalgoorlie • Projects away from the current mining areas have been assessed for infrastructure requirements and capital and been included in the project evaluation for: - Site set up - Haul Roads - Water Supply & Dewatering - Communication, Offices & Ablutions - Workshops & Fuel Storage - Magazines etc.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Costs	• The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study. • The methodology used to estimate operating costs. • Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements. • The source of exchange rates used in the study. • Derivation of transportation charges. • The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc. • The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private. • To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves: • Any identified material naturally occurring risks. • The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements. • The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent	• For operating mines current LOM capital forecast have been included where relevant • For future projects the project capital schedules have been included • Current first principals costings have been used to derive the operating costs for the Underground Ore Reserve estimates. Operating costs are based on current wages, materials, consumables and equipment prices, and are aligned to forward looking cost structures • Budget level open pit costing developed by the Mungari FGP Project has been used for the Open Pit Ore Reserve estimate. These future looking costs were developed by the project team from a combination of benchmarking and supplied contractor costs. An Early Contractor Engagement process is currently in progress to advance the accuracy of these costs • Costs are all expressed and calculated in Australian dollars • No cost impact is expected from deleterious elements and no costs have been included in the Ore Reserve estimate for these • State Government and third-party royalties are built into the cost model

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories. • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).	• The Ore Reserve estimate has been converted predominantly based on confidence with Measured Resource to Proven Reserve and Indicated Resource to Probable Reserve • These classifications align with the Competent Person's view of the deposits • Mineral Resource that is not, in the opinion of the Competent Person, extractable without significant risk due to geotechnical constraints has been excluded from the estimate as the confidence of recovery of this material would be considered low.
Revenue factors	• The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc. • The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.	• All financial assumptions are in Australian dollars. • A gold price of A$2,500 per ounce has been used to generate revenue for the reported Ore Reserve estimate. Evolution uses an internal gold price assumption of A$2,650 per ounce for Life of Mine (LOM) planning • This gold price is assumed to be constant for the mine plan associated with the Ore Reserve estimate • Sensitivity is conducted at a range of different gold prices (A$1,800 to A$2,500/oz)
Market assessment	• The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future. • A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product. • Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts. • For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.	• For the purposes of the Ore Reserve estimate it is assumed that all product is sold direct to refinery at spot market prices • A customer and competitor analysis were deemed unnecessary
Economic	• The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc. • NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	• Financial modelling has been completed using reconciled cost models as previously described with outlined revenue factors. With significant historical precedent the confidence of the forecast economic outcomes is high • The Ore Reserve estimate has been evaluated using a financial model, with sensitivity to internal and external factors being included in the evaluation.
Social	• The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.	• EKJV operates in the Goldfields region of Western Australia, which is a well-established, supportive jurisdiction for mineral operations from both a statutory and community perspective. There are no outstanding material stakeholder agreements required

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Cultural heritage could be considered as a material risk to the Ore Reserve estimations for projects not yet in production • The Mungari Cultural Heritage Specialist liaises regularly with Native Title claimant groups to inform and strategise plans to conduct heritage surveys where required to assess for areas of cultural significance. These are either approved by claimant groups to proceed, or a cultural heritage management plan negotiated between the parties is developed to allow mining to commence in a sustainable manner protecting any sites of significance to the traditional owners • In the opinion of the Competent Person there is no known reason that additional required Cultural Heritage approvals will not be granted in the timeframes used for the schedule
Other	• To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves: • Any identified material naturally occurring risks. • The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements. • The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent	• No major issues have been identified that will materially affect the estimation or classification of the Ore Reserve estimates • No material risks with the potential to prevent the commencement and operation of any projects in the Ore Reserve estimate have been identified • No outstanding legal issues exist that could compromise the Ore Reserve estimate have been identified • All mining tenements and government approvals are in place for current mining operations with schedules in place for applications and approvals required for future projects • In the opinion of the Competent Person there are no known likely grounds that statutory approvals will not be granted in the timeframes required for the schedule
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories. • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).	• Only Measured and Indicated Resources have been included in the Ore Reserves estimation (expect for secondary Inferred material as outlined for the Underground Ore Reserve estimates) with: - Measured converting into Proven Reserves and - Indicated converting to Probable Reserves • Stockpiles have been classified as Probable Reserves • It is the Competent Person's view that the classifications used for the Ore Reserve estimates are appropriate • For the CY2023 Underground Ore Reserve estimates, all stopes that contain less than 49% Measured Resource (and less than 49% Inferred Resource) are classified as Probable Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates	• Evolution Mining's corporate based Transformation and Effectiveness Department conduct in-house Ore Reserve estimate peer review annually with periodic internal and external audits. The last external audit was completed by Cube Consulting Pty Ltd in 2022. All material actions have been completed for the CY2023 Ore Reserve estimate • The last internal audit was completed in 2022. All material actions were completed for the CY2023 Ore Reserve estimate
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage. • It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• Established Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates processes developed at Mungari Operations, combined with a detailed peer review corporate process provide reasonable confidence in the generated December 31, 2023 Ore Reserve Estimates • Ore Reserve estimates are generally developed on global estimates however some local estimates are used in current operational areas which are generally reflected as Measure Resources (or Proven Reserves) • Confidence in the Ore Reserve estimates for operating mines is generally higher reflecting the greater amount of data available to develop modifying factors. Project estimations for modifying factors and some forward looking costs are based on reduced data and have a relatively lower confidence • Producing mines include reconciliation process which are used for the forward looking forecasts