



Rand Mining Ltd

30 June 2026 Quarterly Operations report, incorporating Exploration and Appendix 5 B

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

7 August 2026

**Australian Securities
Exchange Code: RND**

Board of Directors:

Mr Otakar Demis
*Chairman and Joint Company
Secretary*

Mr Anton Billis
Managing Director

Mr Gordon Sklenka
Non-Executive Director

Mr Roland Berzins
Joint Company Secretary

The Quarterly report replaces the information contained in the quarterly report relating to 30 June 2026, published on 30 July 2026.

This report has been released with the approval of the Board of Rand Mining Ltd.

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Highlights

- During the quarter ending 30 June 2026, Tribune and Rand processed 135,191 tonnes of ore at 3.34 g/t, at joint venture partner Evolution Mining Limited's Mungari processing plant, with Tribune's share equating to 101,394 tonnes.
- Tribune and Rand produced 13,568 ounces of gold during the quarter. Tribune's 75% share of the gold produced was 10,176 oz.
- The combined Tribune and Rand group allocation of ore mined from all sources at EKJV was 133,195 tonnes at a grade of 2.71 g/t for 12,823 ounces of gold, a decrease in gold mined of 27.5% on the previous quarter's result.

Operations update

Mining from the East Kundana Joint Venture ("EKJV") produced ore from three sources during the quarter: the Rubicon-Hornet-Pegasus ("RHP") underground mine, the Raleigh underground mine, Hornet and Golden Hind open pit mines. Mining at RHP and Raleigh underground operations delivered 99,360 tonnes for 15,065 ounces of gold. Hornet and Golden Hind open pits delivered ore this quarter contributing 237,032 tonnes for 10,982 ounces of gold.

The Rand allocation of ore mined from all sources at EKJV was 30,933 tonnes at a grade of 2.82 g/t for 3,206 ounces of gold, a decrease in gold mined of 27.5% on the previous quarter.

Rand processed 33,798 tonnes of ore at 3.34 g/t through Evolution Mining Limited's Mungari processing plant, under the terms of the toll treatment agreement. Rand Mining reported no safety or Environmental incidents during the quarter.

East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV) Performance

Physicals	Unit of Measure	EKJV 100%	EKJV Tribune Share	Total RND & TBR	EKJV RAND Share
Underground - RHP					
Ore Mined	t	70,989	26,088	34,785	8,696
Gold Grade Mined	g/t	4.01	4.01	4.01	4.01
Ounces Mined	oz	9,148	3,362	4,483	1,121
Underground - RAL					
Ore Mined	t	28,371	10,639	14,186	3,546
Gold Grade Mined	g/t	6.49	6.49	6.49	6.49
Ounces Mined	oz	5,917	2,219	2,959	740
Open Pit - Hornet (100%)					
Total Ore Mined	t	134,033	49,257	65,676	16,419
Total Gold Grade Mined	g/t	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62
Total Ounces Mined	oz	6,973	2,563	3,417	854
Open Pit - Golden Hind (100%)					

Total Ore Mined	t	102,999	37,852	18,548	2,272
Total Gold Grade Mined	g/t	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
Total Ounces Mined	oz	4,009	1,473	1,964	491

Geology and Mining

The combined Rand and Tribune group allocation of ore mined from all sources at EKJV was 133,195 tonnes at a grade of 2.42 g/t for 12,823 ounces of gold, a decrease in gold mined of 27.5% on the previous quarter's result.

Rand's allocation of mined tonnes from all sources was 30,933 tonnes at a combined grade of 2.82 g/t for 3,206 ounces.

June 2026 quarter mine physicals

Physicals	Unit of	EKJV	EKJV	Total	EKJV
	Measure	100%	Tribune Share	RND & TBR	RAND Share
Underground - RHP					
Ore Mined	t	70,989	26,088	34,785	8,696
Gold Grade Mined	g/t	4.01	4.01	4.01	4.01
Ounces Mined	oz	9,148	3,362	4,483	1,121
Underground - RAL					
Ore Mined	t	28,371	10,639	14,186	3,546
Gold Grade Mined	g/t	6.49	6.49	6.49	6.49
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Open Pit - Golden Hind (100%)					
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Total Gold Grade Mined	g/t	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
Total Ounces Mined	oz	4,009	1,473	1,964	491

Toll Processing

During the quarter a total of 135,191 tonnes of Rand and Tribune ore at 3.34 g/t was processed at the Mungari processing plant under the EKJV joint venture agreement with Evolution Mining Limited to recover 13,568 oz of gold at 93.46% recovery. This included ore from underground mines at RHP and Raleigh and from the Hornet and Golden Hind open pits.

Rand and Tribune gold production for the March 2026 quarter, along with Rand's share is tabulated below.

Mungari Processing plant toll treatment campaigns				
Campaign Location	Tonnes Milled	Head Grade Au (g/t)	Recovery (%)	Fine Au Produced (Oz)
Rand and Tribune Ore Processed	135,191	3.34	93.46	13,568
Rand Share of Ore Processed	33,798	3.34	93.46	3,392

Ore Stockpiles

At the end of the quarter Rand was entitled to a share of the following EKJV stockpiles:

EKJV Stockpiles					
ROM Pad	Ore Source	Ore Tonnes	Grade g/t	Ounces Au	Rand Entitlement
Rubicon ROM	EKJV RHP MG	1,523	4.95	243	12.25%
Rubicon ROM	EKJV RHP LG	199,884	1.30	8,331	12.25%
Rubicon ROM	EKJV RHP MW	7,828	1.14	286	12.25%
Mungari Crushed Stocks	EKJV RHP MG	238	2.41	18	12.25%
Mungari ROM	EKJV RHP LG	183	1.86	11	12.25%
Hornet ROM	EKJV HOP MG	76,155	1.65	4,050	12.25%
Hornet ROM	EKJV HOP LG	283,402	0.70	6,337	12.25%
Golden Hind ROM	EKJV GH MG	12,448	0.94	377	12.25%
Golden Hind ROM	EKJV GH LG	71,521	0.76	1,736	12.25%
Raleigh ROM	EKJV Raleigh MG	3,479	6.32	707	12.50%
Raleigh ROM	EKJV Raleigh LG	9,902	1.18	375	12.50%
Raleigh ROM	EKJV Raleigh MW	29,691	0.75	715	12.50%
Raleigh T ROM	EKJV Raleigh MG	4,052	3.89	507	12.25%
Raleigh T ROM	EKJV Raleigh LG	2,717	0.98	86	12.25%
Raleigh T ROM	EKJV Raleigh MW	5,277	0.59	100	12.25%
Rand Share of EKJV Stockpiles		86,874	1.05	2,930	100%

EKJV Exploration

During the fourth quarter of FY26, a total of 1,302 m of exploration diamond drilling (DD) was completed within the East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV) area. The drilling programs were undertaken to test and extend known mineralisation and to support ongoing resource definition activities at the Star Trek deposits (Table 1).

At the Golden Hind deposit, no diamond drill holes were completed during the reporting period, concluding the FY26 drilling program. Assay results for four drill holes received during the quarter are reported herein, including outstanding assay results from drill holes completed in the previous quarter.

At the Star Trek deposit, three diamond drill holes were completed during the reporting period. Assay results for eleven drill holes received during the quarter are reported herein, including outstanding assay results from drill holes completed in the previous quarter.

The drilling results reported herein have not been incorporated into a new or updated Mineral Resource estimate, and there is no material change to the previously reported Mineral Resources for the EKJV.

Work Completed

Golden Hind

During the quarter, no surface diamond drilling was completed. Assay results for four drill holes received during the quarter are reported herein, including outstanding assay results from drill holes completed in the previous quarter (Figure 1).

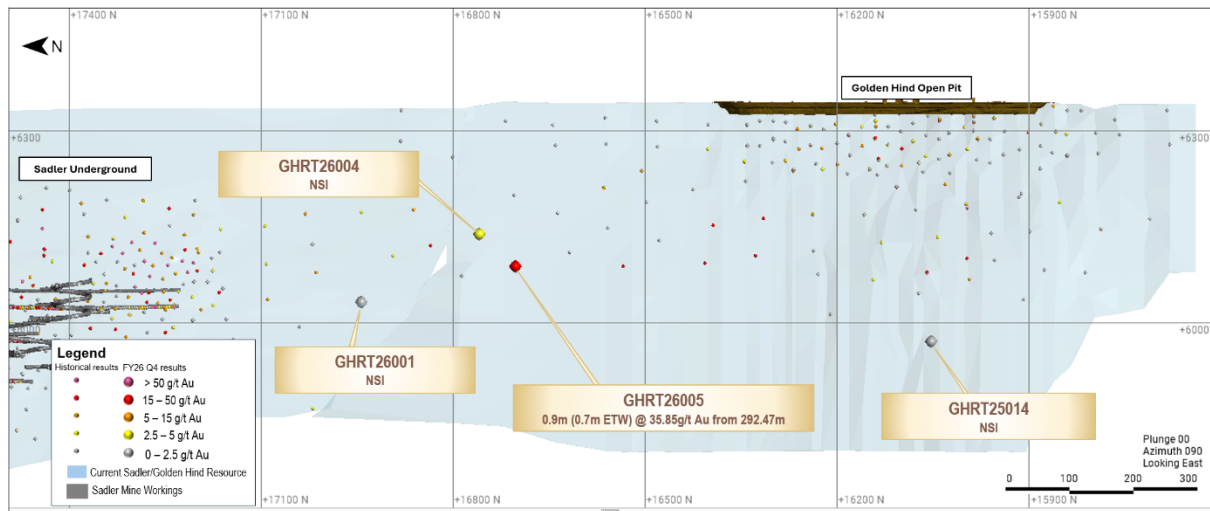


Figure 1: A Long section view of Golden Hind mineralisation showing assay results returned from within the quarter. Image provided in K10 Mine Grid.

Startrek

During the quarter, underground diamond drilling continued at the Star Trek prospect. This drilling is aimed to increase geological confidence and drill test geological targets associated with Star Trek mineralisation. A total of 1,302m was drilled during Q4, with assay results for eleven holes received (Figure 2).

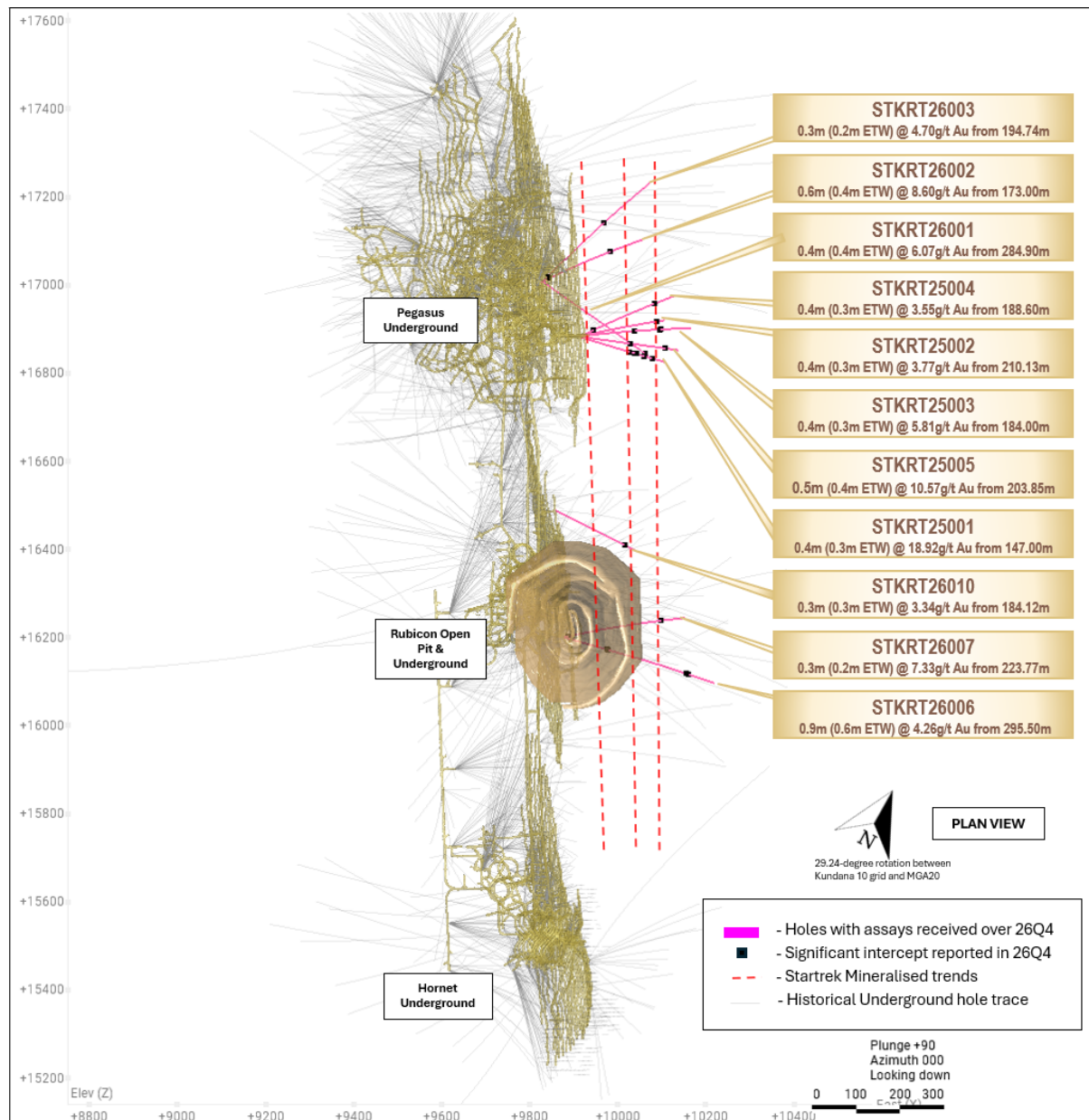


Figure 2: A Plan view of the assay results location returned from within the quarter for Star Trek. Image provided in K10 Mine Grid.

Table 1EKJV drill hole intercept assay results received for FY26 Q4.

Hole ID	Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azi MGA	Hole	From (m)	DH	ETW (m)	Gold grade (g/t Au)
	type	MGA (m)	MGA (m)	AHD (m)			Length (m)		Width (m)		
GHRT25014	DD	332,405	6,596,737	361	-53	57	527.4	NSI			
GHRT26001	DD	332,193	6,597,643	342	-60	59	406	NSI			
GHRT26004	DD	332,365	6,597,524	341	-60	60	299.02	NSI			
GHRT26005	DD	332,335	6,597,447	341	-60	60	339.8	292.47	0.9	0.7	35.85
STKRT25001	DD	333,174	6,598,120	212	-40	78	245.04	147.00	0.4	0.3	18.92
STKRT25001								162.04	0.4	0.3	12.95
STKRT25001								165.60	0.6	0.5	6.81
STKRT25001								188.00	0.4	0.3	3.76
STKRT25001								210.54	0.4	0.3	3.85
STKRT25002	DD	333,173	6,598,121	212	-35	48	233.04	210.13	0.4	0.3	3.77
STKRT25003	DD	333,173	6,598,122	213	4	55	255.03	125.50	0.4	0.3	7.78
STKRT25003								182.07	0.5	0.4	4.8
STKRT25003								184.00	0.4	0.3	5.81
STKRT25004	DD	333,174	6,598,120	212	-12	35	239	34.80	0.4	0.3	4.25
STKRT25004								188.60	0.4	0.3	3.55
STKRT25005	DD	333,173	6,598,121	212	-16	68	235.05	119.90	0.4	0.3	3.89
STKRT25005								203.85	0.5	0.4	10.57
STKRT26001	DD	333,039	6,598,190	11	1	96	295.84	284.90	0.4	0.4	6.07
STKRT26002	DD	333,039	6,598,189	11	-14	36	253.9	15.65	1.3	1.0	16.28
STKRT26002								173.00	0.6	0.4	8.6
STKRT26003	DD	333,039	6,598,188	11	-7	15	334	16.00	1.0	0.8	3.01
STKRT26003								194.74	0.3	0.2	4.7
STKRT26006	DD	333,476	6,597,508	75	4	76	357.94	99.95	0.7	0.5	3.39
STKRT26006								103.53	0.5	0.4	11.19
STKRT26006								289.48	0.5	0.4	5.23
STKRT26006								295.50	0.9	0.6	4.26
STKRT26007	DD	333,476	6,597,509	75	-3	49	277.1	8.04	0.3	0.3	6.59
STKRT26007								223.77	0.3	0.2	7.33
STKRT26010	DD	333,320	6,597,749	75	-20	87	213.3	184.12	0.3	0.3	3.34

Full details of the EKJV Exploration Report for the June 2026 quarter were released to the ASX on 5 August 2026 and 7 August 2026

Other Exploration Projects

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

No drilling was conducted during the quarter.

Competent Persons and Compliance Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, is based on based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Bradley Daddow, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Bradley Daddow is a full-time employee of Evolution Mining Limited. Bradley Daddow has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves. Bradley Daddow consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information 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.

Cash and cash equivalents were \$2.085 m at 30 June 2026 compared to \$3.78m at 31 March 2025.

The Company generated \$11.9m in gold sales during the quarter. This is \$1.42m less than the previous quarter.

Operating cash flows reversed from a positive \$700k inflow in March to a negative \$900k outflow in the June quarter, reflecting lower gold sales and higher mine development and production costs. Production costs were up by \$633k and development costs increased by \$443k in the quarter. Notably the EKJV began production at Golden Hind with 102,396 tonnes being mined during May and June.

Investing cash flows increased by \$64k during the quarter due expenditure on EKJV property, plant and equipment and reduced exploration costs of \$74k.

Staff, administration, and corporate costs were \$267k which is down by \$71k on the previous quarter. The total tax payments were \$2.017m with a \$681k decrease on the previous quarter.

Share Buy-Back

The Company operated a buyback during the quarter, but no shares were bought back during the period. The buyback expires on 11 January 2027 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 \$200k comprised of director fees and superannuation for Anthony Billis of \$28k, payments to related entities of Anthony Billis for rent and outgoings of \$10k, reimbursement of operating expenses of \$20k and royalties paid by the EKJV of \$4k. It also includes payments to Lyndall Vaughan of \$9k in her capacity as Finance Manager of the Company, which are being disclosed in Item 6 due to her being an Alternate Director for Otakar Demis, \$7k for directors fees to Gordon Sklenka, \$118k to Tribune Resources for management fees and directors fees and superannuation and a \$4k advance from Tribune to Rand.

**This report and the attached Appendix 5B have been authorised by the Board of
Rand Mining Limited.**

For Shareholder Enquiries

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INTERESTS IN MINING TENEMENTS

	Project/Tenements	Location	Held at end of quarter	Acquired during the quarter	Disposed during the quarter
	Kundana	WA, Australia			
01.	M15/1413		12.25%		
02.	M15/993		12.25%		
03.	M16/181		12.25%		
04.	M16/182		12.25%		
05.	M16/308		12.25%		
06.	M16/309		12.25%		
07.	M16/325		12.25%		
08.	M16/326		12.25%		
09.	M16/421		12.25%		
10.	M16/428		12.25%		
11.	M24/924		12.25%		
	Seven Mile Hill	WA, Australia			
01.	E15/1664		50.00%		
02.	M15/1233		50.00%		
03.	M15/1234		50.00%		
04.	M15/1291		50.00%		
05.	M15/1388		50.00%		
06.	M15/1394		50.00%		
07.	M15/1409		50.00%		
08.	M15/1743		50.00%		
09.	M26/563		50.00%		
10.	P15/6370		50.00%		
11.	P15/6398		50.00%		
12.	P15/6399		50.00%		
13.	P15/6400		50.00%		
14.	P26/4173 (Application for conversion to Mining Lease M26/872 was lodged in Dec 2024 - Pending approval)		50.00%		

SEVEN MILE HILL PROJECT - 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 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- HQ diamond hole was half cut and sampled according to a cut sheet derived by the geologist. Maximum sample length was 1.0m - Diamond core was laid out onto a "V" channel angle iron to ensure core was oriented correctly and the orientation line marked at well as the meter length marks. - Geological logging determined the mineralisation based on alteration, geological type, and mineralisation, including the presence of sulphides.
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.).	- One HQ diamond drill hole to 516.4m was completed. - The hole was oriented at 45° towards 090 (East) - Triple tubing was used due to upper weathering and clays - The initial 52.4m was extracted via mud rotary through the upper clay layer within the salt lake and was not sampled. - The drillers used a core orientation device each time the core was extracted.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/ coarse material.	- Diamond core was laid out onto a "V" channel angle iron to ensure core was oriented correctly and the orientation line marked at well as the meter length marks. - Core recovery was measured and recorded with recovery greater than 95%. - No relationship is made between grade and recovery due to the hole being purely discovery and not used for resource calculation.
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.	- The geological logging was completed using pro-forma logging sheets and the company's geological coding system. Information on lithology, colour, deformation, structure, weathering, alteration, veining, and mineralisation was recorded. Field data was then transferred to digital format. - Full structural logging was conducted including alpha and beta angles. - The logging was conducted on geological intervals, with the entire drill hole logged. - The logging was conducted in high detail due to the uncertainty of potential mineralisation and learning the future potential.

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.	• The diamond samples were collected to a maximum of 1 m intervals or terminated at lithological or alteration contacts. The core pieces were longitudinally cut, with half cores submitted for assay. • Samples were submitted to Intertek in Kalgoorlie for preparation then to Perth for analysis. All samples were dried, crushed and split for Photon assaying. • Samples were also pulverised and split for 48 element 4 acid digestion. • No duplicates or certified reference material was submitted as the hole was purely for investigative work and not for any resource calculation work. • Intertek did add reference material from third party CRM companies and duplicate samples at their own leisure that could be used for QAQC investigations.
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.	• The quality of work from Intertek is to a high standard. The number of standards, blanks and duplicated added were considerable for QAQC monitoring and all samples passed a QAQC test.
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.	• Significant intersections were checked by the HGS Geologists. • Primary data were recorded in the field tablets. The assay data were imported directly from digital files supplied by the laboratory and merged in the database with sample data. Some validation checks were performed when importing the data into resource modelling software.
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.	• The survey data were reported using the GDA1994, MGA Zone 51 grid system. • The hole collar was picked using a handheld GPS • Downhole surveys were conducted using a Gyro with measurements taken every 30m during drilling to ensure accurate orientation of the hole
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.	• This was a deep single diamond hole to identify mineral potential below a salt lake. Past RC sampling was insufficient due to surface clays and water. • The majority of samples were collected and assayed over 1 m intervals or to geological contacts.
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	• The geological orientation was not understood prior to drilling this hole. It was assumed the orientation was to the west and assumed correctly following structural work. • There is no known deposit in this area. A broad assumption was based on the Hercules deposit approximately 30km to the south where the mineralisation is deep.

	have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- Sample cutting & sampling was performed by Maverick Exploration in Kalgoorlie. - The samples were sealed in calico bags, which were in turn placed in large polyweave bags and bulka bags and transported to Intertek in Kalgoorlie. The laboratory checked the samples received against the consignment and submission documentation and notified Tribune and HGS of any missing or additional samples.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	- A detailed independent review of the 7 Mile program has not been conducted. - This program was purely exploration to determine the potential for deep bedded mineralisation

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Exploration Results have not been reported in this Mineral Resource Statement, but this section of Table 1 has been populated to provide additional information on the deposits.

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.	- The tenement the collar was located on is E15/1664 though due to the depth of the diamond hole, the lower part of the intersection is located on P26/4173. - Both tenements are jointly owned by Rand Mining Limited and Tribune Resources Limited.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- The tenements have a history of aircore, RAB and RC drilling. - Due to the nature of the topography, being a salt lake system, there is a deep weathering regolith with muds and substantial water. - Much of the historical drilling has intersected gold mineralisation though due to smearing, a lack of air pressure and probable poor cleaning practices, most of the intersections are dubious with gold carried for several meters. This has been proven with the current diamond hole showing very narrow intersections of gold and insufficient for a resource.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Seven Mile Hill Project lies within the central portion of the Archaean Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone belt and is underlain by rocks of the Black Flag and Kurrawang Formations. Approximately 10% of the Project area lies over Black Flag Formation sequences, and 90% over Kurrawang Formation. The bedrock geology is masked by extensive Cenozoic sedimentary sequences, up to 50 m deep in palaeochannel fill, and which form Kopai dunes and lake deposits at surface in the extensive modern drainage system - The potential deposit type is unknown though earlier thoughts were gold in paleochannels, and shear hosted hydrothermal gold related mineralisation.
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.	This is included in the document
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade	- Not relevant - The drilling was for first pass exploration and mineralisation identification. No resource or intercept calculations were conducted - No metal equivalent calculations were conducted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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	- 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').	- Not relevant - Although detailed structural measurements were conducted, no relationship can be determined between grade width and true width with only one drill hole.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	All diagrams are included in the report
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Not relevant, a single drill hole was drilled in the program and results are included in the document
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,	Not relevant

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	- The results have not delineated mineralisation sufficiently to support a gold resource. - Significant zones of brecciation with disseminated arsenopyrite and lesser pyrite were prevalent. - The 4-acid digestion 48 element suite did not show any potential for base or industrial metals

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

For Shareholder Enquiries

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Joint Company Secretary

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INTERESTS IN MINING TENEMENTS

	Project/Tenements	Location	Held at end of quarter	Acquired during the quarter	Disposed during the quarter
	Kundana	WA, Australia			
01.	M15/1413		12.25%		
02.	M15/993		12.25%		
03.	M16/181		12.25%		
04.	M16/182		12.25%		
05.	M16/308		12.25%		
06.	M16/309		12.25%		
07.	M16/325		12.25%		
08.	M16/326		12.25%		
09.	M16/421		12.25%		
10.	M16/428		12.25%		
11.	M24/924		12.25%		
	Seven Mile Hill	WA, Australia			
01.	E15/1664		50.00%		
02.	M15/1233		50.00%		
03.	M15/1234		50.00%		
04.	M15/1291		50.00%		
05.	M15/1388		50.00%		
06.	M15/1394		50.00%		
07.	M15/1409		50.00%		
08.	M15/1743		50.00%		
09.	M26/563		50.00%		
10.	P15/6370		50.00%		
11.	P15/6398		50.00%		
12.	P15/6399		50.00%		
13.	P15/6400		50.00%		
14.	P26/4173 (Application for conversion to Mining Lease M26/872 was lodged in Dec 2024 - Pending approval)		50.00%		
	West Kimberly	WA, Australia			
01.	E04/2548				100%

SEVEN MILE HILL PROJECT - JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION - TABLE 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

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

<i>Mungari –Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data</i>		
Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been completed this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems, or unusual commodities/mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules).</i>	- Diamond drilling was used to collect material for analysis - Diamond core was placed in core trays for logging and sampling. Half core samples were nominated by the geologist from the diamond core with a minimum sample width of 30 cm. - Surface diamond drill holes were completed using HQ (63.5 mm) core and NQ2 core (50.7mm). DD drill core was mostly cut in half using an automated core saw, the mass of material collected will vary on the hole diameter and sampling interval. DD drill core was, at times, sampled using full core samples when sample lengths were minimal requiring full core sampling to achieve laboratories minimum weight requirements for analysis. - All samples were delivered to a commercial laboratory where they were assayed via photon analyses. Samples were dried, crushed to 3 mm for photon, at this point, large samples may be split using a rotary splitter, pulverisation to 90% passing 75 µm for fire assays. ~500g is selected for photon analyses or a 40g charge was selected for fire assay. industry standards at the time.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<i>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.).</i>	- For underground drilling, NQ2 (50.6mm) diameter standard tube core was used. - The drill core was orientated using an electronic ‘back-end tool’ core orientation system

Mungari –Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	- 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.	- All diamond core was orientated and measured during processing and the recovery recorded into the drill-hole database. The core where possible was reconstructed into continuous runs on a cradle for orientation marking. Hole depths were checked against the driller's core blocks. - Inconsistencies between the logging and the driller's core depth measurement blocks are investigated. Core recovery has been acceptable. Surface drilling recoveries were generally excellent except oxide zones; however, these rarely fell below 90%. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery include instructions to drillers to slow down drilling rates or reduce the coring run length in less competent ground. - Recovery was high for diamond core, and no relationship between grade and recovery was observed.
<i>Logging</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	- Diamond core have been geologically logged to the level of detail required for the Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - All logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature, recording features such as structural data, RQD, sample recovery, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, mineralisation types, vein density, oxidation state, weathering, colour, etc. All holes are photographed wet. - All diamond holes were logged in entirety from collar to end of hole.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i>	- Diamond core was mostly half-core sampled with the remaining half was retained in the EVN core farm. In some circumstances diamond core was full core sampled. - Sample preparation of diamond samples was undertaken by external laboratories according to the sample preparation and assaying protocol established to maximise the representation of the mineralisation. Samples are sorted for processing. The material jaw crushed to a nominal 3mm particle size, and a 500g subsample was prepared for analysis. Grind checks are performed at the crushing stage (3mm) for Photon Assay samples. This 500g subsample was sealed into a plastic jar, weighed and labelled with a unique identifier and reference disk. Laboratory's performance was monitored as part of EVN's QAQC procedure. Laboratory inspections were undertaken to monitor the laboratory's compliance with the

Mungari –Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	EVN sampling and sample preparation protocol. - Quality control procedures adopted to maximise sample representation for all sub-sampling stages include the collection of field and laboratory duplicates and the insertion of certified reference material as assay standards (1 in 20) and the insertion of blank samples (1 in 20) or at the geologist's discretion. Coarse blank material is routinely submitted for assay and is inserted into each mineralised zone where possible. The quality control performance was monitored as part of EVN's QAQC procedure. - Umpire sampling is performed monthly, where 3% of the samples are sent to the umpire laboratory for processing. - The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the laboratory test-work being conducted. In-situ grain sizes of the sampled materials have not been measured and most likely vary considerably.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis, including instrument make and model, reading times, calibration factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	- The sampling preparation and assaying protocol used by EVN was developed to ensure the quality and suitability of the assaying and laboratory procedures relative to the mineralisation types. Fire assay and photon assay are tests designed to measure the total gold within a sample. Both methods have been confirmed as suitable technique for orogenic-type mineralisation. It has been extensively used throughout the Goldfields region. - No geophysical tools or other remote sensing instruments were utilised for reporting or interpretation of gold mineralisation, although aeromagnetic interpretation was used to build the structural model, which does constrain the mineralised envelope. - Quality control samples were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence and were also inserted either inside or around the expected zones of mineralisation. The intent of the procedure for reviewing the performance of certified standard reference material is to examine for any erroneous results (a result outside of the expected statistically derived tolerance limits) and to validate, if required, the acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for all stages of the sampling and analytical process. Typically, batches which fail quality control checks are re-analysed.

Mungari –Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<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 and data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data</i>	- Independent internal or external verification of significant intercepts is not routinely completed. The quality control/quality assurance (QAQC) process ensures the intercepts are representative of the orogenic gold systems. Half core is retained at Mungari if further verification is required, and field duplicates used for verification of any assay value where required. - The twinning of holes is not a common practice undertaken. Data which is inconsistent with the known geology undergoes further verification to ensure its quality. - All sample and assay information are stored utilising the acQuire database software system. Data undergoes QAQC validation prior to being accepted and loaded into the database. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The geologist reviews the database, checking for the correct merging of results and that all data has been received and entered. Any adjustments to this data are recorded permanently in the database. Historical paper records (where available) are retained in the exploration and mining offices. - No adjustments or calibrations have been made to the final assay data reported by the laboratory.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole 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>	- All drill holes have been surveyed for easting, northing and reduced level. - Resource drill hole collar positions are surveyed by the site-based survey department or contract surveyors (utilising a differential GPS or conventional surveying techniques, with reference to a known base station) with a precision of less than 0.2m variability. Holes drilled prior to 2019 had downhole gyroscopic surveys completed at distance between 40 and 80 metres downhole, and again at end of hole. Holes drilled post 2019 had downhole gyroscopic surveys completed at an average of 10 m spacing downhole. - Recent data is collected and stored in MGA 20 Zone 51 and local mine grid (Kundana 10) - Topographic control was generated from aerial surveys and detailed Lidar surveys to 0.2m accuracy.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of</i>	Resource definition drilling spacing was typically 40m x 40m, to allow for classification as Indicated Resource for an Underground resource, or 20m x 20m for an Open Pit resource. Outside of the Indicated Resource,

Mungari –Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<i>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>	drill spacing is highly variable with Resource classifications applied appropriately. - Data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient for establishing geological continuity and grade variability appropriate for classifying a Mineral Resource. - Sample data is composited before grade estimation is undertaken.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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>	- Drilling is planned to intersect the mineralisation in an orientation that does not introduce sample bias. - Estimated true widths are calculated and monitored for all intercepts to ensure suitable intersection to mineralisation. - The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structure is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias and is not considered to be material.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain of custody protocols to ensure the security of samples are followed. Prior to submission, samples are retained on site and access to the samples is restricted. Collected samples are dropped off at the respective commercial laboratories in Kalgoorlie. The laboratories are contained within a secured/fenced compound. Access into the laboratory is restricted and movements of personnel and the samples are tracked under supervision of the laboratory staff. During some drill campaigns, some samples are collected directly from site by the commercial laboratory. While various laboratories have been used, the chain of custody and sample security protocols have remained similar.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits have been undertaken for the drill holes at this stage.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Exploration Results have not been reported in this Mineral Resource Statement, but this section of Table 1 has been populated to provide additional information on the deposits.

Mungari –Section 2 Reporting of Resource Development Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	• <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• All holes mentioned in this report are located on the M16/309 mining lease, both are live and granted. Mining leases held by the East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV). The EKJV is majority owned and managed by Gilt Edge Mining Pty Ltd with 51% ownership on M16/309. The minority holding in the EKJV is held by Tribune Resources Ltd (75%) and Rand Mining Ltd (25%). These tenements have royalty agreements with Lake Grace Pty Ltd. M16/309 are wholly within the Marlinyu Ghoorlie Registered Native Title Claim (WC2017/007) This claim is currently before the Tribunal for Determination. • No known impediments exist, and the tenements are in good standing.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	• The Strzelecki structure has been consistently mined in various regions along strike over the past by various companies. Mined resources along this mineralised trend have been major sources of gold for several companies and are orebodies of major significance including Raleigh & Strzelecki.
<i>Geology</i>	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	• 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. Strzelecki mineralisation consists of narrow vein deposits hosted by shear zones located along steeply dipping overturned hangingwall lithologies. The Strzelecki structure defines the contact between an Intermediate andesitic lava/tuff and Sedimentary Quartz Arenite with a large Gabbro unit, at times, replacing this Arenite. It is unclear on the exact relationship between the conditions associated with the Strzelecki structure although has been hypothesised that geometrical changes/kinks in the major structure effect the grade distribution.
<i>Drill Hole Information</i>	• <i>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:</i> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drillhole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL of the drillhole collar</i>	• See Table 2 for a table of results. • All assay results received in this quarter are listed in the table. No drill holes are excluded from this report or from Table 2.

Mungari –Section 2 Reporting of Resource Development Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>downhole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	• <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	• All assay results have been reported for the displayed orebody on the provided long section. • All assay results that associate with a known, logged mineralised structure have been reported in the Table 2 with estimated true widths calculated for all significant intercepts. Significant intercepts only apply if grade is above 3g/t and has a maximum width internal dilution of 1m. • No metal equivalent values have been used for the reporting of these exploration results.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known')</i>	• The target structure undulates, but its general orientation is well constrained, allowing reliable calculations of true widths. True widths have been calculated for all reported intersections associated with an orebody of known general geometry. • Both the downhole width and true width have been clearly specified when used.
<i>Diagrams</i>	• <i>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.</i>	• All maps and sections have been provided with legends and are all provided in local mine grid (K10). • The figures below shows the location of the drill holes with assays returned.

Mungari –Section 2 Reporting of Resource Development Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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 practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	- Available assay results of all drill holes received in the reporting period are included in this report. - Both high and low grades have been reported accurately, clearly identified with the drillhole attributes and 'From' and 'DH Width'. - Significant intercepts only apply if grade is above 3g/t and has a maximum width internal dilution of 1m.
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.	- Future works have been clearly defined in this report and refer to a scope of works that are to be conducted in the coming time periods - Appropriate Diagrams accompany this report.

8.0 Appendix 5B

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

8.2 Name of entity

Rand Mining Ltd

8.3 ABN

41 004 669 658

8.5 Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 June 2026

8.6 Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers	11,858	51,769
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	(36)	(610)
(b) development	(2,081)	(9,117)
(c) production	(8,310)	(26,782)
(d) staff costs	(61)	(294)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(206)	(1,013)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	31	139
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	(86)	(157)
1.6 Income taxes paid	(2,017)	(7,517)
1.7 Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(908)	6,418

2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire or for:		
(a) entities	-	-
(b) tenements	-	-
(c) property, plant and equipment	(357)	(1,426)

8.6 Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
	(d) exploration & evaluation	(1)	(386)
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	15
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	9
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (Cash Advances between Rand Mining Ltd and Tribune Resources Ltd))	4	4
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(354)	(1,784)

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	(433)	(433)
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	(5,688)
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	(433)	(6,121)

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,780	3,572
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(908)	6,418
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(354)	(1,784)

8.6 Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	(433)	(6,121)
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	2,085	2,085

5.	8.7 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	2,085	3,780
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
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)	2,085	3,780

8.7.1

6.	8.8 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	200
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-
<i>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.</i>		

7.	8.9	Financing facilities <i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
	8.10	<i>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 (EKJV Lease)		(433)	(433)
7.4	Total financing facilities		-	-
7.5	Unused financing facilities available at quarter end			-
7.6	Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.			
	Various finance leases cover underground mining equipment. The terms range are typically 13 months. Details relating to lease providers and rates is considered commercially sensitive.			

8.	8.11 Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(908)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(1)
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(910)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	2,085
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	2,085
8.7	Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	2.2
<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: N/A		

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: N/A

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: N/A

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.

8.12 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.

30 July 2026

Date:

Authorised by: by the Board

(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

8.13 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 in