

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

29 April 2022



A.B.N. 11 009 341 539

Quarterly Report for March 2022

ASX:TBR

Board of Directors

Mr Otakar Demis
Chairman & Joint Company
Secretary

Mr Anton Billis
Managing Director

Mr Gordon Sklenka
Non-Executive Director

Mr Stephen Buckley
Company Secretary

Highlights

- During the quarter Rand and Tribune processed 84,733 tonnes of ore at 3.68 g/t from the EKJV operations at the joint venture partner Evolution Mining Limited Mungari processing plant, with Tribune's share equating to 63,550 tonnes.
- 9,407 ounces of gold were produced by Rand and Tribune during the quarter with Tribune's 75% share equating to 7,056 oz
- Significant high grade intercepts from drilling at the EKJV project including results from the Mary fault of 3.3 m @ 7.7 g/t, 4.1m @ 4.4 g/t, and 0.5 m @ 17.1 g/t gold.
- Assay results from the recent drilling campaign at Seven Mile Hill project show potential for a mineralised sulphide gold system

Ore Stockpiles

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

STOCKPILES					
ROM Pad	Ore Source	Ore Tonnes	Grade g/t	Ounces Au	Tribune Entitlement
EKJV Stockpiles					
Rubicon ROM	EKJV RHP Ore	15983	3.74	1923	36.75%
Rubicon ROM	EKJV RHP Low Grade	4,780	1.35	207	36.75%
Mungari ROM	EKJV RPH Ore	2,759	3.68	326	36.75%
Tribune Share of EKJV Stockpiles		8,644	3.25	903	100%

Geology and Mining

EAST KUNDANA JOINT VENTURE

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 remains 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.

There was no development during the quarter.

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		
	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
January	40,441	2.63	3,417
February	34,686	3.40	3,797
March	43,637	4.30	6,038
March 2022 Q	118,764	3.47	13,252
December 2021 Q	101,292	3.94	12,841

Tribune's Mine Production Entitlement (36.75%)

Quarter	Rubicon, Hornet & Pegasus		
	Ore	Grade	Ounces
	Tonnes	g/t	troy oz
December 2021 Q	37,225	3.94	3,115
March 2022 Q	43,646	3.47	4,870

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 Lateral development		
	Decline	Other	Ore	Waste	Paste
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)
January	35.0	52.2	76.5	34.5	31.2
February	41.3	79.6	94.9	8.6	53.0
March	48.5	85.0	95.4	0.0	28.5
March 2022 Q	124.8	216.8	266.8	43.1	112.7

Toll Processing

During the quarter a total of 84,733 tonnes of Rand and Tribune ore at 3.68 g/t was processed at the Mungari processing plant under the EKJV joint venture agreement with Evolution Mining Limited to recover 9,407 oz of gold at 93.86% gold recovery.

Rand and Tribune gold production for the March 2022 quarter, along with Tribune's share is tabulated below.

Rand and Tribune Ore Processed				
Campaign Location	Tonnes Milled	Head Grade Au (g/t)	Recovery (%)	Fine Au Produced (Oz)
EVN Mungari	84,733	3.68	93.86%	9,407

Tribune Share of Ore Processed				
Campaign Location	Tonnes Milled	Head Grade Au (g/t)	Recovery (%)	Fine Au Produced (Oz)
EVN Mungari	63,550	3.68	93.86%	7,056

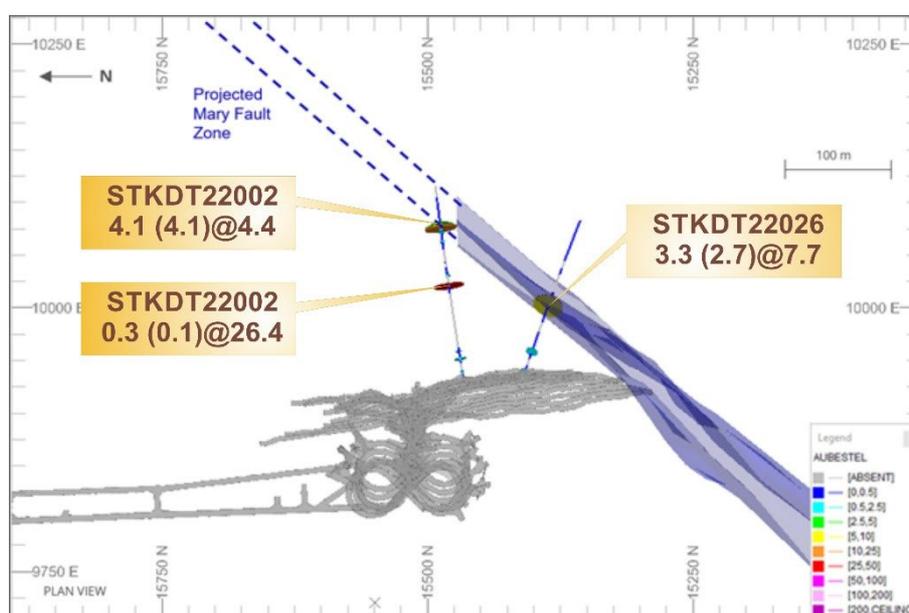
EKJV Underground Exploration

Mineralisation intersected by drilling in the Mary Fault at the Rubicon/Hornet/Pegasus (RHP) underground is hosted by a 0.5 to 4.0m wide quartz-breccia.

Significant drilling intercepts returned during the March quarter include:

- 3.30m (2.70m etw) grading 7.70g/t gold from 89.3m (STKD21026)
- 4.10m (4.10m etw) grading 4.40g/t gold from 149.0m (STKD22002)
- 0.50m (0.5m etw) grading 17.10g/t gold from 168.9m (STKD21018)

Assays are pending for three holes into the Mary Fault. If results are considered positive, further step-out drilling will continue with the aim of delineating a new potential resource opportunity at RHP.



Plan view of the significant results received for Mary Fault drilling during the March quarter

Full details of all EKJV exploration activities including significant intersections from results received are contained in the 2022 Quarter 3 EKJV Exploration Report, released to the ASX on 28 April 2022.

Other Exploration Projects

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

There were no drilling activities or assays received during the quarter. Working with external consultants, an extensive database review was conducted that identified additional drilling targets within the concession. Planning for additional drilling is underway with the objective of increasing the confidence of the 1.8 million ounce Adiembra mineral resource.

With the relaxation of travel restrictions in place due to the Covid pandemic, Tribune personnel from Australia arrived on site late in the quarter to progress activities on site during the next period.

The proposed work program for the next quarter includes a UAV aerial topographic survey and ground truthing for the concession area, planning and execution of infill drilling and extension of known areas of

mineralisation to upgrade the mineral resource, and planning of test hole drilling for the project to assist with metallurgical, geotechnical, hydrology and future location of site infrastructure.

Diwalwal Gold Project (Philippines) (Tribune's Legal Interest 40% and a further 20% earned Economic Interest)

During the quarter in the Upper Ulip tenement, surface exploration work was conducted in the Paraiso (Lantawan and Rockstar prospects). Twelve (12) rock and a panned concentrate samples were collected for chemical analysis.

The samples were taken from several small-scale mines (SSM) that are operating in Lantawan

Surface exploration was conducted west of the 729 ha tenement to identify potential extension of Diwalwal veins. Twenty-four (24) rock samples were collected for chemical analysis.

Victory tunnel operations include regular inspection and maintenance activities for tunnel stability and safety inspections.

Tree nursery and materials recovery operations carried on throughout the quarter, ensuring efforts to protect the environment are in place.

No drilling or assay results were conducted during the quarter.

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

During the quarter, all 4m composite assays were received for the most recent RC drilling program. Three holes intersected significant (+0.5g/t Au) values. These are shown in the table below.

Anomalous (+0.5g/t Au) values from RC and RC precollar holes at 7MH – 4m composites.

Hole	N	E	RL	RC M	DD M	Total Depth	Dip	AZ	From	To	m	g/t Au
TBRC086	348854	6582858	340	143.0	0	143.0	-60	90	56	60	4	1.06
TBRD089	349151	6582961	340	89.5	91.9	181.5	-60	90	28	32	4	3.66
TBRD090	349085	6582963	340	97.6	111.5	209.1	-60	90	56	60	4	0.55

Individual 1m samples for the RC holes with anomalous values have been submitted to the lab and results for approximately half have been received with the results in the table below. The remainder of the results are expected in the next quarter.

Anomalous (+1g/t Au) values from RC holes at 7MH – 1m splits.

Hole	MGA N	MGA E	RL	Depth	Dip	Az	From	To	m	Au (g/t)
TBRC081	6583146	348602	341	198	-60	90	63	64	1	1.29
TBRC082	6583053	348799	341	173	-60	90	66	68	2	1.11
and							144	145	1	1.54
and							160	161	1	1.36
and							170	172	2	2.12
TBRC084	6582959	348769	341	184	-60	90	124	125	1	1.42
and							135	136	1	1.41

Preliminary inspection of the core from the previous campaign indicates a variety of rock-types, with sulphide alteration and quartz veining relatively common. Drill core processing was commenced with geological inspection of the holes identifying core sections for testing of gold mineralisation. Assay results from the recently completed diamond drilling have not yet been received.

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report relating to exploration results has been compiled by Mr Gregory Bennett Barnes in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Gregory Barnes is a member of AUSIMM and a consultant 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 Gregory Barnes consents to the inclusion in this report of the information compiled by him in the form and context in which it appears.

Corporate

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 \$3.073m as at 31 March 2022 compared to \$6.133m as at 31 December 2021. Receipts from customers was down by \$11.788m to \$27.082m for the quarter ending 31 March 2022. Production costs were down by \$1.2m for the March quarter compared to the December quarter. Income taxes paid increased significant from \$6.811m in the December quarter to \$12.732m in the March quarter. The result being that there was net cash used in operating activities of \$1.192m for the March quarter compared to the net positive cash flow in operating activities of \$12.626m for the December quarter.

Exploration expenditure for the Japa Project was lower in the March quarter totalling \$0.237m compared to \$0.784m for the December quarter. Exploration expenditure on the Diwalwal Gold Project was relatively constant compared to the December quarter.

Costs associated with exploration on the various tenements held by Tribune, decreased by \$0.518m in the March quarter to \$0.494m compared to \$1.012m in the December 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 2023 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 \$277,283 comprised director fees and superannuation for Anthony Billis of \$46,549, director fees for Gordon Sklenka of \$20,000, director fees and superannuation for Otakar Demis of \$88,000, rental and outgoings paid to a related party of Anthony Billis of \$28,615, royalty payment to a related party of Anthony billis of \$3,046 and re- imbursement of operating expenses to a related party of Anthony Billis of \$91,073.

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		49.00%		
M15/993		49.00%		
M16/181		49.00%		
M16/182		49.00%		
M16/308		49.00%		
M16/309		49.00%		
M16/325		49.00%		
M16/326		49.00%		
M16/421		49.00%		
M16/428		49.00%		
M24/924		49.00%		
West Kundana	WA, Australia			
M16/213		24.50%		
M16/214		24.50%		
M16/218		24.50%		
M16/310		24.50%		
Seven Mile Hill	WA, Australia			
E15/1664		100.00%		
M15/1233		100.00%		
M15/1234		100.00%		
M15/1291		100.00%		
M15/1388		100.00%		
M15/1394		100.00%		
M15/1409		100.00%		
M15/1743		100.00%		
M26/563		100.00%		
P15/6370		100.00%		
P15/6398		100.00%		
P15/6399		100.00%		
P15/6400		100.00%		
P15/6401		100.00%		
P15/6433		100.00%		
P15/6434		100.00%		
P26/4173		100.00%		
Unallocated	WA, Australia			
P26/4476		100.00%		
P26/4477		100.00%		
Japa Concession	Ghana, West Africa	100.00%		
Diwalwal Gold Project	Mindanao, Philippines			
729 Area ¹		Up to 40% legal interest, 20% legal interest and up to an additional 20%		

		legal interest economic interest		
452 Area ¹		Up to 40% legal interest, 20% legal interest and up to an additional 20% legal interest economic interest		
Upper Ulip Area ¹		Up to 40% legal interest, 20% legal interest and up to an additional 20% legal interest economic interest		

LEASES UNDER APPLICATION

Project/Tenements	Location	Held at end of quarter*	Acquired during the quarter	Disposed during the quarter
West Kimberly	WA, Australia			
E04/2548		100.00%		

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

¹Prometheus 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face sampling RC Hammer and Diamond Core drilling methods were employed. RC hole diameter either 133mm or 140mm. Diamond core size is either NQ2 or HQ3. HQ3 or NQ2 core was collected with 3 metre standard barrel. HQ3 core was drilled from surface to fresh competent core, then changed over to NQ2 NQ2 core holes were drilled as tails from RC holes and are up to 258 metres in length. HQ3 or NQ2 core were orientated using Reflex ACT II or ACT III orientation tools.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</p>	<p>auxiliary and booster compressors to manage sample return and ground water inflow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 where complete drying was not practicable. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<p>submitted as quarter core samples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 database, securely stored and quarantined.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chain of custody for samples is managed by Tribune personnel and contractors on site.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Samples are stored on site until collection by Intertek Laboratory personnel for transport to the Tarkwa laboratory facility.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work was conducted within Mining Lease P.L.2/310 owned by Tribune Resources (Ghana) Limited. The lease covers an area of 26.2km² 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 refers and/or are appended to this table.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 cut-offs and internal dilution criteria to reflect that method of extraction.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant intersections from the relevant drilling campaign and the interpretation of those results is reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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.</p>	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update of Mineral Resource Estimation for the Adiembra deposit is being anticipated. The outcome of the updated Mineral Resource and subsequent Reserve Estimation will determine the next line of action. • Further metallurgical and geotechnical studies and sterilisation drilling for future infrastructure development is anticipated. • Exploration drilling at other prospects within the Japa Mining Lease has been planned.

Diwalwal Gold Project, Philippines

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond Core Drilling techniques were employed. Diamond core was sampled over intervals ranging from 0.2 metres to 2.55 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 orientated and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 530.7 metres in length. NQ2 core is orientated using Reflex ACT II orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core recovery is physically measured and recorded every run. No sample bias is suspected nor determined.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Selected core samples especially at the ore zone 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 More than 1% 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Samples have an additional subsample analysed for a suite of elements by four acid digest with ICP-OES elemental determination to various

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>detection limits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. More than 1% 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<p>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 underground mine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling data is intended to 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the area.	
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target is epithermal vein gold-silver mineralisation. Known veins are of low sulphidation epithermal type.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intersections are reported as down hole length together with an estimation of true width where that estimate is possible.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intersections and appropriate sectional views of drill holes and intersections are presented in the body of the report to which this table refers.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All significant intersections from the relevant drilling campaign and the interpretation of those results are reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Step out drilling will be undertaken to the East to test for down dip and lateral extensions to the Balite Vein system.

Seven Mile Hill Project, WA

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non core samples were derived from cone splits from each metre drilled. Core has yet to be cut into sample intervals. No geophysical tools were used. Samples were considered representative of each metre drilled. The samples were geologically logged to assess potential mineralization. Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples which may be assayed via a 50 gram fire assay charge from 3kg sub samples. These individual samples will be assayed if the four metre composite samples return anomalous values. The composite samples were collected similarly to the single metre samples and will be assayed via similar methods. Core drilling was mainly by NQ size, though short runs of HQ core were used at the start of most holes.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation (RC), non oriented and non core, and diamond core that was oriented.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recoveries were logged and recorded visually onto hardcopy paper logs. Recoveries were maximized via the use of a cyclone. The cyclone was cleaned out at regular intervals to avoid contamination of subsequent samples. No Core loss was recorded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No relationship between sample recovery and grade is considered likely, nor is any sample bias probable.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non core chip samples and diamond core were geologically logged at a suitable level of detail. No detailed geotechnical logging was possible on the RC but was for the diamond core. The logging was qualitative by its nature. 100% of all metres were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non core samples were cone split, regardless of whether wet or dry. The diamond core is yet to be cut for sampling. The sample collection is considered appropriate. Standard Reference samples (standards and blanks) were regularly inserted into the sample string. No duplicate sampling was undertaken. This can be carried out at a later date if required. The size of the sampling is considered appropriate for the nature of the mineralization being tested.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assaying is being carried out by a reputable commercial lab using industry standard techniques. Assaying is considered to be total by its nature. No geophysical tools have been used. Standards and blanks have been extensively used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No results have been received to date. • No twinned holes have been completed to date. • Data is primarily collected onto hand written sheets then data entered into an electronic database where it is checked for gross errors. Data storage is by duplicate electronic copies and the paper originals. • No assays have been received to date.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holes have been picked up using a hand held GPS with a nominal accuracy of 5 metres. Down hole surveys were via gyroscopic tool, with measurements taken at regular intervals on completion of each hole. • Grid system is Map Grid of Australia. • Topographical control is from a digital terrain model derived from an earlier aeromagnetic survey, corrected where necessary using government survey bench marks. This control is considered very good and accurate to the nearest metre.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The holes are irregularly spaced and designed to follow up previous RC, aircore and RAB intersections. Holes are commonly 100m by 100m spacing. • The data spacings are not sufficient to allow any resource. • Initial sampling for lab submission are 4 metre composites. Any one metre samples will be assayed should the composites return anomalous values.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drillholes were drilled approximately at right angles to any known mineralized structures. • The known orientation has been tested in a suitable direction and no bias is suspected.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were collected daily and secured in a locked storage facility before being dispatched to the lab at regular intervals.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No results have been received from this drilling to date.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling to date has been completed on E15/1664, P15/6370 and P26/4177. These are all held jointly by Tribune Resources and Rand Mining. These are located about 10km southwest of Kalgoorlie. No third party royalties are known to exist, nor are there any historical sites, native title interests, or other areas of concern. The tenements were granted by the Minister of Mines in Western Australia with no unusual conditions.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All previous work has been conducted by the company and its partner.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geological setting is Archaean Greenstone belt. The geological setting of the known mineralization along strike is generally shear hosted with quartz veining and sulphide alteration. Known mineralization along strike occurs in many widely different rock types.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The collar details of the holes drilled during the reporting period are listed elsewhere in this report. No material information has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No results have been received from this drilling to date.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>stated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No results have been received from this drilling to date.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No results have been received from this drilling to date.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No results have been received from this drilling to date.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No results have been received from this drilling to date.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work may consist of reassyng of single metre samples from the holes drilled to date. For the southern area drilling is continuing. For the western

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="384 208 820 389"><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<p data-bbox="940 208 1390 264">area further work will consist of follow up aircore drilling.</p>

Appendix 5B

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

Name of entity

Tribune Resources Ltd (ASX:TBR)

ABN

11 009 341 539

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 March 2022

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers	27,082	102,783
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	(134)	(6,565)
(b) development	(2,310)	(5,741)
(c) production	(11,825)	(42,571)
(d) staff costs	(448)	(1,360)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(743)	(1,888)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	3	12
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	(85)	(123)
1.6 Income taxes paid	(12,732)	(25,596)
1.7 Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(1,192)	18,951

2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire or for:		
(a) entities	-	-
(b) tenements	-	-
(c) property, plant and equipment	(456)	(1,757)
(d) exploration & evaluation	(818)	(3,063)
(e) investments	-	-
(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
2.2 Proceeds from the disposal of:		
(a) entities	-	-
(b) tenements	-	-
(c) property, plant and equipment	-	136
(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
2.5 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6 Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(1,274)	(2,026)

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	(594)	(1,829)
3.7 Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8 Dividends paid	-	(16,181)
3.9 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10 Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	(594)	(18,010)

4. Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1 Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	6,133	4,163
4.2 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(1,192)	18,951
4.3 Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(1,274)	(2,026)
4.4 Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	(594)	(18,010)

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

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	(5)
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	3,073	3,073

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	3,023	6,083
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)	3,073	6,133

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	277
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.

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

7. Financing facilities	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
<i>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.</i>		
7.1 Loan facilities	-	-
7.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3 Other (please specify)	1,423	1,423
7.4 Total financing facilities	1,423	1,423
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.		
Item 7.3 - Various finance leases (EKJV Leases) cover underground mining equipment. The terms range between 30-36months. 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)	(1,192)
8.2 (Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(818)
8.3 Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(2,010)
8.4 Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	3,073
8.5 Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6 Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	3,073
8.7 Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	1.5
<i>Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.</i>	
8.8 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: Yes	
8.8.2 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: No	

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

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

Answer: Yes, through the sale of bullion held on hand.

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

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 April 2022

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.