ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

29 January 2021

A.B.N. 11 009 341 539

Quarterly Report for December 2020

ASX:TBR

Highlights

- During the quarter Rand and Tribune toll processed 239,742 tonnes of ore at three mills in the district, with Tribune's share equating to 179,806 tonnes.
- From that processing 32,063 ounces of Gold were credited to Rand and Tribune Bullion Accounts, with Tribune's 75% share equating to 24,047 oz of Gold.
- Lower than forecast mine production at the EKJV mines resulted from strong seismic response and damage in lower Pegasus South (Sept) and lower Pegasus Nth (Oct). The outlook for the next quarter is similar production to the December quarter.
- Resource definition and exploration drilling resumed at the Japa Project in Ghana with 6,792 metres completed in 39 holes.
- Diamond core drilling continued at the Diwalwal Gold Project in the Philippines with 3,017 metres completed in 13 holes.

Suite G1, 49 Melville Parade South Perth WA 6151
T: +61 8 9474 2113 | F: +61 8 9367 9386
E: tribune@tribune.com.au | W: www.tribune.com.au

Ore Stockpiles

At the end of the quarter Tribune is entitled to a share of the following stockpiles –

STOCKPILES				
ROM Pad	**Ore Source**	**Ore tonnes**	**Grade g/t**	**Tribune's Entitlement**
EKJV Stockpiles				
Rubicon ROM	RHP High Grade	19,206	3.42	36.75%
Kanowna Belle	RHP High Grade	12,450	4.89	36.75%
Kanowna Belle	RHP Low Grade	9,579	1.91	36.75%
Tribune Share of EKJV Stockpiles		**15,154**	**3.51**	**100%**
Rand and Tribune Stockpiles				
Rubicon ROM	RHP Low Grade	28,912	1.42	75%
Rubicon ROM	RHP High Grade	592	2.97	75%
Rubicon LG ROM	RHP Low Grade	33,444	1.84	75%
Rubicon LG ROM	RHP High Grade	47,892	4.57	75%
Lakewood	RHP High Grade	62,981	3.88	75%
Lakewood	Raleigh Low Grade	7,547	1.71	75%
Gwalia	RHP High Grade	9,825	4.36	75%
Tribune Share of R&T Stockpiles		**143,394**	**3.26**	**100%**
Tribune Share of All Stockpiles		**158,548**	**3.29**	

EKJV Geology and Mining

Raleigh Underground Mine Production

Raleigh remained on care and maintenance throughout the quarter.

Raleigh Underground Mine Development

At the end of the quarter, the bottom of the Raleigh Decline is at 5602 m RL, 743 m from the surface, the top of the Sadler Incline remains at 5989 m RL, 356 m from the surface and the bottom of the Sadler Decline remains at 5944 m RL, 401 m from the surface.

Rubicon-Hornet-Pegasus Underground Mine Production

Contained gold in stope and development ore mined during the quarter is tabulated below:

ORE BODY	Rubicon, Hornet & Pegasus		
Month	**Tonnes**	**Grade**	**Ounces**
October	84,687	3.92	10,655
November	76,765	3.23	7,980
December	88,367	3.31	9,400
December 20Q	**249,819**	**3.49**	**28,045**
September 20Q	240,722	3.79	29,361

Quarterly mine production was 14,004 oz below the NST budgeted 318,384 tonnes at 4.11g/t for 42,049 oz.

The considerably lower mine production resulted from strong seismic response and damage in lower Pegasus South (Sept) and lower Pegasus Nth (Oct). Pegasus production was 16,629oz below the budgeted level for the quarter. Extra production from Pode and Hornet at lower grade was sourced in the quarter to offset the deficit from Pegasus.

The outlook for the next quarter is similar production to the December quarter, with further significant gold production deficit from the budgeted level as a result of seismicity in lower Pegasus and Rubicon.

Mine planning is assessing alternative mining methods to limit the impact of mining in seismic areas.

Tribune's Mine Production Entitlement (36.75%)

	Rubicon, Hornet & Pegasus		
Quarter	**Tonnes**	**Grade**	**Ounces**
	t	**g/t**	**troy oz**
December 20Q	**91,808**	**3.49**	**10,306**
September 20Q	88,465	3.79	10,790

Rubicon-Hornet-Pegasus Underground Mine Development

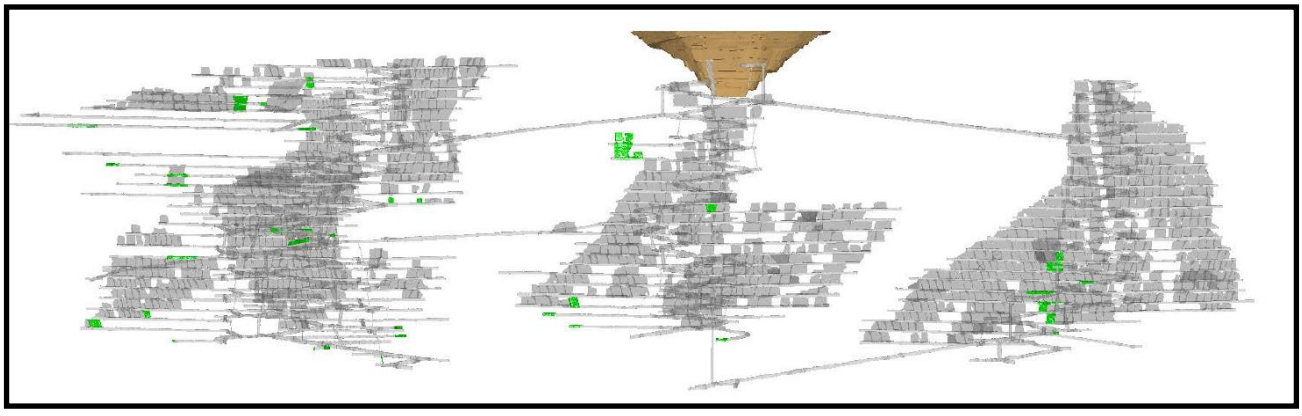
Development performance for the quarter is summarised in the following table.

ORE BODY	**Rubicon, Hornet & Pegasus**				
Month	**Capital**		**Operating**		
	Decline	**Other**	**Waste**	**Ore**	**Pas**
	(m)	**(m)**	**(m)**	**(m)**	**(m)**
October	52	115	0	562	129
November	7	52	9.7	680	82
December	22	14	10.6	717	56
December 20Q	**82**	**181**	**20**	**1959**	**266**
September 20Q	204	800	78	1136	478

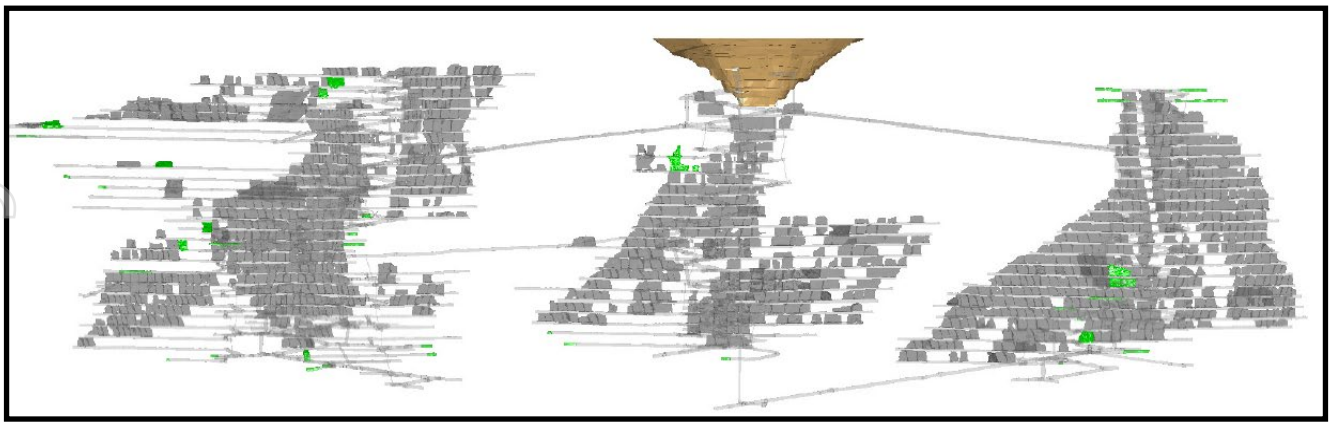
The Pegasus Decline was on hold Nov – Dec due to Geotechnical concerns.

The diagrams below show the status of the mine at the end of each month of the quarter. Green indicates new development.

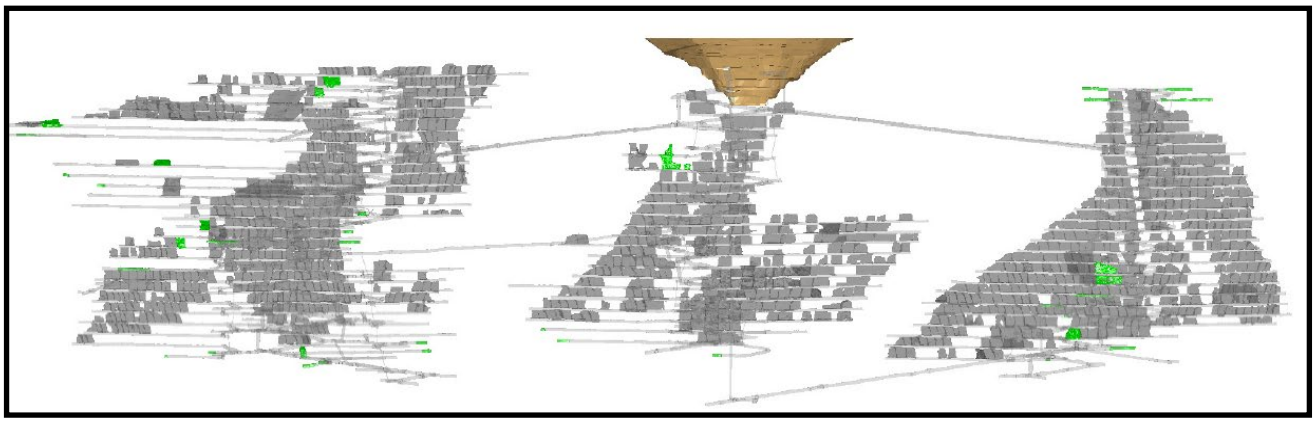
Oct 20



Nov 20



Dec 20



Mine operating costs for Rubicon, Hornet & Pegasus incurred by the EKJV during December 20 Quarter were $152 per tonne mined or $1358 per ounce mined compared with the September 20 Quarter costs of $176 and $967 respectively.

Toll Processing

During the quarter at total of 239,742 tonnes of Rand and Tribune ore was processed under toll Milling contracts to recover 32,063oz of gold at 94.60% gold recovery. Of this total, 17,499 tonnes were processed at Kanowna Belle, 138,142 tonnes were processed at Lakewood Mill and 84,100 tonnes were processed at St Barbara's Gwalia Mill.

Rand and Tribune gold production for the December Quarter 2020, along with Tribune's share is tabulated below –

Quarter	Gold (oz)	Tribune's share gold
December 20	**32,063**	**24,047**
September 20	18,747.8	14,060.9

Exploration

Exploration activities within the EKJV tenements during the quarter included surface and underground diamond core drilling, RC drilling and a detailed gravity geophysical survey. In total, 58 diamond holes were completed for 15,092 metres within the RHP and Raleigh mine complex targeting the Hornet, Pode and Startrek prospects. In addition, 59 RC holes for 4,113 metres were drilled at Golden Hind.

Surface diamond drilling of 20 holes for 2,750 metres continued the Hornet Resource conversion and extension program targeting mineralisation in the footwall of the Centenary Main Vein (CMV) proximal to the Mary Fault. Diamond drilling totalling 12,342 metres in 38 holes from underground positions targeted Startrek and Pode extensions. Surface RC drilling at Golden Hind was for the purpose of closing Resource definition drill coverage to 40m by 40m proposed open pit.

A high-resolution gravity survey was completed within northern EKJV tenements M16/181, M16/182, M16/325 and M16/326 to assist exploration targeting within this and adjacent areas.

Assay results were received for drilling completed in both the previous and current reporting periods for Falcon, Pode, Startrek, Hornet and Golden Hind. Full details of all EKJV exploration activities including significant intersections from results received are contained in the EKJV Exploration Report December 2020 Quarter, released to the ASX on 22 January 2021.

March 2021 quarter exploration programs will include drilling of Pode northern extensions, Hera southern extensions, continued testing the Startrek trend east of Rubicon and evaluation of Golden Hind upon receipt of all RC results.

Exploration Projects

Tribune Resources (Ghana) Limited (Tribune's Interest 100%)

The Company commenced a major reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core (DC) drilling campaign at the Japa Project during November. The initial focus of this 55,000 metre program is infill drilling of Inferred and unclassified mineralisation at Adiembra to elevate the classification of the 1.81 million ounce Resource to a minimum Indicated category for future Reserve estimation. The Adiembra program consists of 149 holes for 37,100 metres proposed, with the balance of the program testing the Japa-Dadieso trend, other conceptual targets and proposed infrastructure areas within the Mining Lease.

A total of 39 holes for 6,792 metres combined RC and DC were drilled during the period. Currently the drilling is being accomplished utilising two RC rigs and one DC rig. Results received to date are consistent with expectations Selected significant intersections shown in the following table with a more comprehensive list of intersections accompanying the JORC Code Table 1 appended to this report.

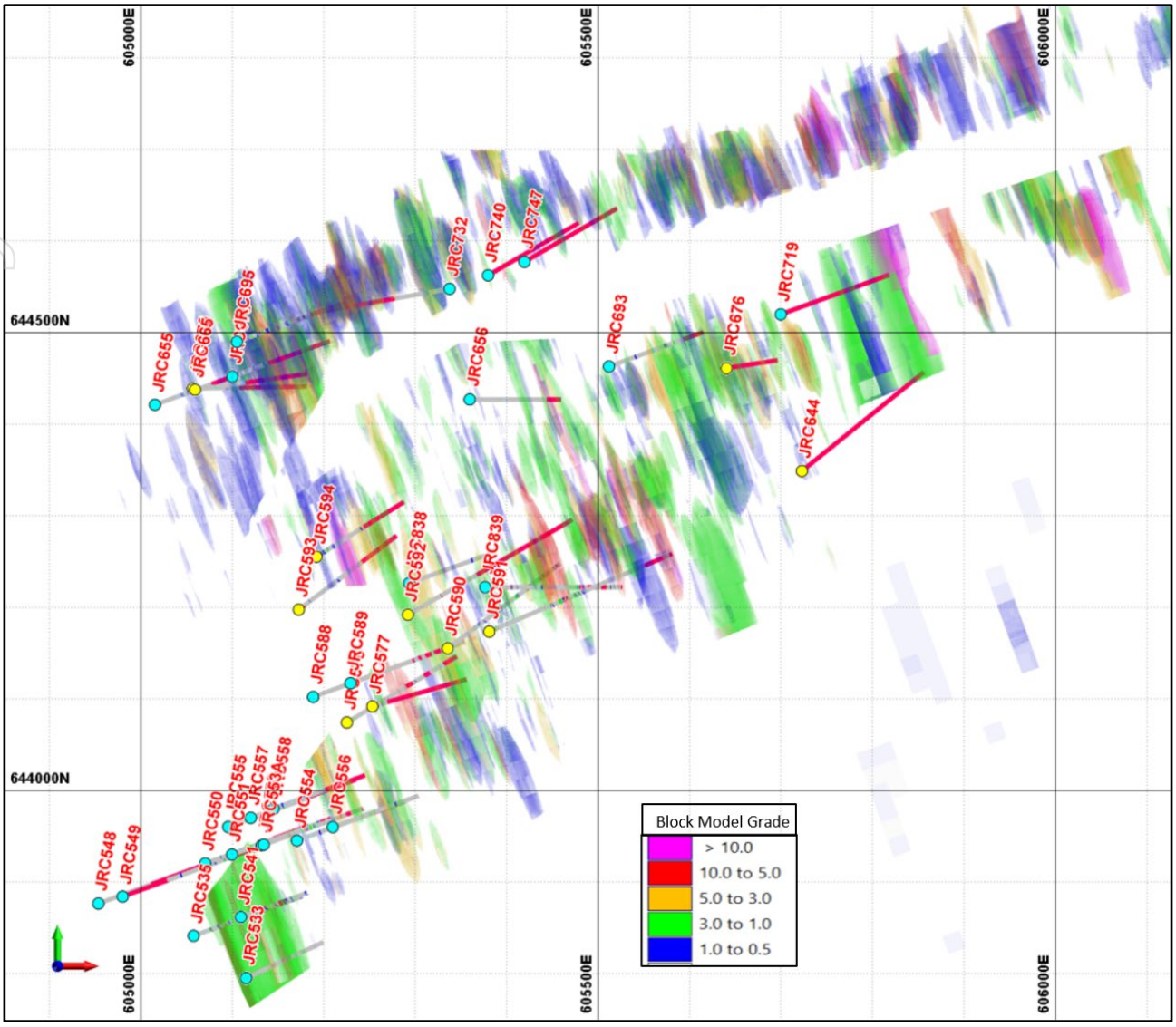
Hole Number	Depth From	Depth To	Interval Length (m)	Grade ppm Au	
JRC535	51	71	20	1.24	
JRC535	153	162	9	2.46	Inc 1 m @ 18.4ppm from 158m
JRC541	50	67	17	0.96	
JRC541	71	75	4	3.77	Inc 1 m @ 12.5ppm from 71m
JRC541	80	99	19	4.43	Inc 1 m @ 27.2ppm from 84m
JRC551	36	45	9	3.57	
JRC553A	84	106	22	1.08	
JRC554	143	150	7	1.76	
JRC577	21	24	3	8.13	Inc 1 m @ 18.4ppm from 22m
JRC590	189	198	9	1.20	
JRC590	306	312	6	2.07	Inc 0.45m @ 21.2ppm from 307.65m
JRC591	114	120	6	15.0	Inc 1m @ 86.9ppm from 116m
JRC591	131	152	21	4.55	Inc 1m @ 59.6ppm from 135m
JRC591	282	287	5	3.46	
JRC594	9	22	13	1.24	
JRC695	40	53	13	2.14	Inc 1m @ 16.0ppm from 45m
JRC695	59	73	14	2.69	Inc 1m @ 14.9ppm from 63m
JRC695	98	108	10	1.05	
JRC695	134	138	4	2.68	
JRC839	56	61	5	5.25	Inc 2m @ 11.6ppm from 58m

Significant intersections for Adiembra ≥0.4ppm gold with maximum 3 metres internal dilution of <0.4ppm gold.

Details of all holes drilled during the quarter are presented in the following table.

Hole Number	Collar Northing (WGS84 Zone 30N)	Collar Easting (WGS84 Zone 30N)	Collar RL	Collar Azimuth	Collar Dip	Final Depth (metres)
JRC533	643795.1	605115.1	135.9	65	-60	186
JRC535	643841.2	605057.7	159.5	70	-57	230
JRC541	643861.8	605109.5	152.4	70	-57	142
JRC548	643876.5	604953.6	131.5	70	-55	108
JRC549	643884.1	604980.1	136.4	70	-55	222
JRC550	643920.2	605070.4	159.5	70	-55	138
JRC551	643929.9	605099.7	154.0	70	-55	200.9
JRC553	643940.0	605132.1	150.2	70	-55	66
JRC553A	643940.7	605134.4	150.2	70	-55	201.2
JRC554	643945.3	605170.7	145.8	70	-55	220
JRC555	643960.2	605095.6	152.0	70	-60	204
JRC556	643960.0	605209.9	131.7	70	-55	174
JRC557	643970.1	605120.2	152.3	70	-58	231
JRC558	643980.2	605145.2	148.5	70	-58	201
JRC576	644074.2	605225.3	131.8	59	-50	218.3
JRC577	644091.8	605253.2	128.0	74	-62	36
JRC588	644102.1	605188.4	136.3	70	-55	281.7
JRC589	644117.1	605229.2	135.4	70	-55	231
JRC590	644155.1	605335.6	147.9	53	-61	317.8
JRC591	644173.5	605381.0	156.7	67	-51	345.4
JRC592	644191.9	605292.1	139.0	60	-51	138
JRC593	644197.5	605172.7	143.8	53	-59	168
JRC594	644255.3	605192.0	132.1	58	-61	126
JRC644	644348.8	605722.8	138.5	51	-51	150
JRC655	644421.2	605015.4	128.8	70	-60	132
JRC656	644427.0	605359.6	135.8	90	-60	168

JRC665	644437.6	605059.3	126.1	82	-52	90
JRC670	644439.0	605056.7	126.0	89	-65	120
JRC675	644452.0	605100.0	127.2	70	-63	90
JRC676	644461.0	605640.4	139.2	81	-51	90
JRC693	644463.0	605511.9	147.6	70	-60	174
JRC695	644489.9	605104.9	129.3	70	-55	150
JRC719	644519.9	605699.7	144.8	70	-55	168
JRC732	644547.8	605337.6	135.2	260	-55	120
JRC740	644562.5	605379.7	141.0	60	-55	156
JRC747	644577.3	605419.4	136.4	60	-55	204
JRC752	644590.0	605363.4	133.8	250	-60	138
JRC838	644226.3	605293.4	138.1	70	-55	156
JRC839	644222.0	605376.4	147.6	90	-60	300.1



Plan of Adiembra infill drilling conducted during December 2020 quarter relative to Resource block model extents. Red hole traces indicate intervals for which assay results are pending.

Diwalwal Gold Project (Philippines) (Tribune's Interest 60%)

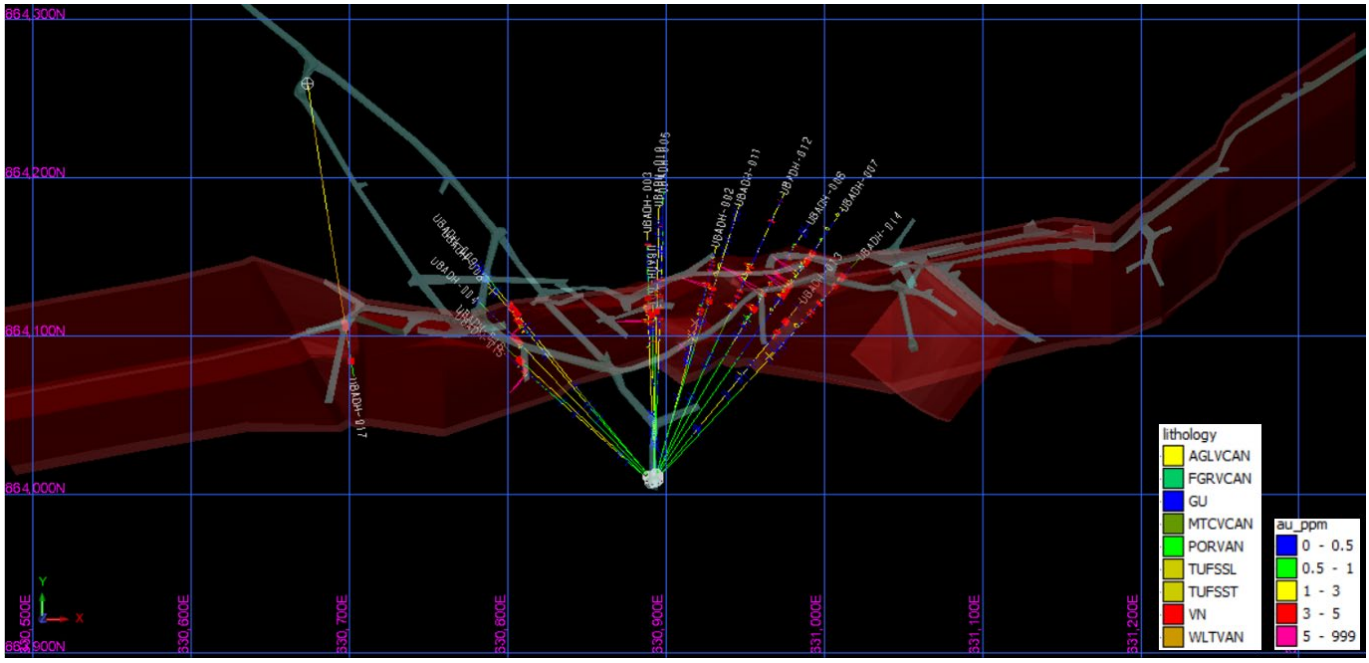
Resource definition drilling of the Balite Vein continued during the December Quarter.

A total of 13 holes for 3,017 metres of diamond core were completed during the quarter (UBADH-005 to UBADH-017). All these holes intersected Balite main, spur and split veins at or close to the modelled positions and anticipated down hole depths.

Details of holes completed in the campaign to date are provided in the following table. Coordinates for UBADH-001 to UBADH-004 are updated from previously announced following re-survey.

Hole Number	Collar Northing (PRS92 Zone 5)	Collar Easting (PRS92 Zone 5)	Collar RL (PRS92)	Collar Azimuth (True North)	Collar Dip	Final Depth (metres)
UBADH-001	864009	630892	667.3	360	-70	310
UBADH-002	864009	630893	667.3	15	-56	275
UBADH-003	864009	630892	667.3	360	-55	275
UBADH-004	864010	630890	667.3	315	-43	210
UBADH-005	864013	630893	667.3	360	-40	230
UBADH-006	864012	630894	667.4	27	-37	220

UBADH-007	864012	630894	667.5	33	-28	229.5
UBADH-008	864012	630890	667.3	318	-27	180.9
UBADH-009	864012	630889	667.9	319	-15	180
UBADH-010	864012	630893	667.3	360	-25	188.4
UBADH-011	864013	630894	668.6	16	-23	193
UBADH-012	864012	630894	667.5	24	-26	215
UBADH-013	864010	630894	667.3	38	-63	310.5
UBADH-014	864010	630895	667.3	43	-47	285
UBADH-015	864008	630890	667.3	310	-67	336.1
UBADH-016	864009	630890	667.3	312	-58	246
UBADH-017	864261	630673	666.6	170	-17	202.5



Plan view of Victory Tunnel infrastructure showing Balite Vein model, completed holes UBADH-001 to UBADH-0017 and mineralised intersections.

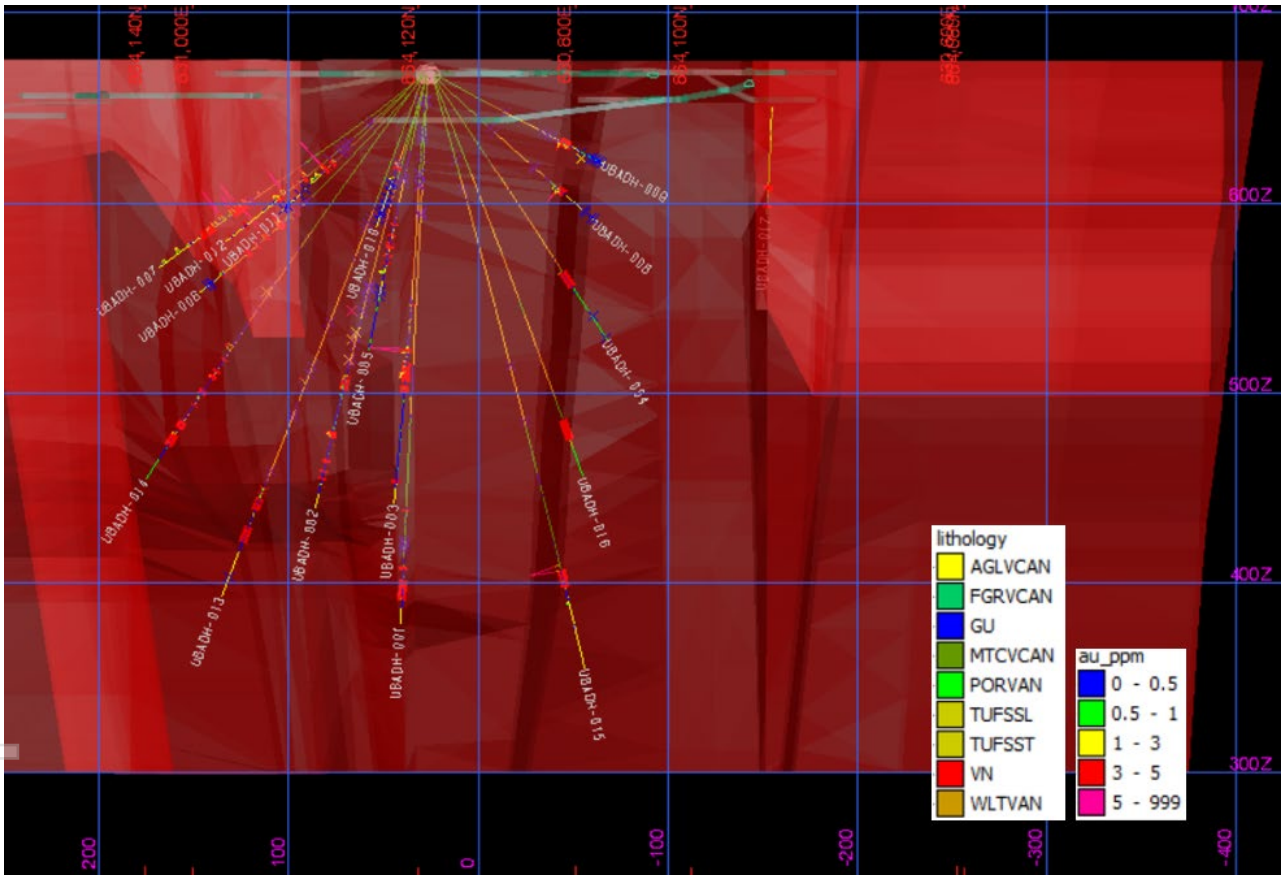
All holes drilled in this period have successfully intersected the main Balite Vein as well as several separate spur or split veins. Significant intersections received to date are summarised in the following table.

Hole Number	Depth From	Depth To	Interval Length (m)	Estimated True Width	Grade ppm Au	Remarks	Vein
UBADH-001						No significant intersections	
UBADH-002	191.5	194.5	3	2.1	1.12		Balite Main
UBADH-002	226.5	230.5	4	2.9	2.03		FW Spur Vein
UBADH-003	173.8	177.5	3.7	2.5	6.58	Inc 1.4m @ 15.6ppm from 176m	Balite Main
UBADH-003	183.1	195.1	12	8.1	1.50		Balite Main
UBADH-004	155.2	158.8	3.6	2.5	1.42		Balite Main
UBADH-005	165	166	1	0.8	2.80		Balite Main
UBADH-006	143.9	147.7	3.8	2.7	2.86		Balite Main
UBADH-006	157.4	160.1	2.7	1.9	35.0		Balite Main
UBADH-007	153.15	173.5	20.35	16.3	3.27	Inc 1.75m @ 13.7ppm from 159m, 1.2m @ 10.5ppm from 164m, 0.5m @ 24.3ppm from 173m	Balite Main
UBADH-007	178.35	186.9	8.5	6.8	1.15		Balite North Split
UBADH-007	190	191.8	1.8	1.4	1.33		Balite North Split
UBADH-008	138.25	141.3	3	2.6	2.92		Balite Main
UBADH-009	133.9	134.9	1	0.9	5.02		Balite Main
UBADH-009	138.7	143.6	4.85	4.1	1.21		Balite Main

UBADH-010	125.35	129.3	3.95	3.8	1.05		Balite Main
UBADH-011	131.4	133.5	2.05	1.7	46.2	Inc 0.85m @ 110.8ppm from 132.6m	Balite Main
UBADH-011	138.35	150.4	12.05	10	1.09		FW Spur Vein
UBADH-012	127.8	128.8	1	0.8	5.41		Balite Main
UBADH-012	150	159.7	9.7	7.9	2.66	Inc 1.75m @ 6.81ppm from 150m	Balite North Split
UBADH-013	181.2	183.7	2.45	1.4	1.78		HW Spur Vein
UBADH-014	193.45	195.5	2	1.1	3.28		Balite Main
UBADH-014	253.7	257.7	4	2.2	1.01		FW Spur Vein
UBADH-015	278.7	280.7	2	1.1	16.2		HW Spur Vein
UBADH-015	298.7	300.2	1.5	0.8	1.24		FW Spur Vein
UBADH-016						Assays pending	
UBADH-017						Assays pending	

Significant intersections for Balite minimum 1 metre interval length ≥1ppm gold with maximum 3 metres internal dilution of <0.5ppm gold.

Drilling is continuing from the main Victory Tunnel access drill cuddy (UBADH-017 location) testing to the west of historic drill holes. Upon completion of new development to establish additional drill platforms, the drilling focus will shift to exploring east beyond the extents of historic holes and the current vein model.



Long projection view of Victory Tunnel looking south showing completed holes UBADH-001 to UBADH-0017 coloured by geology and mineralised intersections.

Seven Mile Hill Joint Venture (Tribune's Interest 50%)

An aircore drilling campaign comprising 84 holes for 4,036 metres was completed during the December Quarter. This program tested extensions of the Binduli mine sequence beneath lacustrine sediments within the eastern part of the Seven Mile Hill Project area.

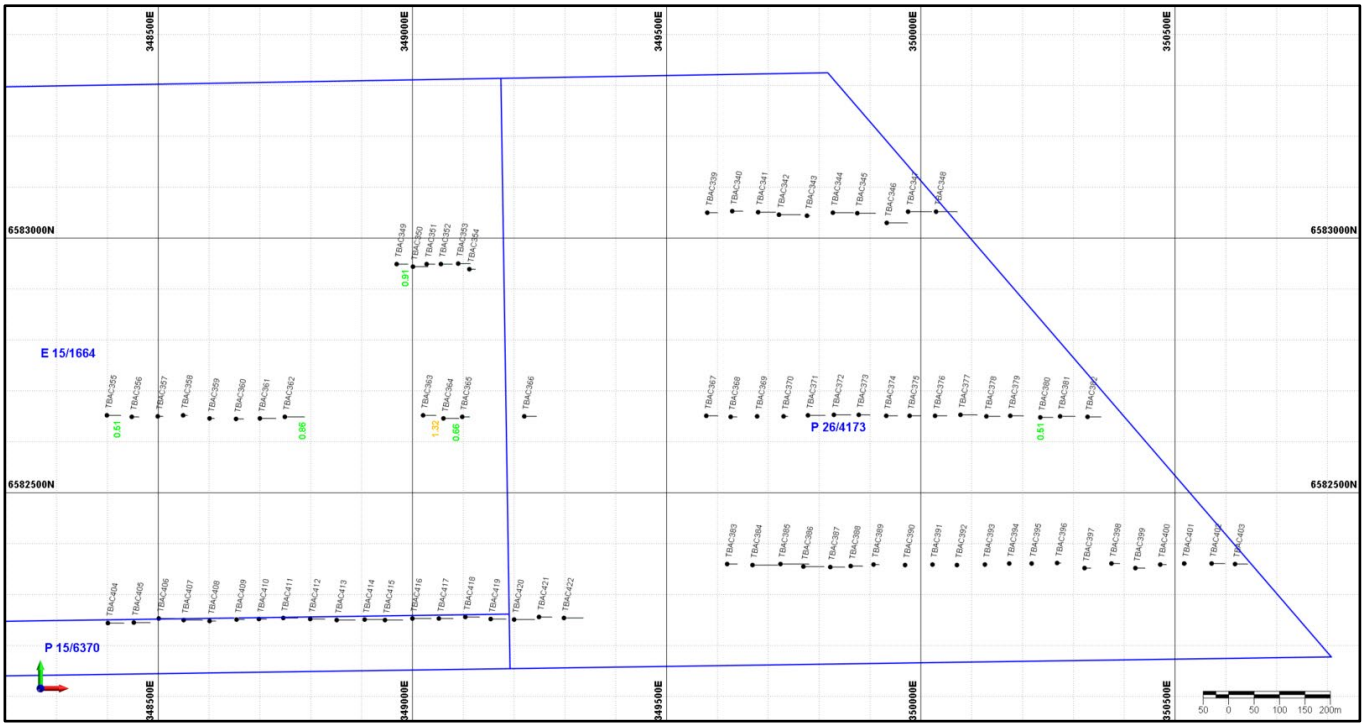
Anomalous mineralisation was encountered within strongly weathered felsic volcaniclastics as presented in the table and plan below. These intersections confirmed the tenor of mineralisation defined from previous drilling

campaigns and demonstrated that the lateral extents of the mineralisation had been clearly defined by those earlier campaigns. Future work will focus on evaluating the economic potential of mineralisation defined to date.

TABLE OF SIGNIFICANT SEVEN MILE HILL AIRCORE ASSAY RESULTS

Hole ID	MGA North	MGA East	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	Depth From	Depth To	Length (m)	Au ppm
TBAC349	6582949	348969	343	-60	90	45	32	36	4	0.91
TBAC355	6582652	348399	340	-60	90	45	40	44	4	0.51
TBAC362	6582649	348749	338	-60	90	77	68	72	4	0.86
TBAC363	6582652	349021	348	-60	90	51	48	50	2	1.32
TBAC364	6582646	349061	338	-60	90	61	48	52	4	0.66
TBAC380	6582648	350235	344	-60	90	50	0	4	4	0.51

Significant results for Seven Mile Hill Aircore drilling are ≥0.5ppm gold with no internal dilution. All intersections are of two or four metre composite samples.



Plan of recent aircore drill holes showing significant intersections.

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report relating to exploration results has been compiled by Mr Robert Henderson in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Henderson is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, is a self-employed consulting geologist to Tribune Resources and has sufficient relevant experience in the activities undertaken and styles of mineralisation being reported to qualify as a Competent Person under the JORC Code. Mr Henderson consents to the inclusion in this report of the information compiled by him in the form and context in which it appears.

Summary of Cashflows

The attached Appendix 5B is prepared on a consolidated basis and includes the cash inflows and cash outflows of its subsidiaries including Rand Mining Limited. Cash and cash equivalents were $6.6m as at 31 December 2020 compared to $5.4m as at 30 September 2020. Receipts from customers was up by $40.2m to $71.96m for the quarter ending 31 December 2020. There were increases in the direct costs associated with the increase in receipts, namely production costs being up by $9.4m and income taxes paid being up by $8.7m in the December quarter when compared to the September quarter. The result being that there was a net positive cash flow in operating activities of $18.589m for the December quarter compared to the net cash used in operating activities of $4.462m in the September quarter.

Exploration expenditure for the Japa Project was up at $1.927m for the December quarter compared to $370k in the September quarter. Exploration expenditure on the Diwalwal Gold Project for the December quarter was $2.137m up by $500k when compared to the September quarter.

Share Buy-Back

The Company operated a buyback during the quarter but no shares were bought back during the period. The current buyback expires on 21 February 2021 unless it is extended by the Company.

Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates

In item 6 of the attached Appendix 5B cash flow report for the quarter, payments to related parties of $185,669 comprised director fees and superannuation for Anthony Billis of $46,338 director fees to Gordon Sklenka of $15,000, rental and outgoings paid to a related party of Anthony Billis of $21,410 and re- imbursement of operating expenses to a related party of Anthony Billis (via Rand Mining Ltd) of $102,921.

This report and the attached Appendix 5B have been authorised by the Board of Tribune Resources Limited.

For Shareholder Enquiries
Stephen Buckley
Joint Company Secretary
E: stephen.buckley@tribune.com.au
Ph: + 61 8 9474 2113

For Media and Broker Enquiries
Peter Klinger
Cannings Purple
E: pklinger@canningspurple.com.au
Ph: + 61 411 251 540

Interests in Mining Tenements

Project/Tenements	Location	Held at end of quarter*	Acquired during the quarter	Disposed during the quarter
Kundana	**WA, Australia**			
M15/1413		49%		
M15/993		49%		
M16/181		49%		
M16/182		49%		
M16/308		49%		
M16/309		49%		
M16/325		49%		
M16/326		49%		
M16/421		49%		
M16/428		49%		
M24/924		49%		
West Kundana	**WA, Australia**			
M16/213		24.5%		
M16/214		24.5%		
M16/218		24.5%		
M16/310		24.5%		
Seven Mile Hill	**WA, Australia**			
E15/1664		100%		
M15/1233		100%		
M15/1234		100%		
M15/1291		100%		
M15/1388		100%		
M15/1394		100%		
M15/1409		100%		
M15/1743		100%		
M26/563		100%		
P15/6370		100%		
P15/6398		100%		
P15/6399		100%		
P15/6400		100%	100%	
P15/6401		100%	100%	
P15/6433		100%		
P15/6434		100%		
P26/4173		100%		
Unallocated	**WA, Australia**			
P26/4476		100%		
P26/4477		100%		
Japa Project	**Ghana, West Africa**			
Japa Concession		100%		

Diwalwal Gold Project	**Mindanao, Philippines**			
729 Area[1]		Up to 40% legal interest and 80% economic interest		
452 Area[1]		Up to 40% legal interest and 80% economic interest		
Upper Ulip Area[1]		Up to 40% legal interest and 80% economic interest		

Leases under Application

Project/Tenements	Location	Interest at end of quarter	Acquired during the quarter	Disposed during the quarter
West Kimberly	**WA, Australia**			
E04/2548		100%		

* Note, includes Rand Mining Ltd's, Rand Exploration NL's and Prometheus Developments where applicable.

1 Prometheus has entered an Investment Agreement with Paraiso Consolidated Mining Corporation ("Pacominco") and a Joint Venture agreement with JB Management Mining Corporation ("JB Management" or "JBMMC"). These agreements allow Prometheus to acquire an 80% economic interest and 40% legal interest in three mining tenements covering the Diwalwal Gold Project. Through the JB Management Joint Venture Agreement, Tribune Resources Ltd (via its 100% owned subsidiary Prometheus Developments Pte Ltd) is earning a 40% legal interest and 80% economic interest in the 452 Area. To date Prometheus Developments is yet to earn any legal or economic interest in this JV as the JV company is yet to be incorporated.

Japa Gold Project, Ghana

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Reverse Circulation (RC) percussion and Diamond Core Drilling techniques were employed. • RC samples were collected from a cone splitter mounted on the rig cyclone at predominantly one and three metre composite intervals. Samples submitted to the laboratory, whether single metre or composite samples, were nominally 3 kilograms in weight. • Diamond core was sampled over intervals ranging from 0.3 metres to 1.2 metres length by electric core saw cut. or trowel cut in heavily oxidized material. • All samples submitted for analysis were pulverised to nominally minus 75 microns and a 50-gram subsample was split off for fire assay determination of gold.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Face sampling RC Hammer and Diamond Core drilling methods were employed. • RC hole diameter either 133mm or 140mm. • Diamond core size is either HQ or NQ2. • HQ core was collected by triple tube method with 1.5 metre barrel. • NQ2 core was collected with 3 metre standard barrel. • Diamond core holes were drilled as tails from RC holes and are up to 200 metres in length. • NQ2 core was orientated using Reflex ACT II or ACT III orientation tools. HQ3 core was not able to be accurately orientated.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade	• Visual measure of RC chip sample recoveries was made and recorded where significantly less than expected volume. Monitoring of sample quantity and quality was maintained by geologists and technicians attending the rigs during drilling operations. • Sample recovery maximized through use of auxiliary and booster compressors to manage

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	sample return and ground water inflow. • Sample system hygiene checked and maintained at rod changes. Sample systems were purged of groundwater and associated contaminants prior to drilling the next rod. • No relationship between RC sample recovery and assay grade has been determined. Sample bias has not been detected. RC Drilling was discontinued when dry sampling was no longer achievable. • Diamond core recovery is measured and recorded every run. • Due to the mineralisation being hosted in quartz veins and interpreted post-mineralisation fracturing of zones within the overall lode, most core loss instances were in heavily veined intervals where veins had been naturally shattered and it is expected that this has downgraded many of these affected intervals although this has not been quantified.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All RC chip samples were geologically logged on an individual metre basis. Logging is qualitative and captures details of lithology, oxidation, texture, mineralisation, alteration, veining, sample quality and recovery. Representative samples of all individual RC samples were retained in chip trays. • Diamond Core logging is both qualitative and quantitative. All core was logged for lithology, oxidation, texture, mineralisation, alteration, veining, sample quality and recovery. In addition, dip and dip direction details of structures, contacts, fabric and veins were captured from definitively orientated core using a Reflex IQ Logger tool. Core was photographed prior to sampling. Core samples of all oxidation and weathering stages are subject to specific gravity determination. • The data captured from geological logging is of appropriate standard, focus and detail to support future Mineral Resource estimations, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• RC samples were collected by cone splitter in one and three metre composites. Where required, samples were riffle split to achieve appropriate weight of sample for laboratory submission. Excessively wet samples were subsampled by grab or tube spear methods. • Diamond core was cut using an electric Clipper saw. Where necessary due to extreme weathering or friability, core is cut using a trowel, paint scraper or bolster chisel. • Half core was submitted for analysis and half core was retained. Original and the corresponding duplicate core samples are submitted as quarter core samples. • Field duplicates are collected and submitted for analysis at regular intervals throughout the drilling campaigns. Approximately 5% of RC samples and 5% of core samples are duplicated and submitted for analysis. • Sample weights are such that the entire sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		submitted to the laboratory is dried, crushed and pulverised to nominally minus 75 microns in an LM3 or LM5 pulveriser. From this pulp a nominally 200 gram subsample is split and retained. From the 200 gram pulp a 50 gram subsample is taken for fire assay charge. • Subsampling methods employed throughout the laboratory process are appropriate for the material and deposit type. Grind checks are conducted at a frequency of 2% of samples from every batch processed.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Drill samples were subject to fire assay of a 50 gram pulverised subsample giving total gold analysis of a representative sample of the in-situ material determined by atomic absorption spectrometry to a lower detection limit of 0.01 parts per million gold. • Approximately 12% of all samples submitted are for quality control purposes. Field duplicates are collected at regular intervals throughout the drilling and sampling process and analysed with the primary samples. Approximately 5% of RC samples and 5% of core samples are duplicated. Commercially prepared Standard Reference Materials, including coarse blank material, are submitted with each batch of samples to monitor potential contamination in the preparation process and accuracy and consistency of the analysis process. Standards and blanks constitute approximately 8% of all samples analysed. • No geophysical methods were used for elemental determinations.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• All drilling data including significant intersections is verified and validated by other geologists or Competent Persons within the organisation. • Dedicated twinning of holes has previously been employed in a limited capacity to verify mineralisation intersected in historic drilling campaigns. The natural sub-surface ground conditions and the extensive recent surface disturbance precludes close spaced duplication of previously drilled holes. Current drilling is infilling the drill spacing for additional Resource evaluation and verifies historic RC and diamond drilling intersections with respect to location, nature and tenor of mineralisation. • Drilling data is manually and digitally captured according to written procedures and a library of standard logging codes appropriate to this project and purpose. Manually captured data is transferred to digital templates where it is validated and then loaded to an externally managed and maintained database, again with validation protocols. Original data and reports are stored at the Company's Headquarters. • No adjustments to assay data have been made. Raw assay data is provided to the external database managers where it is loaded to the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		database, securely stored and quarantined.
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. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• All planned drill holes and drilled hole collars are surveyed using Trimble R8 RTK DGPS. Drill hole trajectories are measured using Reflex EZ-Trac or Reflex EZ-Gyro down hole survey tools. Drill rigs are aligned using Reflex TN14 Gyro Compass. • Grid is WGS84 Zone 30N and Vertical Datum is referenced to mean sea level. • RTK DGPS positioning is calibrated against pre-established primary planimetric survey control with tie-in to the Geodetic Reference Network. Topographic control is a combination of physical survey traverses and unmanned aerial vehicle surveys which is adequate for the purpose.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill holes are designed at an irregular spacing in this campaign principally to infill drill coverage for Resource definition and estimation purposes. Earlier work has established the required parameters for Mineral Resource classification. • The drilling data will be used in a Mineral Resource estimation. • Sample compositing for RC drilling is predominantly over either one or three metre intervals. Drill hole intersections reported are length weighted averages of raw assay data. Where results for three metre composites are reported this is stated.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The primary controls on the gold mineralisation are presently well understood. Drill holes in this campaign were designed to intersect the mineralisation as normal to the primary control orientation as possible to reduce or eliminate any possible sampling bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Chain of custody for samples is managed by Tribune personnel and contractors on site. Samples are stored on site until collection by Intertek Laboratory personnel for transport to the Tarkwa laboratory facility.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data and data collection methods are continuously reviewed for accuracy and adherence to procedures by Tribune and Principal Contractor personnel. No material issues have been noted. No official audits have been undertaken at this stage.

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. • 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.	• Work was conducted within Mining Lease P.L.2/310 owned by Tribune Resources (Ghana) Limited. The lease covers an area of 26.2km^2 and is situated in the Wassa Amenfi East District of the Western Region of Ghana approximately 270km west of Accra and 50km north of Tarkwa. The Ghana Government holds a 10% free carried interest in the project. • All tenure is secure and in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Exploration has been conducted within and adjacent to the tenement over an extended period. Particularly relevant is the work done by Cluff/Anglogold during the 1990's and the information from that work was integral in the target generation and evaluation that resulted in Tribune acquiring its interest in the Project.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Target is orogenic lode and vein hosted gold mineralisation. The project area straddles the Akropong Belt, a sequence of Proterozoic Birimian volcano-sedimentary rocks that parallels the highly endowed Ashanti Belt.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o 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.	• Details of the location, orientation, and depth of drill holes completed together with significant gold assay results are provided in the body of the report to which this table is appended.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure	• Significant intersections are reported as length weighted averages of all samples within the composite interval. Criteria used to calculate significant intersections can vary and are presented with each table of results. • No top cut of grades has been applied to the results reported. • Significant intersections are reported in the context of any likely mining extraction scenario. In the case of the Adiembra deposit, and notwithstanding the outcomes of any

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	future Mineral Resource update or Reserve estimation, the likely mining scenario would be by open pit only and the significant intersections are presented with appropriate grade cutoff and internal dilution criteria to reflect that method of extraction.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Primary gold mineralisation occurs within steeply dipping quartz veins. Holes are drilled normal to the dominant mineralised quartz vein orientation, and hence normal to the mineralised zones, at nominally -55° dip. Intersection widths reported are down hole aggregate widths and vary between 120% to 170% of the true width of the mineralised intervals.
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.	• This document is not reporting a significant discovery. The exploration results reported are from infill drilling designed to enable an update to the Adiembra Mineral Resource Estimate to be undertaken.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All significant intersections from the relevant drilling campaign and the interpretation of those results is reported.
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.	• Geological observations are reported. Specific gravity determinations from core samples have been completed. Metallurgical test work is ongoing from samples collected during the previous campaign.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• A Mineral Resource estimation for the Adiembra deposit has been published. The outcomes of this infill drill campaign are anticipated to allow an update to the Mineral Resource and subsequent Reserve estimation to be undertaken. Further metallurgical and geotechnical studies and sterilisation drilling for future infrastructure is anticipated. • Exploration drilling at other prospects within the Japa Mining Lease has been planned.

Table of Japa Project drilling intersections ≥ 1 metre down hole length, ≥ 0.4ppm Au, ≤ 3 metres internal dilution of <0.4ppm Au received during the December 2020 quarter.

Hole Number	Depth From	Depth To	Interval Length	Grade ppm Au
JRC533	90	91	1	0.58
JRC533	105	106	1	0.68
JRC535	27	28	1	0.42
JRC535	34	38	4	1.93
JRC535	46	47	1	0.47
JRC535	51	71	20	1.24
JRC535	75	78	3	0.48
JRC535	83	86	3	1.88
JRC535	92	93	1	2.14
JRC535	99	102	3	1.19
JRC535	106	107	1	0.42
JRC535	144	149	5	0.85
JRC535	153	162	9	2.46
JRC535	182	184	2	0.53
JRC535	192	194	2	0.93
JRC535	207	210	3	0.42
JRC535	224	228	4	0.47
JRC541	7	11	4	0.81
JRC541	41	46	5	0.81
JRC541	50	67	17	0.96
JRC541	71	75	4	3.77
JRC541	80	99	19	4.43
JRC541	106	108	2	1.22
JRC541	137	139	2	0.78
JRC550	31	33	2	0.79
JRC550	72	77	5	0.76
JRC550	83	84	1	2.19
JRC551	36	45	9	3.57
JRC551	51	52	1	0.52
JRC551	123	124	1	1.10
JRC551	141.8	142.8	1	0.42
JRC551	149.6	156.9	7.3	0.83
JRC551	171.7	174.7	3	0.98
JRC553A	72	73	1	0.44
JRC553A	77	78	1	1.49
JRC553A	84	106	22	1.08
JRC554	0	1	1	1.17
JRC554	12	14	2	1.78
JRC554	29	33	4	0.55
JRC554	45	47	2	0.62
JRC554	73	74	1	0.74
JRC554	143	150	7	1.76
JRC555	68	69	1	1.38
JRC555	97	98	1	0.42
JRC555	116	117	1	0.66
JRC555	124	129	5	0.51
JRC556	0	1	1	0.40
JRC556	85	86	1	1.27
JRC556	126	128	2	0.89
JRC556	166	167	1	0.56
JRC557	82	83	1	0.42
JRC557	86	87	1	0.71
JRC558	18	21	3	0.62
JRC558	39	42	3	0.45
JRC558	59	68	9	0.52
JRC576	13	14	1	1.75
JRC576	51	54	3	0.95
JRC576	136	137	1	0.79

Hole Number	Depth From	Depth To	Interval Length	Grade ppm Au
JRC590	149	150	1	5.55
JRC590	156	159	3	0.97
JRC590	189	198	9	1.20
JRC590	221	222	1	0.48
JRC590	267	272	5	1.82
JRC590	283	287	4	1.25
JRC590	291	292	1	0.43
JRC590	299	300	1	5.19
JRC590	306	312	6	2.07
JRC591	12	17	5	1.34
JRC591	114	120	6	15.0
JRC591	131	152	21	4.55
JRC591	160	163	3	1.16
JRC591	169	170	1	0.62
JRC591	176	177	1	0.86
JRC591	282	287	5	3.46
JRC591	327	328	1	4.35
JRC591	336	338	2	0.73
JRC592	66	69	3	2.34
JRC593	12	13	1	8.40
JRC593	29	30	1	0.81
JRC593	103	105	2	0.64
JRC593	159	162	3	0.41
JRC594	9	22	13	1.24
JRC594	28	31	3	0.62
JRC594	42	47	5	0.44
JRC594	117	120	3	0.73
JRC655	0	3	3	0.88
JRC655	9	12	3	0.48
JRC655	52	53	1	0.40
JRC655	61	65	4	0.41
JRC655	84	86	2	1.49
JRC665	35	36	1	2.22
JRC665	42	43	1	0.44
JRC665	81	84	3	0.45
JRC675	0	3	3	1.35
JRC675	12	15	3	0.78
JRC675	42	44	2	0.99
JRC675	52	56	4	0.53
JRC675	79	86	7	1.10
JRC695	29	31	2	2.12
JRC695	40	53	13	2.14
JRC695	59	73	14	2.69
JRC695	80	84	4	0.43
JRC695	98	108	10	1.05
JRC695	123	126	3	1.88
JRC695	134	138	4	2.68
JRC695	146	147	1	0.48
JRC838	63	64	1	1.16
JRC838	68	72	4	0.93
JRC838	126	129	3	0.69
JRC839	5	6	1	0.79
JRC839	56	61	5	5.25
JRC839	70	71	1	0.57
JRC839	95	96	1	0.47
JRC839	123	126	3	0.55
JRC839	147	148	1	0.49
JRC839	163	164	1	1.27

JRC577	21	24	3	8.13
JRC588	4	5	1	0.53
JRC588	174	178	4	1.20
JRC588	184	186	2	1.01
JRC588	213	214	1	1.07
JRC590	86	91	5	0.59
JRC590	102	103	1	0.80

JRC839	197	204	7	0.75
JRC839	216	217	1	0.40
JRC839	232.5	236	3.5	0.81
JRC839	253	254	1	1.24
JRC839	268	269	1	2.39
JRC839	274	276	2	4.09
JRC839	281	282	1	1.00

Diwalwal Gold Project, Philippines

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Diamond Core Drilling techniques were employed. • Diamond core was sampled over intervals ranging from 0.2 metres to 2.4 metres length by electric core saw cut. • Half core or quarter core samples are submitted for analysis. • All samples submitted for analysis are pulverised to nominally minus 75 microns and a 50-gram subsample is split off for fire assay AAS determination of gold. • Samples are also analysed for a multielement suite by four acid digest optical emission spectrometry
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).	• Diamond Core drilling methods were employed. • Diamond core size is NQ2. • NQ2 core was collected with 1.5 metre or 3 metre standard barrel. • Diamond core holes were drilled from underground platforms up to 336 metres in length. • NQ2 core is orientated using Reflex ACT II orientation tool

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Diamond core recovery is physically measured and recorded every run. • No sample bias is suspected nor determined.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Diamond Core logging is both qualitative and quantitative. All core is logged for lithology, oxidation, texture, mineralisation, alteration, veining, sample quality and recovery. In addition, dip and dip direction details of structures, contacts, fabric and veins are captured from definitively orientated core using a Reflex IQ Logger tool. Core is photographed prior to sampling. Core samples of all oxidation and weathering stages are also subject to specific gravity determination. • The data captured from geological logging is of appropriate standard, focus and detail to support future Mineral Resource estimations, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Diamond core is cut using an electric Clipper saw. Where necessary due to extreme fracturing or friability, core is sampled by parting and grab. • Half or quarter core is submitted for analysis and half core is retained. • Field duplicates are collected and submitted for analysis at regular intervals throughout the drilling campaigns. Approximately 2% of core samples are duplicated and quarter core submitted for analysis. • Sample weights are such that the entire sample submitted to the laboratory is dried, crushed and pulverised to nominally minus 75 microns in an LM3 or LM5 pulveriser. From this pulp a nominally 200 gram subsample is split and retained. From the 200 gram pulp a 50 gram subsample is taken for fire assay charge and AAS determination of gold content. Samples have an additional subsample analysed for a suite of elements by four acid digest with ICP-OES elemental determination. • Subsampling methods employed throughout the laboratory process are appropriate for the material and deposit type. Grind checks are conducted at a frequency of 2% of samples from every batch processed.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters	• Drill samples are subject to fire assay of a 50 gram pulverised subsample giving total gold analysis of a representative sample of the in-situ material determined by atomic absorption spectrometry to a lower detection limit of 0.005 parts per million gold. Selected samples have an additional subsample analysed for a suite of elements by four acid digest with ICP-OES elemental determination

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	to various detection limits. • Approximately 15% of all samples submitted are for quality control purposes. Field duplicates are collected at regular intervals throughout the sampling process and analysed with the primary samples. Approximately 2% of core samples are duplicated. Commercially prepared Standard Reference Materials, including coarse blank material, are submitted with each batch of samples to monitor potential contamination in the preparation process and accuracy and consistency of the analysis process. • No geophysical methods were used for elemental determinations.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• All drilling data including significant intersections is verified and validated by other geologists or Competent Persons within the organisation. • Dedicated twinning of holes is being employed in a limited capacity, where possible, to verify mineralisation intersected in previous drilling campaigns. Current drilling is designed to verify and confirm diamond drilling intersections with respect to location, nature and tenor of mineralisation. • Drilling data is manually and digitally captured according to written procedures and a library of standard logging codes appropriate to this project and purpose. Manually captured data is transferred to digital templates where it is validated and then loaded to an externally managed and maintained database, again with validation protocols. Original data and reports are stored at the Company's Headquarters. • Raw assay data is provided to the external database managers where it is loaded to the database, securely stored and quarantined.
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. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• All planned drill holes and drilled hole collars are surveyed using Electronic Total Station (ETS) instrument. Drill hole trajectories are measured using Reflex EZ-Trac or Reflex EZ-Gyro down hole survey tools. Drill rig alignment is controlled using Reflex TN14 Gyro Compass. • Grid is Philippine Reference System of 1992 (PRS92) and Vertical Datum is referenced to mean sea level. • Surface topographic and location surveys are by GNSS-RTK. Positioning is calibrated against pre-established primary planimetric survey control with tie-in to the PRS92. Underground surveys are conducted using ETS.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill holes are designed to provide nominally 40 metre to 80 metre spaced pierce points of the target horizon to both infill drill coverage and confirm mineralisation evident from existing drilling. • The spacing, depth and orientation of drill holes is designed to intersect the mineralisation in an optimal orientation for the mineralisation controls and to allow continuity of the mineralisation to be confidently modelled, notwithstanding the limitations on drilling positions and drill hole orientations as a function of operating in an

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		underground mine. • The drilling data will be used in a Mineral Resource estimation. • Drill hole intersections are calculated and reported as length weighted averages of raw assay data. Parameters for calculation are detailed with the tables of results included in the body of the report.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The primary controls on the gold mineralisation are presently reasonably well understood and are being confirmed in the initial stages of this drilling campaign. • Drill holes in this campaign are designed to intersect the mineralisation with intersection lengths less than twice the true width of the lode, where possible, again notwithstanding the limitations on drilling positions and drill hole orientations as a function of operating in an underground mine.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Chain of custody for samples is managed by Tribune personnel and contractors on site. Samples are securely stored on site and transported to the Intertek Surigao Laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data and data collection methods are continuously reviewed for accuracy and adherence to procedures by Tribune and Principal Contractor personnel. No material issues have been noted. No official audits have been undertaken at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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. • 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.	• Work was conducted within the 729 Area of the Diwalwal Mineral Reservation, located approximately 120km northeast of Davao City on Mindanao Island in the Republic of the Philippines. • Tribune has a relevant interest in the 729 Area. All tenure is secure and in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Exploration, prospecting and small scale mining has been conducted within and adjacent to the tenement over a period of several decades since significant gold was discovered in 1983. Drilling of the Balite Vein was undertaken by the Philippine Mining Development Corporation during 2005 to 2007.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Target is epithermal vein gold-silver mineralisation. Known veins are of low

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sulphidation epithermal type.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o 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.	• Details of the location, orientation, depth and significant intersections of drill holes are provided in the body of the report to which this table is appended.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Significant intersections are reported as length weighted averages of all samples within the composite interval. Criteria used to calculate significant intersections can vary and are presented with each table of results. • No top cut of grades has been applied to the results reported. • Significant intersections are reported in the context of any likely mining extraction scenario. In this case any future mining would be by underground methods and as such significant intersections are reported above relevant cutoff grades with limited internal dilution included.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Significant intersections are reported as down hole length together with an estimation of true width where that estimate is possible.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery	• Significant intersections and appropriate sectional views of drill holes and intersections are presented in the body of the report to which this

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	table refers.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All significant intersections from the relevant drilling campaign and the interpretation of those results are reported.
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.	• Geological logging and geochemical analysis of completed drill holes has demonstrated that the quartz vein intervals are generally consistent in location, width and tenor relative to historic drilling. Further analysis and modelling is required as results are received and the exploration program progresses.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Step out drilling will be undertaken to test for down dip and lateral extensions to the Balite Vein system upon completion of this confirmatory drilling phase.

Seven Mile Hill Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Aircore drilling method was employed on reconnaissance sampling programs. Samples were collected at one metre intervals and riffle split to nominally 1.5kg to 2.5kg weight per sample. Four-metre composite samples of nominally 1.5kg to 2.5kg weight were compiled by scoop sampling of individual metre sample piles. • All samples submitted for analysis were pulverised to nominally minus 75 microns and a 40 gram subsample was split off for fire assay determination of gold. • End of hole samples were analysed for a suite of 27 additional elements determined by mixed acid digest Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Aircore blade drilling methods were employed.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and*	• No measure of chip sample recoveries was made.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Chip samples were geologically logged on an individual metre basis. Logging is qualitative and captures lithology, oxidation, mineralisation, alteration and veining. End of hole samples for aircore drilling were retained in chip trays.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Single metre aircore samples were riffle split. Composite aircore samples were compiled by scoop sample. • Field duplicates are collected and submitted for analysis at regular intervals throughout the drilling campaigns. • Sample weights are such that the entire sample submitted to the laboratory is dried, crushed and pulverised to nominally minus 75 microns in an LM-5 pulveriser. From this pulp a nominally 200 gram subsample is split and retained. From the 200 gram pulp a 40 gram subsample is taken for fire assay charge. End of hole samples have an additional subsample for multielement determinations. • Subsampling methods employed throughout the laboratory process are appropriate for the material and deposit type. Grind checks are conducted at a frequency of 1 in 40 samples from every batch processed.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Drill samples were subject to fire assay of a 40 gram pulverised subsample giving total gold analysis of a representative sample of the in-situ material determined by atomic absorption spectrometry to a lower detection limit of 0.01 parts per million gold. • End of hole samples were analysed for a suite of 27 additional elements determined by mixed acid digest Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry to various detection limits. • No geophysical methods were used for elemental determinations. • Field duplicates are collected at regular intervals throughout the drilling and sampling process and analysed with the primary samples. Commercially prepared Standard Reference Materials, including blanks, are submitted with each batch of samples to monitor potential contamination in the preparation process and accuracy and consistency of the analysis process.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All drilling data including significant intersections is verified and validated by other geologists or Competent Persons within the organisation. • No dedicated twinning of holes was employed in the drilling campaign. • Drilling data is digitally captured or reported in excel files. Data is then loaded to an externally managed and maintained database. Original data and reports are stored digitally at the Company's Headquarters. • No adjustments to assay data have been made in this instance.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Aircore holes are located using non-differential GPS. Aircore hole trajectories are estimated from collar dip and magnetic azimuth measurement only. • Grid is MGA Zone 51 and Vertical Datum is AHD 71.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Aircore holes were planned at 200 metre or 400 metre line spacing with 25 metre hole spacing along lines. Hole locations may vary slightly from planned due to ambient conditions at the time of drilling. • No Resource or Reserve estimations have been undertaken in this instance. • Samples were nominally four-metre composites or one-metre composites for end of hole samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Aircore holes were for reconnaissance purposes and it is believed that the spacing and orientation of the holes is suitable for investigating the presence of the most likely styles of gold mineralisation. .
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sampling was conducted at the time of drilling and primary samples were delivered to the laboratory by the same personnel. Due to the nature and location of the work and the volume of samples generated it is not possible to secure each and every sample.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No reviews of sampling techniques have been completed. Sampling was undertaken using appropriate techniques for the phase of work.

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.* • *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.*	• Work was conducted within Tenements E15/1664 (Rand Mining), P15/6370 (Mount Manning Resources) and P26/4173 (Rand Mining) under an operating agreement between Rand Mining Limited, Rand Exploration NL, Tribune Resources Limited and Mount Manning Resources Limited. • All tenure was secure and in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration has been conducted on and in the vicinity of the tenements over an extended period and this information has been integral for the target generation and evaluation that has resulted in this campaign of work.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Target is orogenic lode and vein hosted gold mineralisation within Archaean greenstone terrane.

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.*
	• *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.*
		• Details of the location, orientation, and depth drill holes with significant gold assay results are provided in the body of the report to which this table is appended.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated*	• Significant results are reported as length weighted average of intervals above 0.5 parts per million (ppm) gold with no more than four consecutive metres of internal dilution less than 0.5ppm included.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralisation widths reported are down hole aggregate widths of four metre composite samples and so must be considered as apparent widths. No subsampling has been undertaken to refine the definition of the mineralised intervals reported.
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.*	• This document is not reporting a significant discovery.
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.*	• The reconnaissance nature and extent of the aircore program precludes reporting of all results from every hole. Only material intersections where conclusions can be drawn regarding the nature of the mineralisation encountered and the likelihood of follow up work subject to thorough review have been reported.
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.*	• Geological observations are reported. No other data that materially affects this or subsequent exploration programs have been observed.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• It is anticipated that follow up work may be undertaken but this will be subject to thorough review.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

Tribune Resources Ltd (ASX:TBR)

ABN	Quarter ended ("current quarter")
11 009 341 539	31 December 2020

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (6 months) $A'000
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers	71,965	103,721
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation (if expensed)	(4,607)	(6,425)
	(b) development	(1,032)	(4,801)
	(c) production	(34,316)	(59,172)
	(d) staff costs	(505)	(963)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(796)	(2,708)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	10	19
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	(53)	(106)
1.6	Income taxes paid	(12,077)	(15,438)
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**18,589**	**14,127**
2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	(1,217)	(2,579)
	(d) exploration & evaluation (if capitalised)	(1,071)	(2,561)
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (6 months) $A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	48	55
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	2,658	2,658
2.5	Other	-	-
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**418**	**(2,427)**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	-
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	(1,277)	(2,592)
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	(16,508)	(16,508)
3.9	Other	-	-
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**(17,785)**	**(19,100)**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	5,399	14,023
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	18,589	14,127
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	418	(2,427)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	(17,785)	(19,100)

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (6 months) $A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	(21)	(23)
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**6,600**	**6,600**

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter $A'000	Previous quarter $A'000
5.1	Bank balances	6,550	5,349
5.2	Call deposits	50	50
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)**	**6,600**	**5,399**

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter $A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	185
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-

7.	**Financing facilities** *Note: the term "facility' includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.* *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
7.1	Loan facilities	-	-
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (EKJV Leases)	4,900	4,900
7.4	**Total financing facilities**	4,900	4,900

7.5	**Unused financing facilities available at quarter end**	-
7.6	Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.	

Various finance leases cover underground mining equipment. The terms range between 30-36 months. Details relating to lease providers and rates is considered commercially sensitive.

8.	**Estimated cash available for future operating activities**	**$A'000**
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (Item 1.9)	18,589
8.2	Capitalised exploration & evaluation (Item 2.1(d))	(1,071)
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (Item 8.1 + Item 8.2)	17,518
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (Item 4.6)	6,600
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (Item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (Item 8.4 + Item 8.5)	6,600
8.7	**Estimated quarters of funding available (Item 8.6 divided by Item 8.3)**	N/A

If Item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

8.8

1. Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?

Answer: Not applicable

2. Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

Answer: Not applicable

3. Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer: Not applicable

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.

2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 29 January 2021

Authorised by: By the Board
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.

2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.

3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.

4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [*name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee*]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".

5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.