

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

28 April 2021



A.B.N. 11 009 341 539

EKJV Exploration Report March 2021 Quarter

ASX:TBR

Board of Directors

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Company Secretary

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

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

This report has been released with the approval of the Board of Tribune Resources Limited.

-ENDS-

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EAST KUNDANA JOINT VENTURE



March 2021 Quarterly EKJV Exploration Report

For distribution to JV Partners:

- Northern Star Resources Limited
- Tribune Resources Limited
- Rand Mining Limited

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Exploration activity in the quarter ended 31 March 2021 across the East Kundana Joint Venture focused on the Star Trek, Rubicon and Hera areas. Exploration being defined by Drill Targeting or Resource Targeting designations (Table 1).

Project	Prospect	Tenement	RAB/AC Metres	RAB/AC Samples	RC Metres	RC Samples	DD Metres	DD Samples	ME Samples
EKJV	Hera	M16/309	-	-	-	-	1,677.0	1,771	-
EKJV	Rubicon	M16/309	-	-	-	-	1,204.9	961	-
EKJV	Star Trek	M16/309	-	-	-	-	3,952.2	4,716	-
EKJV	Pode	M16/309	-	-	-	-	1,798.8	830	-
Total			-	-	-	-	8,632.9	8,278	-

Table 1: EKJV exploration activity for Q3 FY20/21. Drilled metres includes incomplete drill holes.

2. EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

2.1. Rubicon-Hornet-Pegasus-Falcon

A total of 27 diamond drill holes for 8,035.11 metres were completed during the quarter (Table 2). Underground exploration drilling focused on Hera, Startrek and Rubicon Nugget prospects.

Underground drilling targeting the Startrek prospect was conducted from the Rubicon-Pegasus Link Return Airway, Rubicon-Hornet Link Return Airway and Rubicon 5935 level. (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Drilling targeting Hera was conducted from the Pegasus 5796 access. Rubicon Nugget drilling was conducted from the Rubicon 5775 Decline and 5808 SP (Figure 3).

Hole ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Hole Type	Azimuth (MGA)	Dip (deg)	Depth (m)
PODRT21001	333046	6597911	-281	DD	201	36	182.0
PODRT21002	333045	6597915	-283	DD	208	13	243.39
PODRT21003	333044	6597919	-283	DD	232	1	216.02
PODRT21004	333044	6597919	-284	DD	237	-10	288.0
PODRT21005	333044	6597919	-284	DD	255	-17	237.1
PODRT21006	332627	6598095	-201	DD	144	-33	444.0
PODRT21007	332627	6598095	-201	DD	131	-40	348.1
PODRT21008	332627	6598095	-201	DD	144	-46	474.1
PODRT21009	332627	6598095	-201	DD	130	-57	411.0
PODRT21042	332612	6598465	-129	DD	344	-79	312.14
PODRT21043	332611	6598466	-129	DD	343	-70	320.86
RUBDT21039	333305	6597564	-229	DD	247	-34	117.1
RUBDT21040	333305	6597563	-229	DD	188	-18	150.0
RUBDT21041	333305	6597564	-227	DD	262	20	213.0
RUBDT21043	333279	6597587	-191	DD	289	-34	224.9
RUBDT21046	333280	6597583	-190	DD	224	4	219.3
RUBDT21047	333281	6597583	-189	DD	219	28	158.0
STKRT20081	333545	6597273	183	DD	021	-5	513.4
STKRT20082	333545	6597273	183	DD	008	-4	609.2
STKRT21001	333392	6597627	-64	DD	310	-38	213.0
STKRT21002	333391	6597628	-64	DD	001	-33	261.1
STKRT21004	333393	6597626	-64	DD	038	-56	254.6
STKRT21005	333393	6597626	-64	DD	065	-58	251.9
STKRT21006	333392	6597628	-64	DD	016	-60	256.2
STKRT21008	333394	6597624	-64	DD	113	-41	309.1
STKRT21015	333264	6597721	168	DD	087	-55	437.6
STKRT21016	333264	6597721	168	DD	064	-49	370.0

Table 2: Drilling physicals for in-mine exploration at Hornet-Rubicon-Pegasus mines during quarter ended 31 March 2021. Completed drill holes only.

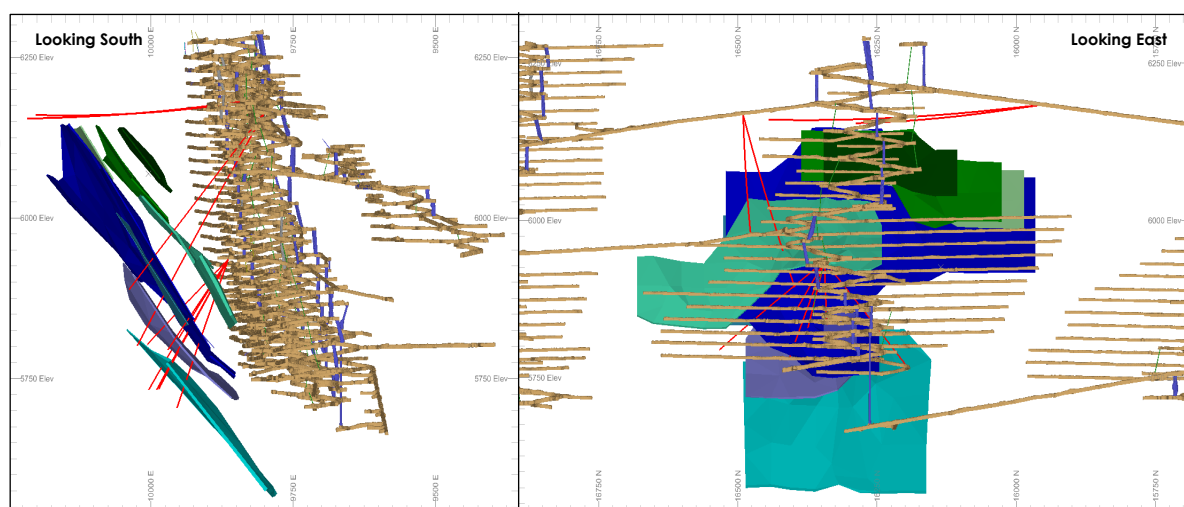


Figure 1: Overview of Hornet-Rubicon-Pegasus projects showing in-mine exploration drilling programs targeting the Startrek prospect drilled during quarter ended 31 March 2021.

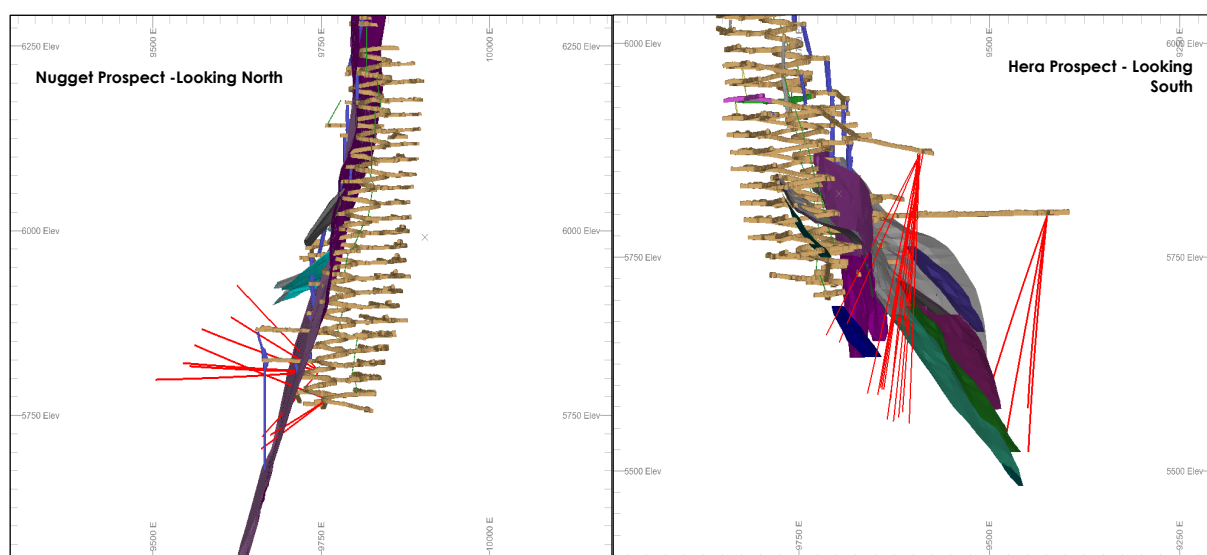


Figure 2: Cross-sections Overview of Hornet-Rubicon-Pegasus projects showing in-mine exploration drilling programs targeting the Nugget and Hera prospects drilled from underground platforms during quarter ended 31 March 2021.

3. EXPLORATION RESULTS

3.1. Hornet-Rubicon-Pegasus

3.1.1. Hornet

Eight diamond holes from the surface drilling program targeting the Mary Fault Zone and southern extent of the Centenary Main Vein returned intersections showing significant gold mineralisation during the quarter (Table 3 and Figure 3). These intersections closely matched the modelled vein and fault zone.

Hole ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (AHD)	Dip (deg)	Azi (MGA)	Hole Depth	From (m)	To (m)	DH Width (m)	Grade g/t Au	True Width (m)
HORDD20004	333877	6596599	338	-60	61	234.6	126.65	128.3	1.65	1.6	1.1
						and	131.00	134.37	3.37	5.5	2.1
						and	143.75	145.08	1.33	1.9	0.8
						and	147.51	148.00	0.49	6.1	0.3
HORDD20005	333945	6596699	339	-60	62	99.4	37.80	47.40	9.60	9.7	6.5
HORDD20006	333922	6596671	338	-59	59	117.41	21.40	22.00	0.60	3.1	0.3
						and	52.00	57.00	5.00	2.3	2.9
						and	59.00	62.20	3.20	3.8	1.8
						and	85.00	86.00	1.00	3.6	0.6
						and	117.00	117.41	0.41	4.6	0.2
HORDD20007	333887	6596652	339	-60	59	43	30.00	30.40	0.40	6.6	0.3
						and	32.60	33.00	0.40	2.4	0.3
HORDD20012	333868	6596761	344	-59	88	231.42	173.59	174.15	0.56	9.1	0.3
						and	176.77	177.10	0.33	4.0	0.2
						and	185.93	186.40	0.47	6.7	0.3
						and	188.08	189.28	1.20	3.9	0.6
						and	191.81	192.66	0.85	5.0	0.5
HORDD20018	333885	6596868	341	-57	92	204.48	47.50	59.00	11.5	7.6	6.9
						and	190.48	191.00	0.52	3.1	0.4
HORDD20019	333864	6596883	343	-59	85	222.44	60.00	60.93	0.93	4.2	0.7
						and	61.40	66.00	4.60	9.7	2.5
HORDD20020	333842	6596866	344	-60	86	270.21	52.80	53.58	0.78	2.7	0.5
						and	115.00	117.90	2.90	1.8	1.9
						and	180.55	181.00	0.45	3.2	0.3

Table 3: Summary of significant assays results returned for Hornet during quarter ended 31 March 2021.

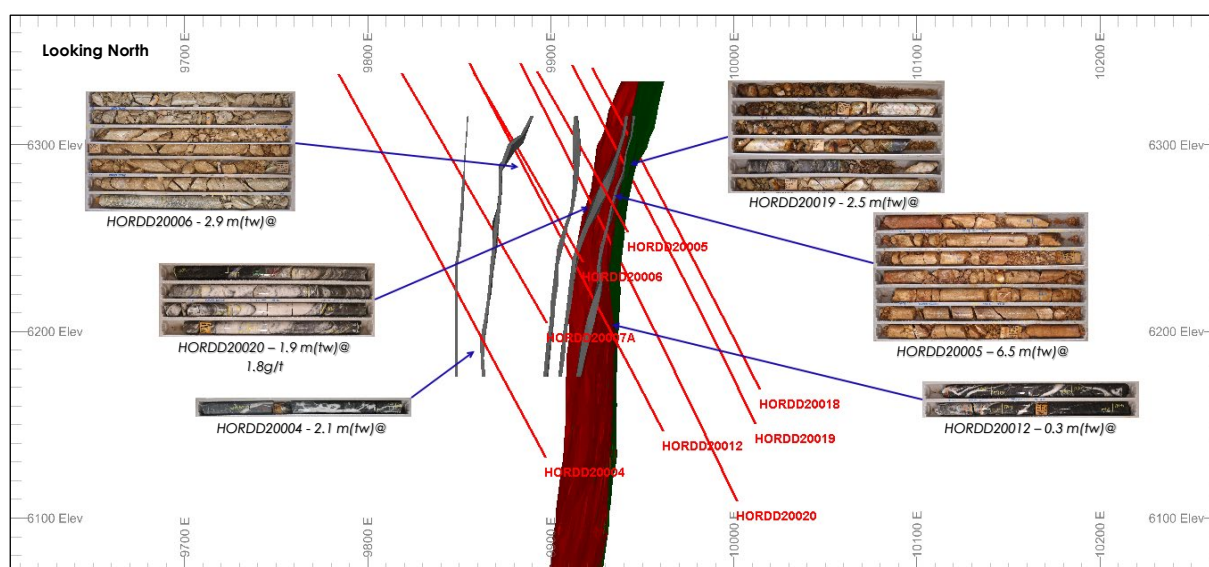


Figure 3: Cross-section looking north of Hornet surface drilling and core photos of significant results returned during the quarter ended 31 March 2021.

3.1.2. Startrek

Two diamond drill holes targeting Startrek returned intersections showing significant gold mineralisation during the quarter (Table 4 and Figure 4). Mineralisation primarily occurring in narrow irregular quartz veins within the foot-wall volcanic sediment package. Wide spaced drilling (80x80) displayed moderate continuity in line with interpretations. Follow up infill drilling recommended to test continuity. Current Startrek surfaces remain open along strike.

Hole ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (AHD)	Dip (deg)	Azi (MGA)	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	DH Width (m)	Grade g/t Au	True Width (m)
STKRT20043	333394	6597626	-62	8	75	404.1	40.0	40.53	0.53	4.0	0.4
						and	46.88	48.25	1.37	8.6	0.9
						and	175.43	175.73	0.30	2.5	0.2
						and	180.44	181.05	0.61	3.1	0.4
						and	357.0	358.0	1.00	2.1	0.9
STKRT20047	333394	6597625	-64	-18	92	267.3	14.53	16.16	1.63	3.6	1.4
						and	37.39	37.99	0.60	3.1	0.5
						and	52.06	52.37	0.31	2.5	0.3
						and	78.95	79.55	0.60	3.7	0.5

Table 4: Summary of significant assays results returned for Startrek during quarter ended 31 March 2021.

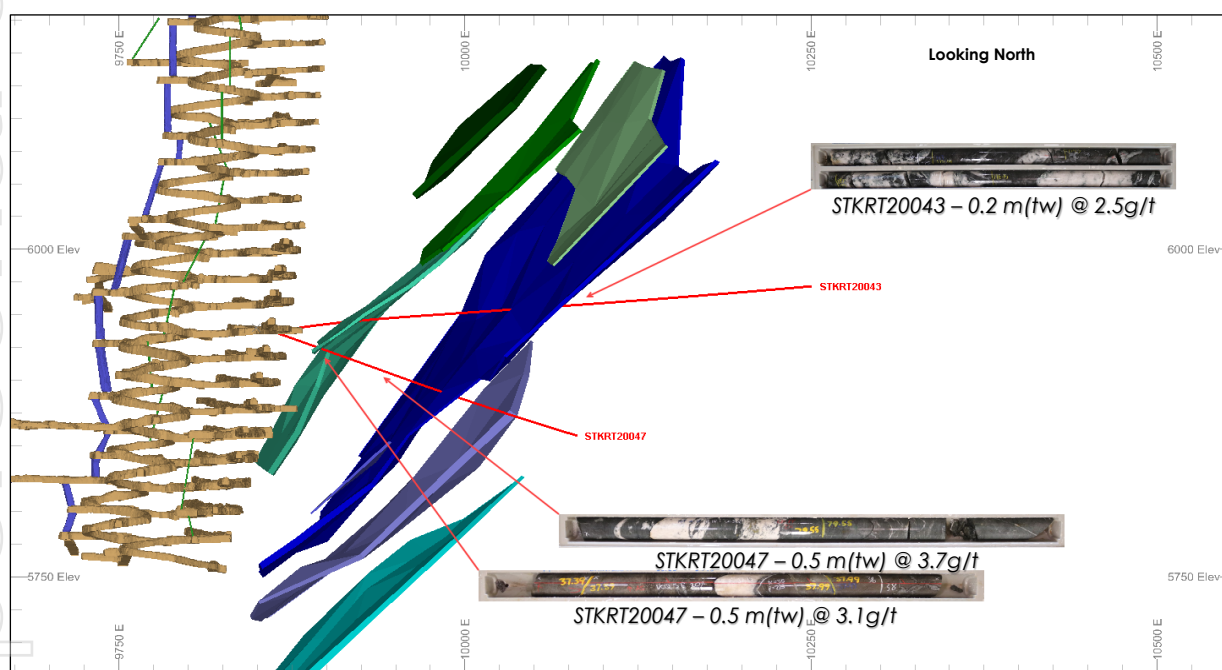


Figure 4: East-west section of Startrek drilling and core photos of significant results returned for STKRT20043 and STKRT20047 during quarter ended 31 March 2021.

3.1.3. Pode

Ten diamond drillholes targeting the Pode structure returned intercept results with significant gold mineralisation during the quarter (Table 5 and Figure 5). Most holes intercepted two or more stacked lode structures. Main hanging wall structures remain open along strike to the south and at depth.

Hole ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (AHD)	Dip (deg)	Azi (MGA)	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	DH Width (m)	Grade g/t Au	True Width (m)
PODRT20206	332849	6597920	12	-8	46	156.0	3.70	4.10	0.40	5.6	0.4
						and	82.57	82.85	0.28	2.7	0.3
PODRT20207	332849	6597920	12	-25	55	163.52	137.30	139.26	1.96	3.2	1.8
						and	147.98	149.82	1.84	3.8	1.7
PODRT20210	332849	6597920	12	-31	71	179.98	154.00	154.49	0.49	10.2	0.5
PODRT20212	332849	6597920	11	-46	61	174.1	73.00	73.52	0.52	2.4	0.5
						and	136.30	139.43	3.13	6.1	2.5
PODRT20346	332712	6598483	-111	22	310	348.0	70.00	71.63	1.63	51.3	0.8

						and	113.00	113.50	0.50	9.2	0.3
						and	284.54	285.15	0.61	3.4	0.3
PODRT20347	332712	6598484	-112	6	297	297.47	42.50	43.04	0.54	4.6	0.3
						and	49.80	50.27	0.47	2.6	0.3
						and	76.51	77.27	0.76	8.3	0.4
						and	267.37	268.09	0.72	2.3	0.4
						and	270.24	271.05	0.81	10.8	0.5
						and	278.68	278.98	0.30	2.9	0.2
PODRT20348	332713	6598485	-110	21	319	455.66	74.00	77.50	3.50	1.6	1.4
						and	228.08	228.60	0.52	2.6	0.2
PODRT20349	332712	6598484	-112	8	309	387.49	80.50	81.86	1.36	4.9	0.7
						and	370.43	371.11	0.68	2.7	0.3
PODRT20362	332712	6598484	-113	-17	312	426.21	157.84	158.37	0.53	19.1	0.1
						and	391.06	391.37	0.31	8.3	0.1
PODRT20373	332930	6598268	221	-4	231	200.22	73.54	75.00	1.46	40.8	1.0
						and	153.28	153.80	0.52	2.7	0.3

Table 5: Summary of significant assays results returned for Pode during quarter ended 31 March 2021.

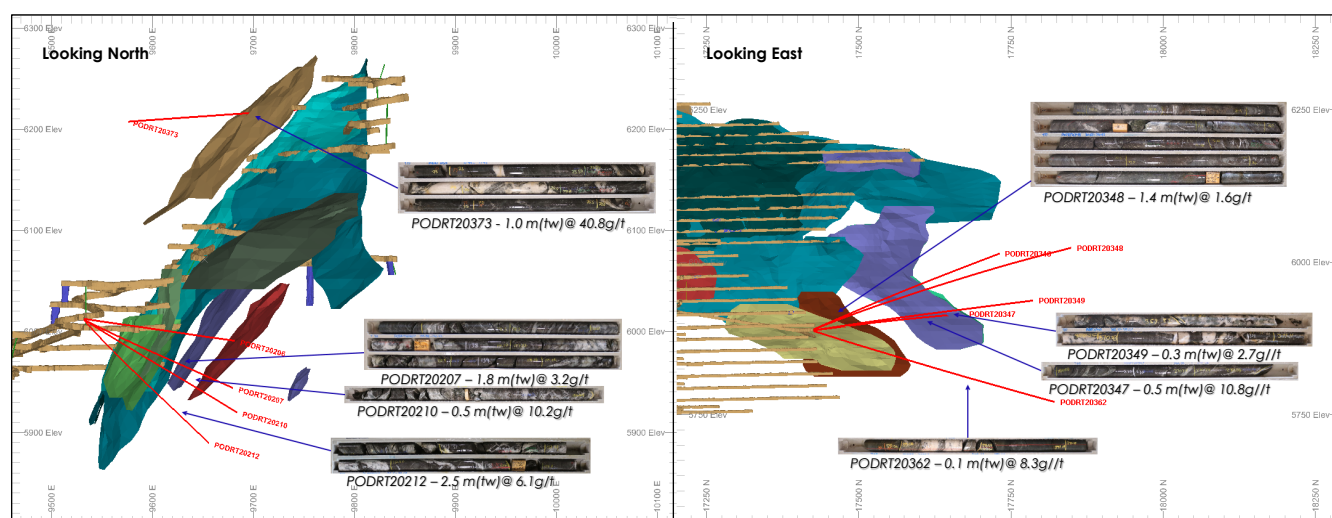


Figure 5: North and east looking view and core photos of significant results returned for Pode holes during quarter ended 31 March 2021.

4. Future Work

4.1. In-mine Exploration

Exploration drilling during the next quarter will continue to test the southern extents of the Pode and Hera structures following on from the recent results. Further exploration drilling targeting the Rubicon hanging wall and Startrek prospect will recommence towards the end of the quarter.

Competency Statement

The information in this report relating to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Jacinta Ireland who is a Member of Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has sufficient exploration experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Jacinta Ireland is a full-time employee of Northern Star Resource Limited and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as 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 (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.	- Sampling was completed using diamond drill core (DD). - Diamond core was transferred to core trays for logging and sampling. Half core or full core samples were nominated by the geologist from HQ or NQ diamond core, with a minimum sample width of 20cm and a maximum width of 120cm. - Samples were transported to various analysis laboratories in Kalgoorlie for preparation by drying, crushing to <3mm, and pulverizing the entire sample to <75µm. 300g Pulp splits were analysed in laboratories in both Kalgoorlie and Perth for 40-50g Fire assay charge and AAS analysis for gold.

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.).	▪ For underground drilling, NQ2 (50.6mm) diameter core was used. ▪ Core was orientated using an electronic 'back-end tool' core orientation system.
Drill sample recovery	▪ Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. ▪ Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. ▪ Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	▪ 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. ▪ Recovery was excellent for diamond core and no relationship between grade and recovery was observed.

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. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All diamond core is logged for regolith, lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and structure. Structural measurements of specific features are taken through oriented zones. All logging is quantitative where possible and qualitative elsewhere. A photograph is taken of every core tray.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- All diamond core that was half-core sampled was cut longitudinally with an automated core saw. - Sample preparation was conducted at various laboratories in Kalgoorlie, commencing with sorting, checking and drying at less than 110°C to prevent sulphide breakdown. Samples are jaw crushed to a nominal -6mm particle size. The entire crushed sample is then pulverized to 90% passing 75µm, using a bowl or ring-mill pulveriser. 300g Pulp subsamples are then taken with an aluminium scoop and stored in labelled pulp packets. - Grind checks are performed at both the crushing stage (3mm) and pulverising stage (75µm), requiring 90% of material to pass through the relevant size to ensure consistent sample preparation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- A 40-50g fire assay charge is used with a lead flux, dissolved in the furnace. The prill is totally digested in HCl and HNO₃ acids before Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) determination for gold analysis. This method ensures total gold is reported appropriately. - No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. - Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) are inserted into the sample sequence randomly at a rate of 1 per 20 composite samples to ensure correct calibration. Any values outside of 3 standard deviations are scrutinised and re-assayed with a new CRM if the failure is deemed genuine. - Blanks are inserted into the sample sequence at a rate of 1 per 20 composite samples. Failures above 0.2g/t are scrutinised, and re-assayed if required. New pulps are prepared if failures remain. - All sample QAQC results are assessed by geologists to ensure the appropriate level of accuracy and precision when the results have been returned from the laboratory.

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 significant intersections are verified by the project geologist and senior geologist during the drill hole validation process. - No holes were twinned as part of the programmes in this report. - Geological logging was captured using Acquire database software. Both a hardcopy and electronic copy of these are stored. Assay files are received in csv format and loaded directly into the database by the supervising geologist who then checks that the results have inserted correctly. Hardcopy and electronic copies of these are also kept. 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. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	All collars for underground drilling are located in the local mine grid by a mine surveyor using a laser theodolite.
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.	In-mine diamond drillholes spacings are also variable from 80m apart through to isolated single drillholes. Closer spaced drilling is considered operational drilling, beyond the scope of this 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.	- All drilling both underground and surface is oriented as close as practical to perpendicular to the target structures. The orientation of all in-mine target structures is well known and drill holes are only designed where meaningful intercept angles can be achieved. - No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the drilling orientation.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Prior to laboratory submission samples are stored by Northern Star in a secure yard. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in a secure fenced compound and tracked through their chain of custody via audit trails.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews have recently been conducted on sampling techniques; however, lab audits are conducted on a regular basis.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(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. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- All diamond holes mentioned in this report are located within the M16/309 and M15/993 Mining leases held by The East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV). The EKJV is majority owned and managed by Northern Star Resources Ltd (51%). The minority holding in the EKJV is held by Tribune Resources Ltd (36.75%) and Rand Mining Ltd (12.25%). - M16/309 is subject to two royalty agreements; however, neither of these is applicable to the Prospects described in this report. The agreements concerned are the Kundana- Hornet Central Royalty and the Kundana Pope John Agreement No. 2602-13. No known impediments exist and the tenement is in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Underground drilling on the Raleigh and Hornet-Rubicon-Pegasus mines extends the mineralised trends from older drilling including that of previous operators of those mines including Barrick Gold, Placer Dome Asia-Pacific, Aurion Gold, Goldfields Limited and other predecessors.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Kundana camp is situated within the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, in an area dominated by the Zuleika Shear Zone, which separates the Coolgardie domain from the Ora Banda domain. The Zuleika Shear Zone in the Kundana area comprises multiple anastomosing shears the most important of which are the K2, the K2A and Strzelecki Shears. - Raleigh mineralisation is hosted on the Strzelecki Structure. Strzelecki mineralisation consists of very narrow, very high-grade mineralisation on a laminated vein hosted in the camp-scale Strzelecki Shear which abuts a differentiated mafic intrusive, the Powder Sill Gabbro against intermediate volcanoclastic rocks (Black Flag Group). A thin 'skin' of volcanogenic lithic siltstone-sandstone lies between the gabbro and the Strzelecki shear. Being bound by an intrusive contact on one side and a sheared contact on the other, the thickness of the sedimentary package is highly variable from absent to about forty metres true width. - The Hornet-Rubicon-Pegasus mineralisation consists primarily of high-grade laminated vein hosted gold on the K2 plane of the Zuleika shear with additional mineralisation on associated lower order structures. The Falcon target is a related mineralised zone in the hangingwall to Pegasus and between the two main Zuleika structures, the K2 and Strzelecki structures.
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all material 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.	- Refer to the various tables in the body of this report. - Exploration results that are not material to this report are excluded for some drill programmes, however the drill physicals are all detailed for all drilling regardless of the outcome.

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. - Where aggregate intersections incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	All drill results are reported as aggregates across the target zone.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	- The orientation of target structures is well known for all in-mine exploration targets and true widths can be accurately calculated and are reported accordingly. - Both the downhole width and true width have been clearly specified when used.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intersections 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.	Refer to the figures the body of this report for the spatial context of all holes planned and drilled to date.
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.	Exploration results that are not material to this report are excluded for some drill programmes, however the drill physicals are all detailed for all drilling regardless of the outcome.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No other material exploration data has been collected for this drill program.
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or 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.	- Drilling will continue to continue to test the southern extents of the Pode and Hera structures. - Drilling will commence targeting potential Startrek mineralisation, east of the existing Pegasus and Rubicon development.