

Inspired people
creating a premier
global gold company

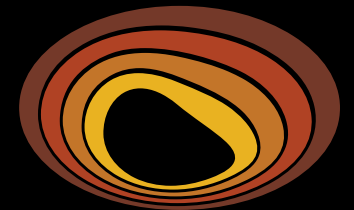
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**WE SAY
WE DO
WE *deliver***

Discovery and exploration

Glen Masterman – Vice President - Discovery
15 September 2026



Evolution
MINING

Disclaimer

The information in this presentation is current as at 15 September 2026. It is in summary form and is not necessarily complete. It should be read together with the Evolution results for the year ended 30 June 2026.



Forward-looking statement

These materials prepared by Evolution Mining Limited ('Evolution' or 'the Company' or 'the Group' or 'EVN') include forward looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as 'may', 'will', 'expect', 'intend', 'plan', 'estimate', 'anticipate', 'continue', and 'guidance', or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs.

Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the Company and its management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company's business and operations in the future. The Company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the Company's business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the Company or management or beyond the Company's control.

Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Non-International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) financial information

Investors should be aware that financial data in this presentation includes 'non-IFRS financial information' under ASIC *Regulatory Guide 230: Disclosing non-IFRS financial information* published by ASIC and also 'non-GAAP financial measures' within the meaning of Regulation G under the U.S. *Securities Exchange Act* of 1934. Non-IFRS/non-GAAP measures in this presentation include gearing, sustaining capital, major product capital, major mine development, and production cost information such as All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC) and All-in Cost (AIC). Evolution believes this non-IFRS/non-GAAP financial information provides useful information to users in measuring the financial performance and conditions of Evolution. The non-IFRS financial information do not have a standardised meaning prescribed by the Australian Accounting Standards (AASBs) and, therefore, may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other entities, nor should they be construed as an alternative to other financial measures determined in accordance with AASBs. Investors are cautioned, therefore, not to place undue reliance on any non-IFRS/non-GAAP financial information and ratios included in this presentation. Non-IFRS financial information in this presentation has not been subject to audit or review by the Company's external auditor.

This presentation has been approved for release by Evolution's Board of Directors.

All amounts are expressed in Australian dollars unless stated otherwise.

All production and financial information in this presentation represents Evolution's share unless otherwise stated.

Unlocking value by discovery success

A world-class portfolio in prime geological real estate



Investing for growth

FY27 Group guidance:¹

- \$130 - \$160M (FY26 \$88M)
- includes \$21 – 23M Greenfields

FY27 Group planned drilling:

- 360 – 400km (FY26 260km)

**Deliver growth from the
'drill-bit'**



Key exploration objectives

Cowal

- Delineate potential for a new underground
- Grow open pit Mineral Resources

Northparkes

- Unlock future ore supply to support flexible expansion pathways

Ernest Henry

- Define deep orebody extensions
- Deliver regional exploration upside

Mungari

- Expand high-grade underground Mineral Resource and enhance life-of-mine grade profile

Red Lake

- Deliver high-value future ore-sources

Group Mineral Resources – 31Moz gold, 4.2Mt copper²

Group Ore Reserves – 12Moz gold, 1.3Mt copper²

A high-quality Greenfields portfolio

- 9.9% strategic investment in Arizona Gold & Silver³
 - High-grade epithermal gold Philadelphia project, northwest Arizona, USA
 - Opportunity with EVN-scale potential
- Nechako, British Colombia, Canada⁴
 - Two Times Fred (100% EVN) & Clisbako projects (EVN option)
 - High grade epithermal gold-silver targets with potential to support growth objectives

1. See the appendix of this presentation for detailed FY27 guidance.
2. See the appendix of this presentation for more information on Evolution's Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.
3. For more information on Evolution's strategic investment in Arizona Gold & Silver, see announcement by Arizona Gold & Silver titled 'Arizona Gold & Silver Closes \$12 million CAD Strategic Investment by Evolution Mining' available on www.arizonagoldsilver.com.
4. For more information on Nechako, British Colombia, Canada, see ASX announcement titled 'Evolution invests in growth projects across its portfolio' dated 11 February 2026.

Discovery underpins Evolution's next phase of growth

Reserve replacement

- Grow Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves (MROR)
- Extend overall mine life

Leverage portfolio advantage

- Benefit from existing mining and processing infrastructure
- Discovery offers high-return growth opportunities already in the pipeline

Asset

Cowal

Northparkes

Ernest Henry

Deliver future production options

New underground mining front
Expand E41 Mineral Resource

Accessible new surface and underground ore
sources to supply a plant expansion

Confirm the main orebody extends at depth

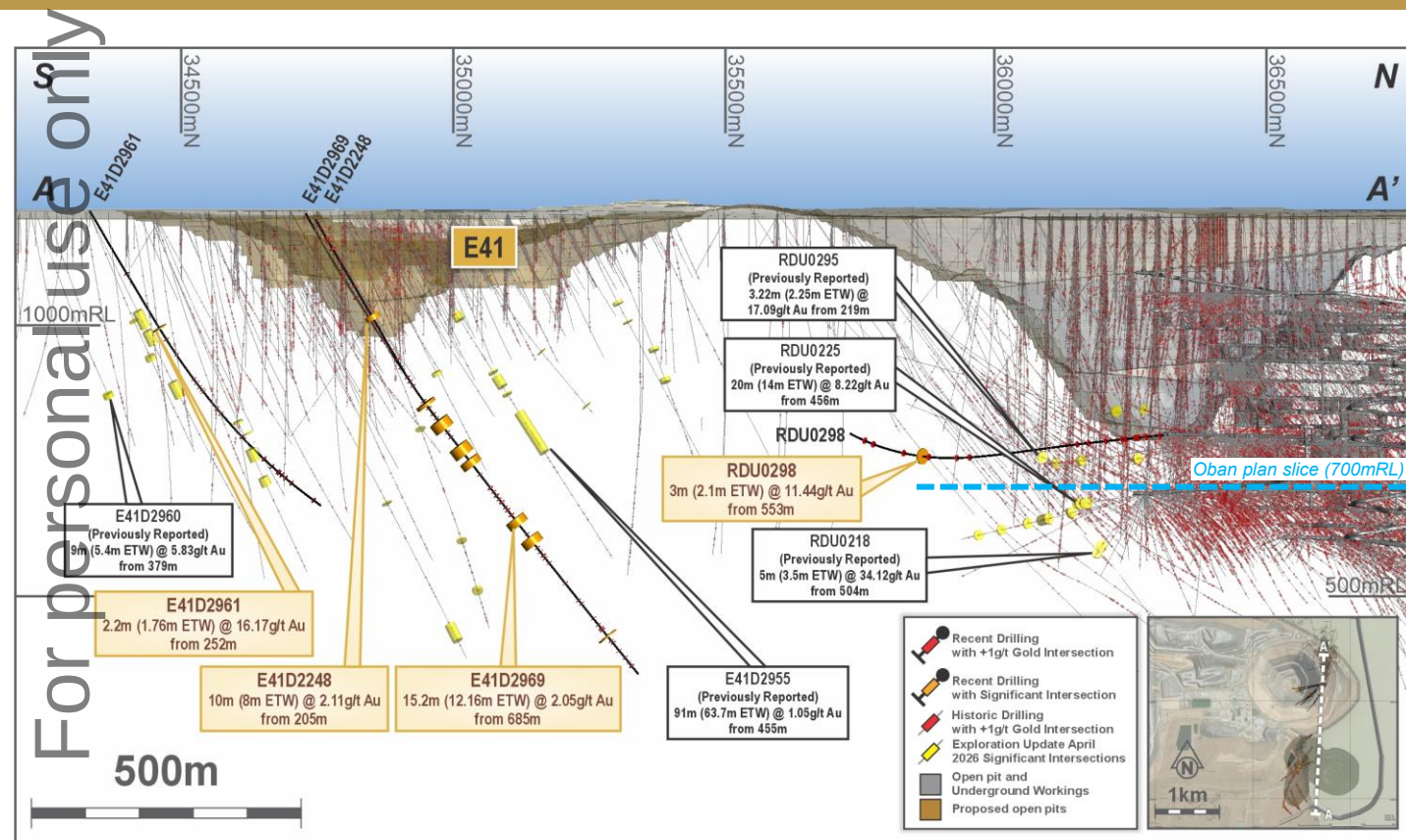
Exploration guidance & drilling physicals¹

Guidance:	\$18 – 22 million
Resource Definition:	47,000m
Discovery:	26,000m
Drill rigs:	3 – 4

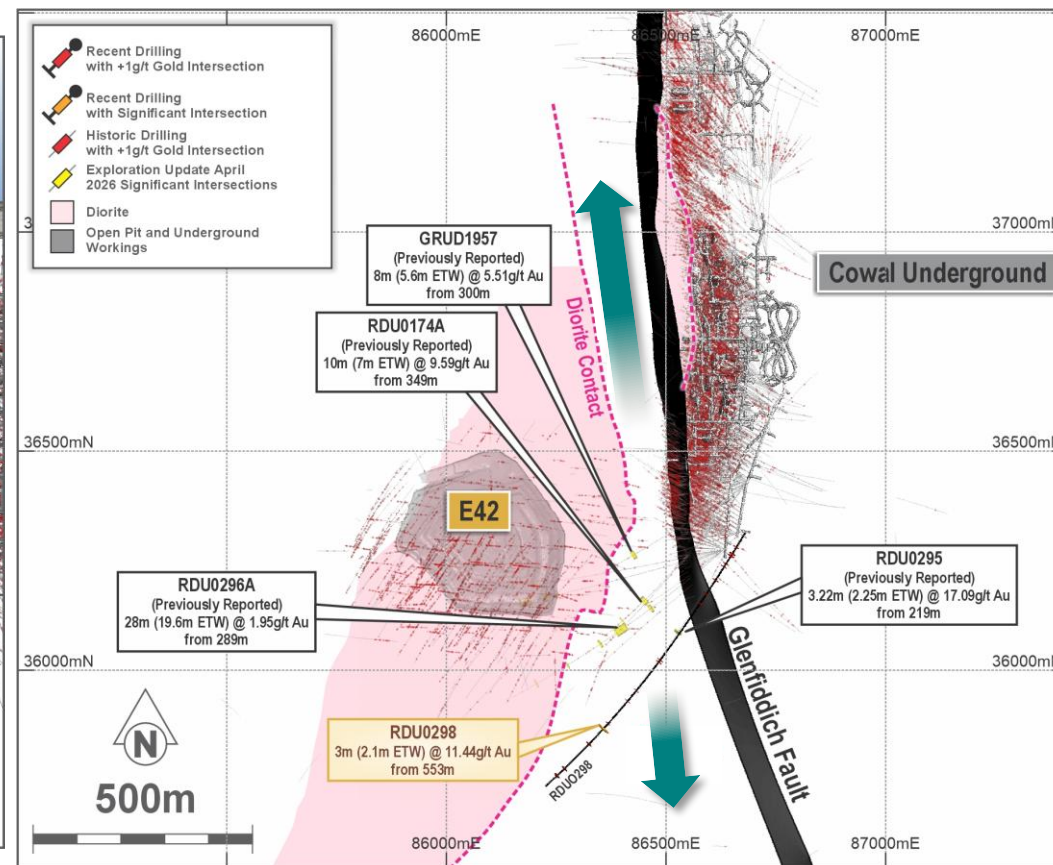
Guidance:	\$14 – 16 million
Resource Definition:	13,000m
Discovery:	44,000m
Drill rigs:	3 - 4

Guidance:	\$20 – 24 million
Resource Definition:	12,000m
Discovery:	30,000m
Drill rigs:	3 - 4

Aspiration: discover a new underground mine & expand E41 open pit¹



- E41 – new drilling results beyond Ore Reserve pit designs illustrate significant growth potential

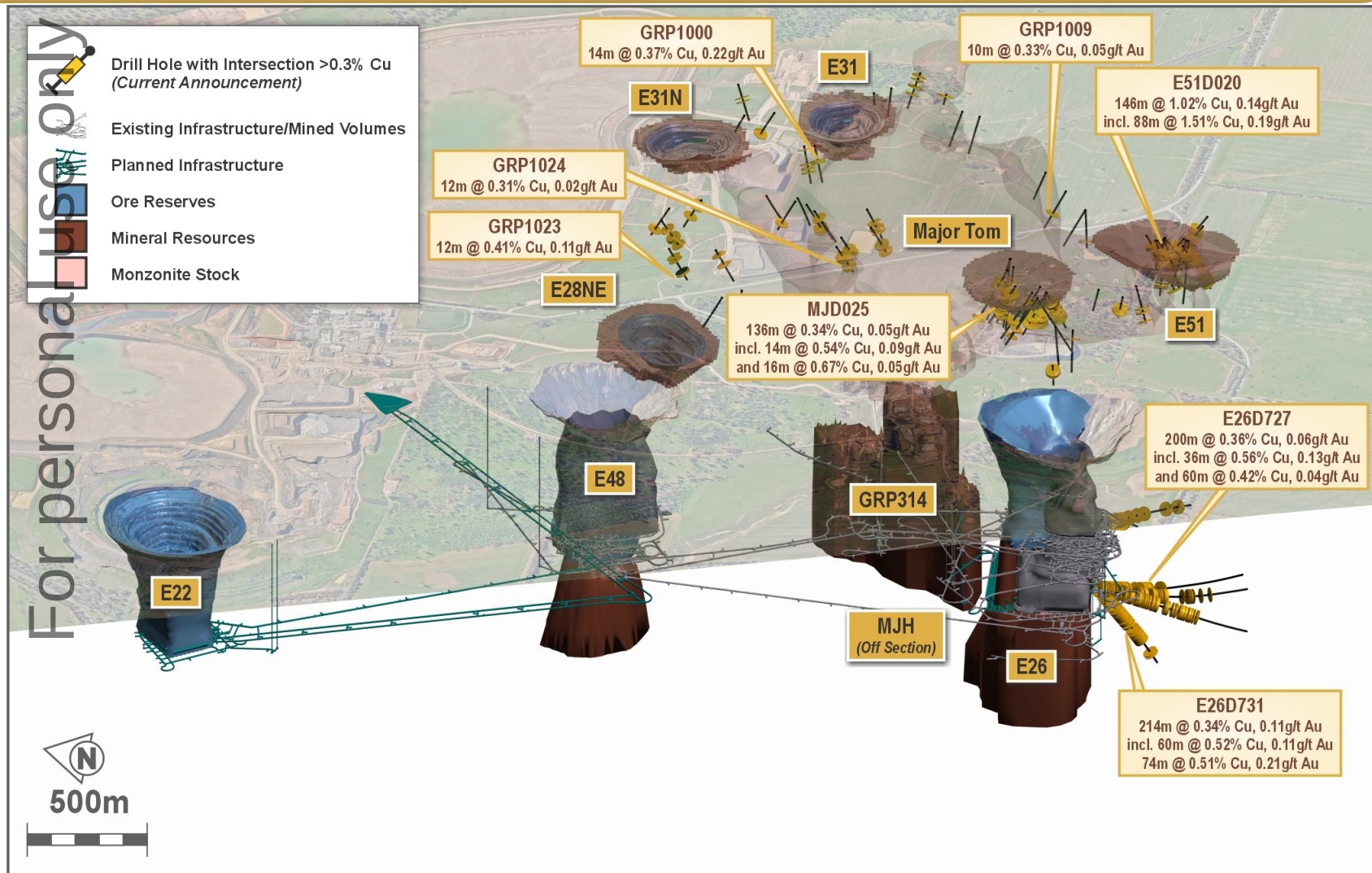


- Emerging Oban corridor – geological architecture and scale-potential equivalent to existing underground mine

1. See the appendix of this presentation for more information on Cowal's exploration update.

Northparkes

Copper growth leveraging existing infrastructure¹



Open pit drilling

- Major Tom and E51 maiden Mineral Resources²
- Stock Margin Reverse Circulation drilling returned encouraging near-surface copper results
- Aggressive 20km drill program in FY27 targeting Mineral Resources growth

Underground drilling

- New drilling results at E26 South highlight potential for new porphyry copper mineralisation adjacent to underground infrastructure
- 10km drilling program underway to test potential scale and grade of this new mineral system

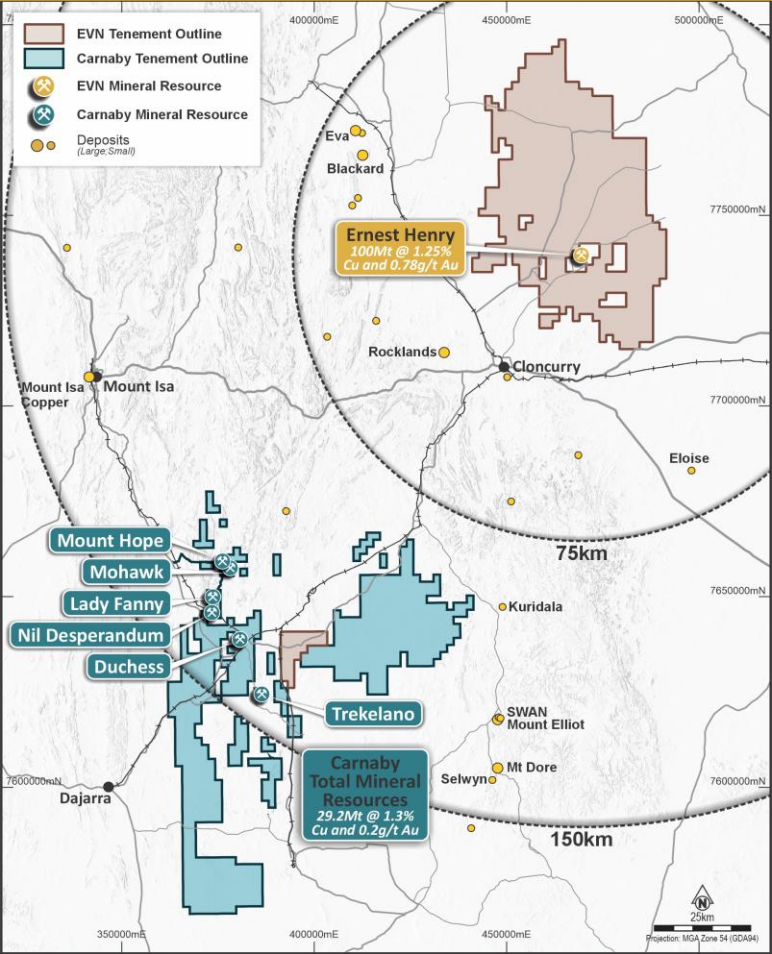
1. See the appendix of this presentation for more information on Northparkes exploration update and for more information on Evolution's Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.
 2. For more information on Major Tom and E51 maiden Mineral Resources, see ASX announcement titled 'Current projects and future growth opportunities' dated 15 September 2026 available on our website www.evolutionmining.com.

Ernest Henry

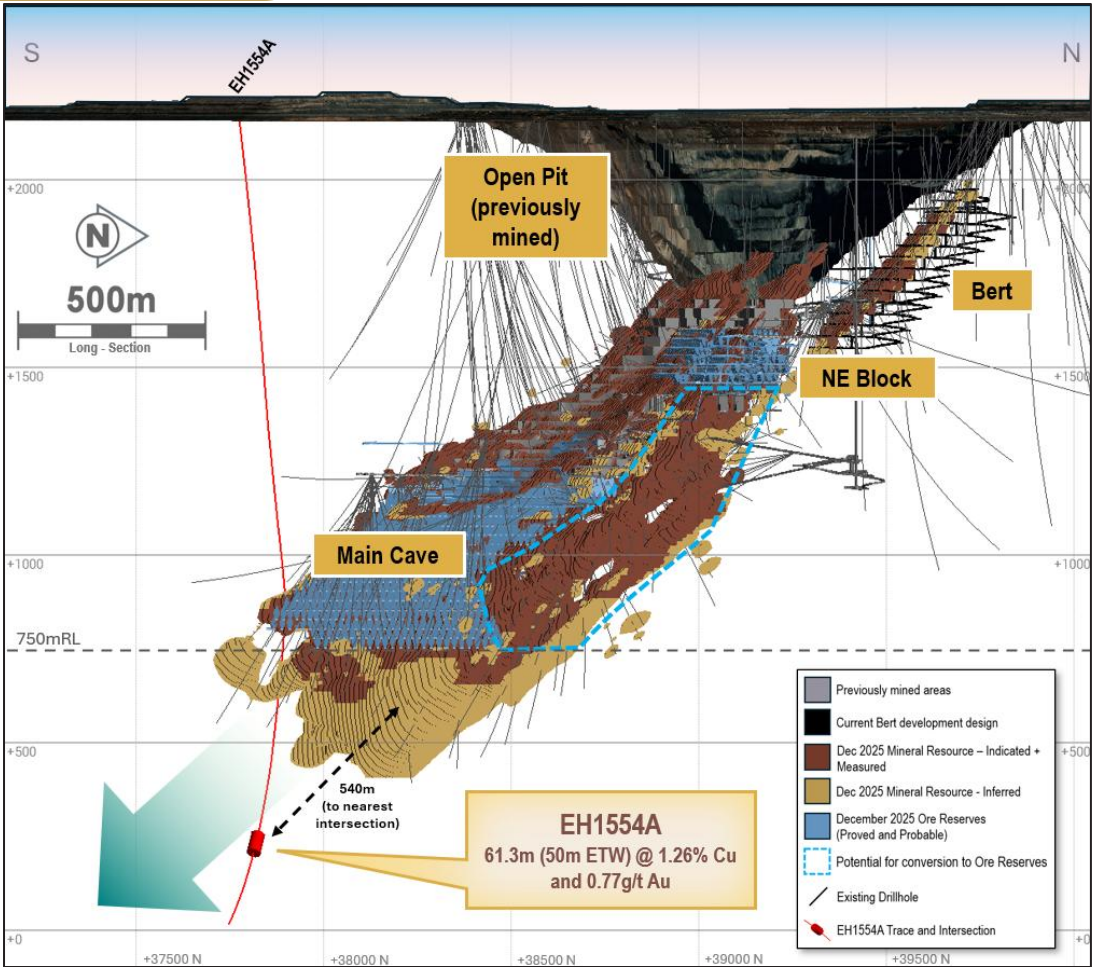


A dominant footprint in a world-class copper district

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District scale opportunities to leverage latent mill capacity



Extending one of Australia's premier copper-gold mines
(2.5km deep directional drilling program)¹

1. See the appendix of this presentation for more information on Ernest Henry's exploration update and for more information on Evolution's Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Converting geological opportunity into value

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FY27 priorities

- **Cowal** - new underground and open pit opportunities
- **Northparkes** - grow accessible metal inventory in support of expansion pathways
- **Ernest Henry** – extend main orebody mine-life
- **Greenfields portfolio** - creating the next generation of growth opportunities

Value proposition

- Large-scale targeted drilling programs
- Focus drilling where we can create the most value
- Leveraging existing infrastructure & operating platforms
- Multiple opportunities to convert Mineral Resource growth to future Ore Reserves

Competent Person Statement



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

Cowal exploration results

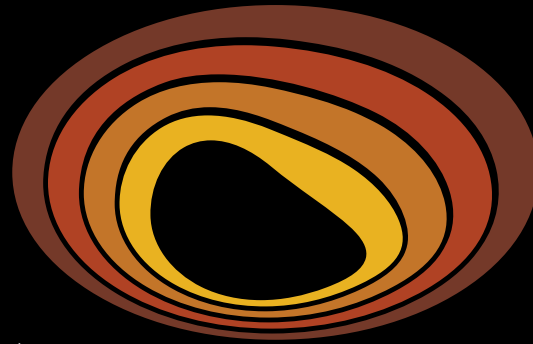
The information in this report that related Cowal exploration results is based on work compiled by Mr Lachlan Burrows who is employed on a full-time basis by Evolution Mining Limited and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (member number 7273). Mr Burrows has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012. Mr Burrows consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Northparkes exploration results

The information in this report that relates to Northparkes' exploration results is based on work compiled by Mr Jonathon Hoyer who is employed on a full-time basis by Evolution Mining Limited and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (member number 7035). Mr Hoyer has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012. Mr Hoyer consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Ernest Henry exploration results

The information in this report that relates to Ernest Henry's exploration results is based on work compiled by Mr Scott Stephens who is employed on a full-time basis by Evolution Mining Limited and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (member number 3209336). Mr Stephens has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012. Mr Stephens consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.



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Appendix



Group gold Mineral Resources at 31 December 2025



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Project	Type	Gold Cut-off	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Resources			CP ⁴	December 2024 Resources		
			Tonnes (Mt)	Gold grade (g/t)	Gold metal (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold grade (g/t)	Gold metal (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold grade (g/t)	Gold metal (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold grade (g/t)	Gold metal (Moz)		Tonnes (Mt)	Gold grade (g/t)	Gold metal (Moz)
Cowal	SP	0.3g/t Au	52	0.49	0.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	0.49	0.82	1	51	0.52	0.84
Cowal	OP	0.3g/t Au	-	-	-	200	0.77	4.9	47	0.72	1.1	240	0.76	6.0	1	190	0.83	5.2
Cowal	UG	1.4g/t	-	-	-	31	2.42	2.4	13	2.17	0.92	44	2.35	3.4	1	38	2.38	2.9
Cowal	Total		52	0.49	0.82	230	0.99	7.3	60	1.04	2.0	340	0.92	10		280	0.98	8.9
Ernest Henry	Total	-0.7% Cu	31	0.79	0.80	49	0.79	1.2	25	0.76	0.60	100	0.78	2.6	2	110	0.77	2.8
Mungari	SP		-	-	-	4.5	0.65	0.093	0.045	1.14	<0.01	4.5	0.65	0.095	3	3.7	0.64	0.077
Mungari	OP	0.25g/t Au	0.19	2.33	0.01	89	0.95	2.7	65	0.86	1.8	150	0.91	4.5	3	150	0.93	4.4
Mungari	UG	1.9 - 2.3g/t Au	1.9	5.22	0.31	7.8	4.87	1.2	7.6	4.24	1.0	17	4.63	2.6	3	19	4.45	2.6
Mungari²	Total		2.1	4.96	0.33	100	1.24	4.0	73	1.22	2.9	180	1.27	7.2		170	1.31	7.2
Red Lake	T	0.5g/t Au	-	-	-	12	1.17	0.46	5.6	0.74	0.13	18	1.04	0.6	4	2.5	1.74	0.14
Red Lake	UG	2.6 - 2.9g/t Au	-	-	-	27	4.78	4.2	15	4.59	2.2	43	4.71	6.5	4	44	4.96	7.0
Red Lake	Total		-	-	-	40	3.67	4.7	21	3.55	2.4	61	3.63	7.1	5	47	4.79	7.2
Mt Rawdon	OP	Various	-	-	-	0.50	0.58	<0.01	-	-	-	0.50	0.58	<0.01	5	5.0	0.30	0.048
Marsden	OP	-0.2% Cu	-	-	-	93	0.30	0.90	4.2	0.16	0.022	97	0.30	0.92	1	120	0.27	1.1
Northparkes	SP	Various	5.1	0.44	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	0.44	0.073	6	5.8	0.45	0.084
Northparkes	OP	Various	12	0.78	0.29	24	0.34	0.26	7.2	0.16	0.037	42	0.43	0.58	7	16	0.81	0.41
Northparkes	UG	Various	150	0.20	0.98	260	0.14	1.2	39	0.16	0.20	450	0.17	2.4	8	460	0.17	2.5
Northparkes³	Total		170	0.25	1.3	290	0.16	1.5	47	0.16	0.24	500	0.19	3.1		480	0.19	3.0
Total¹			250	0.41	3.3	800	0.76	20	230	1.10	8.1	1,300	0.75	31		1,200	0.77	30

Data for tonnes and metal reported to two significant figures to reflect appropriate precision and may not sum precisely due to rounding. Data for grades are reported to two decimal places. "UG" denotes underground, "SP" denotes stockpiles, "OP" denotes open pits and "T" denotes tailings.

1. All Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves.
2. Mungari Mineral Resource represents Evolution's interest.
3. Northparkes Mineral Resource represents Evolution's interest.
4. Mineral Resources Competent Persons (CP) notes refer to: 1. Ben Reid 2. Phillip Micale 3. Darren Hurst 4. Paul Boamah 5. Ben Young 6. Riek Muller 7. Krista Sutton 8. David Richards.

This information is extracted from the release titled 'Annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement' dated 1 May 2026 and available to view at www.evolutionmining.com. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the release and that all material assumptions and parameters underpinning the estimates in the release continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Reports.

Group gold Ore Reserves at 31 December 2025



Gold			Proved			Probable			Total Reserves			CP ³	December 2024 Reserves		
Project	Type	Cut-off	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold grade (g/t)	Gold metal (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold grade (g/t)	Gold metal (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold grade (g/t)	Gold metal (Moz)		Tonnes (Mt)	Gold grade (g/t)	Gold metal (Moz)
Cowal	SP	0.30g/t Au	44	0.52	0.73	2.0	0.37	0.024	46	0.51	0.75	1	43	0.53	0.74
Cowal	OP	0.30g/t Au	-	-	-	110	0.78	2.7	110	0.78	2.7	1	75	0.97	2.3
Cowal	UG	1.5 - 1.8g/t Au	-	-	-	26	2.02	1.7	26	2.02	1.7	2	20	2.20	1.4
Cowal	Total		44	0.52	0.73	130	1.01	4.4	180	0.89	5.1		140	1.01	4.4
Ernest Henry	UG	0.75 - 0.8% CuEq	27	0.65	0.57	46	0.35	0.51	73	0.46	1.1	3	78	0.46	1.2
Mungari	SP	Various	-	-	-	4.0	0.67	0.086	4.0	0.67	0.086	4	3.7	0.62	0.074
Mungari	OP	0.40 - 0.55 g/t Au	-	-	-	38	1.07	1.3	38	1.07	1.3	4	43	1.04	1.4
Mungari	UG	2.20 - 2.65g/t Au	0.57	3.87	0.071	4.4	4.26	0.60	5.0	4.21	0.67	4	4.2	4.54	0.61
Mungari¹	Total		0.57	3.87	0.071	47	1.33	2.0	47	1.36	2.1		51	1.30	2.1
Red Lake	T		-	-	-	6.8	1.31	0.29	6.8	1.31	0.29	5	1.3	1.60	0.068
Red Lake	UG	3.2 - 3.5g/t Au	-	-	-	11	4.57	1.7	11	4.57	1.7	6	13	4.46	1.9
Red Lake	Total		-	-	-	18	3.35	2.0	18	3.35	2.0		14	4.20	2.0
Mt Rawdon	OP	Various	-	-	-	0.50	0.58	<0.01	0.50	0.58	<0.01	7	0.98	0.48	0.015
Marsden	OP	0.3% Cu	-	-	-	68	0.36	0.79	68	0.36	0.79	8	65	0.39	0.82
Northparkes	SP	Various	2.8	0.17	0.015	-	-	-	2.8	0.17	0.015	9	3.5	0.24	0.028
Northparkes	OP	0.25% CuEq	4.0	0.25	0.032	3.3	0.21	0.023	7.3	0.23	0.055	10	5.8	0.36	0.066
Northparkes	UG	0.32 - 0.58% CuEq	1.8	0.33	0.019	67	0.28	0.60	69	0.28	0.62	9,11	72	0.27	0.63
Northparkes²	Total		8.7	0.24	0.067	71	0.28	0.63	79	0.27	0.69		81	0.28	0.73
Total			81	0.56	1.4	380	0.83	10	460	0.79	12		430	0.82	11

Data for tonnes and metal reported to two significant figures to reflect appropriate precision and may not sum precisely due to rounding. Data for grades are reported to two decimal places. "UG" denotes underground, "SP" denotes stockpiles, "OP" denotes open pits and "T" denotes tailings.

1. Mungari Ore Reserve represent Evolution's interest.
2. Northparkes Ore Reserve represent Evolution's interest.
3. Ore Reserves Competent Persons (CP) notes refer to 1. Ethan Robins 2. Peter Nichols 3. Michael Corbett 4. Ryan Bettcher 5. Ross Garling 6. Jack Carswell 7. Ben Young. 8. Glen Williamson 9. Riek Muller 10. Sam Ervin 11. Sarah Webster.

This information is extracted from the release titled 'Annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement' dated 1 May 2026 and available to view at www.evolutionmining.com. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the release and that all material assumptions and parameters underpinning the estimates in the release continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Reports.

Group copper Mineral Resources at 31 December 2025



Copper			Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Resources			December 2024 Resources			
Project	Type	Cut-off	Tonnes	Copper	Copper	Tonnes	Copper	Copper	Tonnes	Copper	Copper	Tonnes	Copper	Copper	CP ³	Tonnes	Copper	Copper
			(Mt)	grade	metal	(Mt)	grade	metal	(Mt)	grade	metal	(Mt)	grade	metal		(Mt)	grade	metal
Ernest Henry	UG	-0.7% Cu	31	1.34	420	49	1.24	610	25	1.13	280	100	1.25	1,300	1	110	1.26	1,400
Marsden	OP	-0.2% Cu	-	-	-	93	0.50	460	4.2	0.42	18	97	0.49	480	2	120	0.46	560
Northparkes	SP	Various	5.1	0.33	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	0.33	17	3	5.8	0.33	19
Northparkes	OP	Various	12	0.16	18	24	0.22	52	7.2	0.26	19	42	0.21	89	4	16	0.21	33
Northparkes	UG	Various	150	0.56	840	260	0.50	1,300	39	0.47	180	450	0.52	2,300	5	460	0.52	2,400
Northparkes ¹	Total		170	0.53	880	290	0.48	1,400	47	0.43	200	500	0.49	2,500		480	0.51	2,400
Total			200	0.65	1,300	430	0.57	2,400	75	0.66	500	700	0.60	4,200		720	0.61	4,400

Data for tonnes and metal reported to two significant figures to reflect appropriate precision and may not sum precisely due to rounding. Data for grades are reported to two decimal places. "UG" denotes underground, "SP" denotes stockpiles, "OP" denotes open pits and "T" denotes tailings.

1. Northparkes Mineral Resource represents Evolution's interest.

2. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves.

3. Mineral Resources Competent Persons (CP) notes refer to: 1. Phillip Micale 2. Ben Reid 3. Riek Muller 4. Krista Sutton 5. David Richards.

This information is extracted from the release titled 'Annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement' dated 1 May 2026 and available to view at www.evolutionmining.com. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the release and that all material assumptions and parameters underpinning the estimates in the release continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Reports.

Group copper Ore Reserves at 31 December 2025



Copper			Proved			Probable			Total Reserves			CP ²	December 2024 Reserves		
Project	Type	Cut-off	Tonnes (Mt)	Copper grade (%)	Copper metal (kt)	Tonnes (Mt)	Copper grade (%)	Copper metal (kt)	Tonnes (Mt)	Copper grade (%)	Copper metal (kt)		Tonnes (Mt)	Copper grade (%)	Copper metal (kt)
Ernest Henry	UG	0.75 - 0.8% CuEq	27	1.07	290	46	0.56	260	73	0.75	550	1	78	0.76	600
Marsden	OP	0.3% Cu	-	-	-	68	0.56	380	68	0.56	380	2	65	0.57	370
Northparkes	SP	Various	2.8	0.29	8.2	-	-	-	2.8	0.29	8.2	3	3.5	0.30	11
Northparkes	OP	0.25% CuEq	4.0	0.37	15	3.3	0.30	10	7.3	0.34	25	4	5.8	0.36	21
Northparkes	UG	0.32 - 0.58% CuEq	1.8	0.59	11	67	0.53	360	69	0.53	370	3,5	72	0.55	390
Northparkes ¹ Total			8.7	0.39	34	71	0.52	370	79	0.51	400		81	0.52	420
Total			36	0.91	330	180	0.55	1,000	220	0.61	1,300		220	0.62	1,400

Data for tonnes and metal reported to two significant figures to reflect appropriate precision and may not sum precisely due to rounding. Data for grades are reported to two decimal places. "UG" denotes underground, "SP" denotes stockpiles, "OP" denotes open pits and "T" denotes tailings.

1. Northparkes Ore Reserve represents Evolution's interest.

2. Ore Reserves Competent Persons (CP) notes refer to: 1. Michael Corbett 2. Glen Williamson 3. Riek Muller 4. Sam Ervin 5. Sarah Webster.

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FY27 guidance

FY27 guidance	Gold production (koz)	Copper production (kt)	AISC (\$/oz) ¹	Sustaining capital (\$M)	Major mine development capital (\$M)	Major project capital (\$M)	Exploration (\$M)	Depreciation & amortisation (\$/oz) ²
Group	660 – 730	63 – 70	1,795 – 1,995	265 – 325	440 – 500	570 – 650	130 – 160	1,000 – 1,155
Cowal	285 – 305	–	2,200 – 2,400	45 – 60	145 – 155	210 – 230	18 – 22	675 – 775
Ernest Henry	50 – 60	40 – 43	(3,700) – (3,500)	60 – 75	65 – 80	165 – 185	20 – 24	2,000 – 2,200
Northparkes	20 – 25	23 – 27	(7,500) – (7,300)	10 – 20	45 – 55	125 – 135	14 – 16	2,500 – 3,500
Mungari	185 – 205	–	2,500 – 2,650	75 – 85	80 – 90	35 – 50	32 – 35	850 – 950
Red Lake	120 – 135	–	3,100 – 3,300	75 – 85	105 – 120	35 – 50	25 – 40	1,200 – 1,400
Corporate	–	–	170 – 190	–	–	–	–	15 – 15
Greenfields	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 – 23	–

- AISC Guidance is based on a gold price A\$5,700/oz and copper price of A\$18,000/t (US\$5.72/lb)
- Group production weighted to H2 linked to Cowal underground ramp up and new mining areas at Red Lake
- Mine development ramps up for previously approved projects ensuring ore delivery in FY28-30 and beyond
 - Northparkes (E22);
 - Ernest Henry (Bert); and
 - Cowal (E42)
- Guidance aligns to details included in the June 2026 Quarter Report

1. AISC includes C1 cash cost, plus royalties, sustaining capital, general corporate and administrative expense, calculated per ounce sold.
 2. Depreciation and amortisation for Ernest Henry and Northparkes on a gold equivalent basis is \$590 – \$652/oz and \$632 – \$699/oz respectively.

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Reported intersection was calculated as length-weighted average grades from individual assay intervals using a reporting cut-off grade of $\geq 0.7\%$ Cu. No top-cuts or high-grade cuts were applied during interval compositing. The reported intersection includes a total of 5.5 m of non-consecutive internal dilution samples grading 0.50% Cu and 0.25g/t Au. Metal-equivalent grades have not been used or reported.

[illegible]

Note: Reported intervals provided in this report are downhole widths as true widths are not currently known. An estimated true width (ETW) is provided where available. Grades are length weighted across reported intersections. Positive dip indicates downward direction.

Ernest Henry, Queensland



JORC Table 1

Ernest Henry Exploration: Section 1 sampling techniques and data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Ernest Henry - Section 1 sampling techniques and data	
Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Diamond core from the drillhole was sampled to geological contacts, with individual sample intervals typically around 2 m in length. Each sample comprised half-core, generally weighing approximately 5 kg. The remaining half-core was retained onsite for reference and potential future verification. Duplicate samples (field, crush and pulp stage) were taken as part of a wider QAQC protocol to ensure sample representivity. All samples from the drillhole were prepared and analysed for copper by ALS laboratories in Brisbane and for gold by On Site Laboratory Services (OSLS) in Bendigo using industry-standard methods appropriate for IOCG mineralisation. Sample preparation at ALS Brisbane consisted of: •Drying in the oven for 24hr at 60°C, •Crushing in a jaw crusher to 90% passing 3mm, •Rotary or riffle splitting a 1kg sub-sample for milling •Pulverising in the LM2 mill to nominal 85% passing 75µm; •0.5g of pulped rock is digested using Aqua Regia and analysed using ICP-AES finish •The detection limit for this method is 0.001% for Cu. Crushed sample was forwarded from ALS Brisbane to OSLS Bendigo, final sample preparation consisted of: •Rotary splitting a 3kg (max) sub-sample for milling, •Pulverising in the LM5 mill to nominal 90% passing 75µm; •A 50g fire assay charge taken with atomic absorption (AA) •The detection limit for this method is 0.01g/t for Au.
Drilling techniques	Drillhole EH1554A was completed by drilling contractor using NQ2 diamond core drilling with nominal core diameter 50.6 mm. Core orientation used an ACT3 tool and orientation marks were transferred during processing; confidence in orientation was recorded. Downhole surveys were completed using an Axis Champ gyro. Conventional and directional diamond drilling methods were employed.
Drill sample recovery	Core recovery, core loss and RQD were measured during core processing and recorded in AcQuire. Recovery through the reported mineralised interval was 100% with no recorded core loss. Recovery and RQD data were reviewed against sample intervals. No relationship exists between core recovery and grade.
Logging	All core from EH1554A was geologically and geotechnically logged to a level suitable for exploration reporting and resource estimation. Logging was both qualitative and quantitative in nature. Qualitative logging included lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structures, weathering, geotechnical domains and geological comments. Quantitative logging included recording sulphide abundance, vein %, RQD and other geotechnical parameters where applicable. Core was photographed dry and wet using the Imago system prior to sampling, and all logging data were captured in AcQuire database.

Ernest Henry, Queensland



Ernest Henry - Section 1 sampling techniques and data

Criteria	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Core from EH1554A was cut longitudinally with an automated diamond saw; half-core was submitted for assay and the remaining half retained onsite. Samples were collected over nominal ~2 m intervals or to geological boundaries. Individual sample weights were recorded and unique sample IDs applied; samples were bagged, sealed and tracked under chain-of-custody to ALS and OSLS. Samples were crushed to 3 mm, split using riffle or rotary splitters and pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm; pulps and coarse rejects were retained for verification. Duplicates are taken at the core cutting stage (field duplicates), crushing stage (crush duplicate) and pulverising stage (pulp duplicate) to ensure the sub-sampling process is representative and does not introduce a bias. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the Ernest Henry IOCG style of mineralisation, which is predominantly disseminated and vein-hosted and is not characterised by a significant nugget effect. Half-core samples provide sufficient sample mass for representative determination of copper, gold and associated elements. This is supported by routine field duplicate monitoring, which demonstrates acceptable sampling repeatability.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Gold was analysed by fire assay with AAS finish (OSLS – PE01). Copper and the routine multi-element suite were determined by aqua-regia digestion with ICP-AES finish (ME-ICP41), with over-range copper re-analysed using ME-OG46. Aqua-regia digestion is a partial method for some elements; however, it is industry-standard and appropriate for IOCG exploration. In addition, all samples were subjected to an expanded 4-acid multi-element suite. Certified reference materials were inserted at a frequency of 1 in 15 samples, blanks at 1 in 15, field duplicates at 1 in 15 and crush and pulp duplicates at 1 in 25 to monitor analytical accuracy, contamination and precision. QAQC results for submission EH1554A have been reviewed and accepted by the Competent Person, confirming that analytical performance was within expected limits and suitable for reporting.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Geological logging and sampling intervals were completed by the responsible geologist and reviewed by a Senior Geologist prior to sampling. Significant intersections were calculated from validated assay results and independently reviewed by the Competent Person prior to reporting. Sample intervals and identifiers were cross-checked against core trays and approved cut sheets before sampling. Geological and assay data were recorded in acQuire, with laboratory results imported directly from laboratory-issued digital files and validated against sample identifiers, submission records and analytical certificates. CRM, blank and duplicate sample performance was reviewed prior to assay acceptance, and any failed control samples were investigated and re-assayed where required. No twinned holes were completed and no adjustment or calibration factors have been applied to the reported assay results.
Location of data points	The EH1554A collar was surveyed by RTK-GPS. Downhole deviation was measured using an Axis north-seeking gyroscope, with high-definition surveys recorded at 3m-30m intervals and resurveyed at 18m intervals at EOH. Collar and downhole survey data are stored in acQuire in the Ernest Henry Mine Grid. The collar surveyed position has been compared to the mine site detailed topographic survey and is confirmed accurate
Data spacing and distribution	The reported result relates to a single exploration drillhole EH1554A. Samples were collected on geological intervals, generally ~2 m in length, with individual sample lengths recorded against unique sample identifiers; no pre-assay compositing was applied. Nominal along-hole sample support is ~2 m, with local variation where intervals were adjusted to geological boundaries. Across-hole spacing is not applicable for a single hole. The dataset from EH1554A is exploration-scale only and is not sufficient on its own for resource estimation or for assessing grade continuity; results are reported for exploration targeting and follow-up drilling design. No sample compositing has occurred.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The drillhole was designed to intersect mineralisation and associated structures as close to perpendicular as practicable. Core was oriented and structural measurements recorded prior to sampling. Sampling was conducted on intervals cut perpendicular to the core axis where practicable to minimise orientation bias. Downhole surveys and structural data have been reviewed and no orientation-related sampling bias has been identified for EH1554A.
Sample security	Samples were securely stored onsite following collection and sample preparation. Sample bags were sealed and grouped into poly-weave sacks, labelled with unique sample IDs, and stored in a locked, access-controlled facility prior to dispatch. Chain-of-custody documentation (dispatch records, submission forms and work orders) accompanied each consignment. Samples were transported to ALS and OSLS under documented custody procedures and receipt was confirmed by the laboratories. Records including laboratory submission records and analytical certificates are retained. Samples forwarded to OSLS for fire assay were transferred via direct priority courier.

Ernest Henry, Queensland



Ernest Henry: Section 2 reporting of exploration results

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Ernest Henry - Section 2 reporting of exploration results

Criteria	Commentary
Audits or reviews	Internal reviews of drilling, sampling, assay and QAQC procedures are completed routinely. QAQC results are reviewed during assay import and through periodical and resource reporting. Laboratory audits are conducted annually to assess preparation and analytical processes. Historical reviews found procedures consistent with industry standards.
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The reported intersection from EH1554A was drilled within Mining Lease ML 90085, which is 100% owned by Evolution Mining Limited (EVN). The tenure was in good standing at the reporting date and no known tenure-related impediment affects the reported exploration activity.
Exploration done by other parties	Following discovery and initial evaluation by Western Mining Corporation (WMC), exploration has been undertaken under successive ownership by Homestake Mining and MIM Holdings (joint venture development), MIM/Xstrata, Glencore, and more recently Evolution Mining. Exploration has comprised extensive surface and underground diamond drilling for resource definition, mine extension and near-mine resource growth, supported by geological, geochemical and geophysical studies targeting extensions to the Ernest Henry orebody and satellite mineralisation including the Bert and Ernie Junior zones.
Geology	Ernest Henry is an Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) deposit hosted within altered Paleoproterozoic metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks. Copper mineralisation occurs predominantly as chalcopyrite associated with magnetite-biotite-calcite alteration and brecciation within a pipe-like breccia body.
Drill hole Information	A drillhole-information table included in the release provides the EH1554A hole identifier, hole type, collar easting, northing and RL, coordinate grid, collar azimuth and dip, total depth, and the from-depth, to-depth, downhole length, estimated true width and grades of the reported intersection. EH1554A was drilled as NQ2 core, oriented using ACT3; the collar was surveyed by RTK-GPS and final downhole surveys were completed using an Axis Champ north-seeking gyroscope at 18 m intervals. Refer to Ernest Henry drill hole information summary for details of material information of the exploration result.
Data aggregation methods	Reported intersection was calculated as length-weighted average grades from individual assay intervals using a reporting cut-off grade of $\geq 0.7\%$ Cu. No top-cuts or high-grade cuts were applied during interval compositing. The reported intersection includes a total of 5.5 m of non-consecutive internal dilution samples grading 0.50% Cu and 0.25g/t Au. Metal-equivalent grades have not been used or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Mineralisation at Ernest Henry is hosted within a three-dimensional breccia body with locally variable contacts and internal geometry. The reported EH1554A intersection represents downhole length. Oriented core data and associated structural measurements were used to constrain the orientation of the mineralised breccia and mineralisation fabrics. Based on the interpreted geometry of the mineralised zone relative to the drill hole, the reported intersection is estimated to represent an approximate true width of 50 m. The accompanying section illustrates the relationship between the drill hole and interpreted mineralisation.

Ernest Henry, Queensland



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Ernest Henry - Section 2 reporting of exploration results

Criteria	Commentary
Diagrams	Drill hole location plan. Refer presentation slides for section perspective. Diagrams are presented with mine-grid coordinates and elevation. Refer to drillhole information table for MGA coordinates and AHD elevation. The map displays the Ernest Henry mine area with a grid of mine coordinates (Easting and Northing). Key features labeled include the 'Open Pit (previously mined)', 'Bert', 'NE Block', and 'Main Cave'. A specific drill site, 'EH1554A', is highlighted with a red dot and a callout box stating: 'EH1554A 61.3m (50m ETW) @ 1.26% Cu and 0.77g/t Au'. A legend in the bottom right corner defines symbols: a brown shaded area for 'Dec 2025 Mineral Resource', a dashed line for 'Mined Underground Development', a solid line for 'Existing Drillhole', and a red line with a dot for 'EH1554A Trace and Intersection'. A scale bar indicates 500m, and a north arrow is present.

Ernest Henry, Queensland



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Ernest Henry - Section 2 reporting of exploration results	
Criteria	Commentary
Balanced reporting	Reported intersections were calculated using the stated reporting criteria and include internal dilution. The results are considered a balanced representation of the mineralisation intersected by EH1554A, with no top-cutting or selective exclusion of assay data applied.
Other substantive exploration data	Geological logging included assessment of lithology, breccia texture, alteration style, sulphide mineralisation and structural features. These observations have been incorporated into geological interpretation. No other exploration data are considered material to understanding the reported results.
Further work	Results from EH1554A will be incorporated into ongoing geological interpretation and will guide follow-up drilling designed to assess mineralisation continuity along the interpreted plunge direction.

Cowal drill hole information summary



Intercepts reported below are based on assay intervals exceeding 10 Au gram metres. Gram metres are calculated by the following equation. Estimated true width (m) x gold grade (g/t).

Hole ID	Hole Type	Northing MGA (m)	Easting MGA (m)	Elevation (m)	Hole length (m)	Dip	Azimuth (Grid)	From (m)	Interval (m)	ETW (m)	Au grade (g/t)	Cu grade (%)
E41D2248	DD	538612.6	6276433	203.6	-59.91	359.41	336.7	205	10	8	2.11	NA
E41D2961	DD	537727.1	6276014	209.78	-59.21	349.2	701.63	252	2.2	1.76	16.17	NA
E41D2969	DD	538080	6276413	208.33	-60.94	346.36	1051.56	415	6	4.2	2.38	NA
								456	20	15.2	1.55	NA
								515	21	14.7	1.19	NA
								547	14	9.8	1.17	NA
								685	15.2	10.64	2.054	NA
								728.93	17.07	11.95	1.19	NA
								960	3	2.1	5.37	NA
RDU0298	DD	538292.5	6277996	-197.768	-5.14	211.19	749.56	553	3	2.1	11.44	NA

Note: Reported intervals are provided in both downhole widths and true widths. Negative dip indicates downward direction. Azimuths are given with respect to MGA1994 Grid North. Elevation is presented as Australian Height Datum (m) - expressed as height above mean sea level.

Cowal, New South Wales



JORC Table 1

Cowal – Section 1 sampling techniques and data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Cowal – Section 1 sampling techniques and data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Samples in this report consist of conventional HQ3 and NQ3 sized diamond core for surface diamond drilling and NQ2 for underground diamond drilling. Collar and downhole surveys were utilised to accurately record final drill hole locations. All samples were logged prior to sampling. Diamond core was sampled to lithological, alteration, and mineralization related contacts. Industry standard sampling, assaying and QA/QC practices were applied to all holes. Drill core in this release was cut for the entire length of the hole, and half core sent for assay and half retained at the Cowal core yard. Sample preparation and assaying for results reported in this release was conducted by ALS Orange and SGS Orange. Sample preparation at ALS Orange consisted of: • Drying in the oven at 90°C, • Crushing in a jaw crusher to 6mm, • Fine crushing in a Boyd crusher to 2-3mm and rotary splitting a 3kg assay sub-sample if the sample is too large for the LM5 mill • Pulverising in the LM5 mill to nominal 90% passing 75µm; • A 50g fire assay charge taken with atomic absorption (AA) • The detection limit is 0.01g/t for Au. Sample preparation at SGS Orange consisted of: • Drying in the oven at 105°C, • Fine crushing in a Boyd crusher to 2-3mm and linear splitting to a 500g assay sub-sample, • A PhotonAssay analysis, which uses high-energy X-rays to excite gold nuclei in the sample. The resulting characteristic gamma radiation emitted during nuclear decay is measured to determine gold concentration. Each sample is analysed over two measurement cycles with a radiation time of 15 seconds per cycle. • The detection limit is 0.03g/t for Au. The sampling and assaying methods employed are considered appropriate and are representative for the mineralisation style.
Drilling techniques	Surface diamond holes are drilled with an HQ3 collar through the oxide and completed through the primary zone to target using NQ3 size coring tools. Underground diamond drilling for Discovery, Resource Definition and Grade control purposes is conducted using diamond drill rigs, the core is extracted using a standard tube assembly and core diameter is NQ2 in size. Where ground conditions permit, every run of core is oriented using a variety of techniques in line with standard industry practice of the time. Core has been oriented using a variety of techniques in line with standard industry practice of the time.
Drill sample recovery	Provisions are made in the drilling contract to ensure that hole deviation is minimised, and core sample recovery is maximised. Diamond drilling core recovery is recorded each run by drillers and is entered in the database by the core logging personnel. There are no significant core loss or sample recovery issues or biases. During processing, core is reoriented and marked up at 1m intervals. Measurements of recovered core are made, and reconciled to the driller's depth blocks, and if necessary, to rod counts.

Cowal, New South Wales



Cowal – Section 1 sampling techniques and data

Criteria	Commentary
Logging	Diamond core has been geologically logged to the level of detail required for a Mineral Resource estimation. Rock Quality Designation (RQD) measurements and geotechnical logging were taken from diamond core and recorded. All logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. Data captured includes structural readings, sample recovery, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, mineralisation style, vein density and type, oxidation state, and colour. All holes are photographed wet. Structural measurements are taken from core using a Kenometer instrument.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Diamond core in this report is cut with a diamond saw, with half core retained, and half sent for analysis. Core is cut to preserve the bottom of hole orientation line. Core is nominally sampled at 1m intervals, with a maximum sample interval of 1.3m, and a minimum interval of 0.3m to avoid sampling across lithological, alteration, or mineralisation boundaries. Historic holes drilled prior to 2018 were sampled to 1m intervals regardless of geological contacts. If unexpected or anomalous assays are returned, an additional quarter core may be cut and sent for analysis. The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the orebody and style of mineralisation and are in line with industry standards.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	SGS Orange acts as a Primary Laboratory, with SGS Perth being utilised during periods of high sample volume. For Discovery drilling, samples are sent to ALS Orange for preparation and analysis. ALS and SGS conduct independent Umpire checks. All labs operate to international standards and procedures and take part in the Geostatistical Round Robin inter-laboratory test surveys. The Cowal QA/QC program comprises blanks, Certified Reference Material (CRM) that cover the expected grade range of mineralisation within the deposit, inter-laboratory duplicate checks, and grind checks. Both the SGS and ALS laboratories analyse for Au utilising Fire Assay with an AAS detection (ALS) and PhotonAssay (SGS), and both labs provide their own QA/QC data which includes laboratory standards and duplicates. Typical protocols for QAQC checks are summarised below, however depending on sample submission batch sizes overall rates may vary slightly. For fire assays: • 1:30 fine crush residue has an assay duplicate. • 1:20 pulp residue has an assay duplicate. • 1:20 wet screen grind checks • 1:35 site blanks are inserted into the dispatch ensuring at least 1 blank per fire • 1:20 CRMs submitted in the dispatch The frequency of repeat assays is set at 1 in 30 samples. For PhotonAssay: • 1:30 fine crush residue has an assay duplicate. • 1:35 site blanks • 1:20 CRMs submitted in the dispatch All sample numbers, including standards and duplicates, are pre- assigned by a QA/QC Administrator and given to the sampler on a sample sheet. The QA/QC Administrator monitors the assay results for non-compliance and requests action when necessary. Batches with CRM's that return assays outside the $\pm 2SD$ acceptance criteria from the CRM mean are reviewed and re- assayed if definitive bias is determined or if re-assay will make a material difference. Material used for blanks is uncertified, sourced locally, comprising local basalt which has been determined to be below detection limit. Results are reviewed by the QA/QC Administrator upon receipt for non-compliances. Any assay value greater than 0.1g/t Au will result in a notice to the laboratory.

Cowal, New South Wales

Cowal – Section 1 sampling techniques and data

Criteria	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	Sample check assays are sent to Umpire laboratories at a ratio of 1:20 samples. The quality control / quality assurance (QA/QC) process ensures the intercepts are representative for the E41 and Oban gold system. Half core and sample pulps are retained at Cowal Gold Operations if further verification is required. The twinning of holes is not a common practice undertaken at Cowal Gold Operations. Cowal uses the Acquire software system to maintain the database. Digital assay results are loaded directly into the database. The software performs verification checks including checking for missing sample numbers, matching sample numbers, changes in sampling codes, inconsistent “From – To” entries, and missing fields. Results are not entered into the database until the QA/QC Administrator approves the results. A QA/QC report is completed for each drill hole and filed with the log, assay sheet, and other appropriate data. No adjustments or calibrations have been made to the final assay data reported by the laboratory.
Location of data points	Drill hole collar locations were surveyed using either a Trimble R10 or a Leica MS60 total station. Drill holes are surveyed during drilling via use of either a Reflex OMNIx42 gyroscopic tool (gyro) for underground drill holes or an AXIS north seeking gyro for surface. Surveys are taken at 30m intervals while drilling, with a full-hole continuous gyro survey completed at the end of the hole. The gyro tool was referenced to the accurate surface surveyed position of each hole collar. The gyro results were entered into the drill hole database without conversion or smoothing. All drill holes at Cowal have been surveyed for easting, northing and reduced level. Recent data is collected and stored in CGO Mine grid. Surface topographic control was generated from detailed aerial surveys. Historic drill data included in this report features downhole survey data collected with an Electric Multi Shot (EMS) tool.
Data spacing and distribution	The drillhole in this report was designed to test for continuity along the interpreted strike of the targets E41 and Oban. It is not yet known whether this drilling is testing the full extent of the mineralised geological zones. Due to the nature (exploration drilling) of the holes in this report, inferences on continuity and scale of mineralisation cannot be made at this time. All drilling prior to 2018 is sampled at 1m intervals down hole. Lithological based sampling was implemented in 2018 with a maximum sample length of 1.3m and a minimum sample length of 0.3m to avoid sampling across geological boundaries.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Diamond holes in this report were positioned to optimise intersection angles of the target mineralised area, based on available information. Information from structural measurements will be used to further refine optimal drill orientations for this target area. It is not considered that the angle between drill orientation and orientation of mineralised vein sets has introduced a sampling bias in the holes reported.
Sample security	Chain of custody protocols to ensure the security of samples are followed. Prior to submission samples are retained on site. Samples sent to SGS are collected by an SGS representative up to twice daily. Samples submitted to ALS are collected by a reputable courier and delivered to the lab in Orange. Access to laboratories is restricted and movements of personnel and samples are tracked under supervision of the laboratory staff.
Audits or reviews	QA/QC audits of the SGS and ALS laboratories are conducted quarterly. Any issues are noted and agreed remedial actions assigned and dated for completion. Internal and external audits have been conducted in the past at Cowal. In 2003 Analytical Solutions Ltd conducted a Review of Sample Preparation, Assay and Quality Control Procedures for Cowal Gold Project. This study, combined with respective operating company policy and standards (North Ltd, Homestake, Barrick and Evolution) formed the framework for the sampling, assaying and QAQC protocols used at Cowal to ensure appropriate and representative sampling. Numerous internal audits of the database and systems have been undertaken by site geologists and company technical groups. Recent audits have found no significant issues with data management systems or data quality.

Cowal, New South Wales



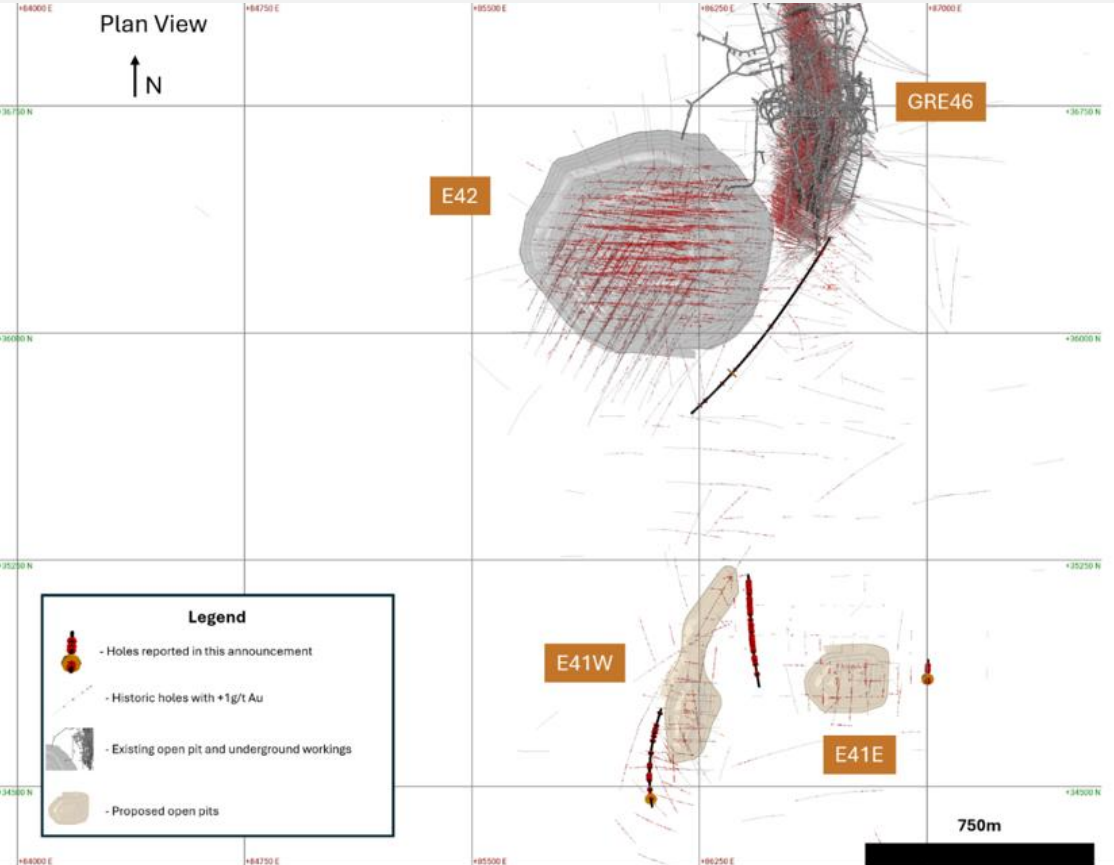
Cowal – Section 2 reporting of exploration results

Cowal – E41 Section 2 reporting of exploration results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Cowal Mine is located on the Western side of Lake Cowal in central New South Wales, approximately 38km north of West Wyalong and 350km west of Sydney. Drilling at E41 documented in this presentation was undertaken on mining licence ML1535 ML1535 is wholly owned by Evolution Mining Ltd., and CGO has all required operational, environmental, and heritage permits and approvals for the work conducted on the lease. All mining licenses are in good standing. A New South Wales government royalty is applicable to Cowal, payable on the value of processed gold, and is calculated as follows: Royalty = 4% of {Total Revenue – Processing Costs – (33% of site Administration costs) – Depreciation} There are no other known significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work programs on the Lease.
Exploration done by other parties	The Cowal region has been subject to various exploration and drilling programs by GeoPeko, North Ltd., Rio Tinto Ltd., Homestake, and Barrick. Construction of the Cowal Mine began in 2004, and first gold was poured in 2006.
Geology	The Cowal gold deposits (E41, E42, E46, GRE46) occur within the 40 km long by 15 km wide Ordovician Lake Cowal Volcanic Complex, east of the Gilmore Fault Zone within the eastern portion of the Lachlan Fold Belt. There is sparse outcrop across the Lake Cowal Volcanic Complex. Consequently, the regional geology has largely been defined by interpretation of regional aeromagnetic and exploration drilling programs. The Lake Cowal Volcanic Complex contains potassium rich calc- alkaline to shoshonitic high level intrusive complexes, thick trachyandesitic volcanics, and volcanoclastic sediment piles. The gold deposits at Cowal are structurally hosted, epithermal gold deposits occurring within and marginal to a 230 m thick dioritic to gabbroic sill intruding trachyandesitic volcanoclastic rocks and lavas. The overall structure of the gold deposits is complex but in general consists of a faulted antiform that plunges shallowly to the north- northeast. The deposits are aligned along a north-south orientated corridor (the Gold Corridor) with bounding faults, the Booberoi Fault on the western side and the Reflector Fault on the eastern side.
Drill hole Information	Refer to the Drill hole information summary presented in the Cowal drill hole information summary slide.
Data aggregation methods	Significant intercepts in this report include a minimum gold gram metre of 10.No top-cut is applied to gold grades. On occasion, intervals with significantly elevated gold grades may be reported individually. No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Drillholes are typically oriented to optimize the angle of intercept with mineralised veins. Where reliable estimated true widths (ETW) can be calculated, these have been included alongside down hole measurements.

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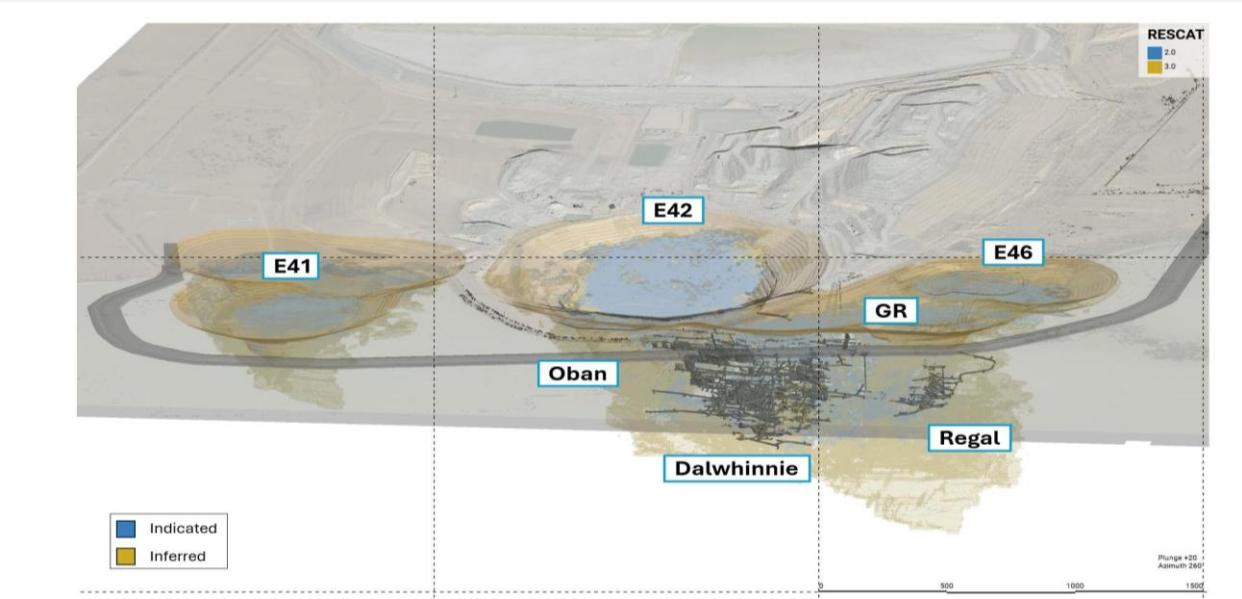
Cowal – Section 2 reporting of exploration results

Criteria	Commentary
Diagrams	Plan view showing the recent drill program and drill intercepts reported in this announcement along with historic drilling. Slice is 500m thick at 800mRL. 

Cowal, New South Wales

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Cowal – Section 2 reporting of exploration results

Criteria	Commentary
Diagrams	Oblique section showing the location of existing and proposed pits, 'As built' underground development and Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. Labels represent deposits. Section is looking at 260 degrees and down 20 degrees.  The diagram is an oblique section view of the Cowal mine area, looking at 260 degrees and down 20 degrees. It shows the location of existing and proposed pits, 'As built' underground development, and Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. Labels represent deposits: E41, E42, E46, GR, Oban, Dalwhinnie, and Regal. A legend indicates that blue areas represent 'Indicated' resources and yellow areas represent 'Inferred' resources. A scale bar at the bottom right shows distances of 0, 500, 1000, and 1500 meters. The diagram also includes a 'Plunge +20' and 'Azimuth 260' label.
Balanced reporting	All available results from the Discovery drill program have been reported in the Drill Hole Information Summary table in this report. Grades and widths of mineralisation are clearly outlined in the Drill hole information summary presented in the Cowal drill hole information summary slide. These assay results have not been reported previously.
Other substantive exploration data	No other substantive exploration data is contained in this report.
Further work	Further Exploration work at Cowal is ongoing, which will include testing for lateral and depth extensions to the mineralisation identified in the holes in this report.

Northparkes drill hole information summary – E26 South



Intercepts reported below are based assay intervals exceeding threshold cut-off grades for any interval greater than 10 metres downhole width (not true width) with up to 20 metres of internal dilution included in bulked intervals. Separate intercepts are calculated based on 0.3% copper (primary), 0.5% and 1.0% copper cut-off grades (for including intervals). Cut-off grades for intercepts are applied based on the style of mineralisation intersected in the prospects drilled.

Hole ID	Hole type	Easting MGA (m)	Northing MGA (m)	Elevation AHD (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Hole length (m)	From (m)	DH width (m)	Copper grade (% Cu)	Gold grade (g/t Au)
E26D727	DD	598127.8	6354616.0	9450.4	-26.7	119.1	832.6	6.0	200.0	0.36	0.06
							incl.	76.0	12.0	0.52	0.05
							and	146.0	36.0	0.56	0.13
							and	290.0	60.0	0.42	0.04
							incl.	300.0	22.0	0.53	0.05
E26D728	DD	598126.2	6354614.7	9450.5	-26.4	144.1	665.4	0.0	20.0	0.31	0.09
							and	50.0	12.0	0.32	0.05
							and	182.0	138.0	0.34	0.06
							incl.	212.0	14.0	0.51	0.11
							and	412.0	16.0	0.31	0.04
E26D729	DD	598125.2	6354614.6	9450.8	-21.3	164.1	629.4	6.0	16.0	0.30	0.04
							and	90.0	166.0	0.37	0.09
							incl.	162.0	12.0	0.60	0.13
							and	204.0	14.0	0.55	0.15
							and	282.0	142.0	0.33	0.15
E26D730	DD	598163.8	6354567.4	9731.0	-19.9	112.7	687.2	70.0	10.0	0.50	0.12
E26D731	DD	598124.3	6354617.7	9451.5	-55.0	160.7	443.8	10.0	214.0	0.34	0.06
							incl.	144.0	60.0	0.52	0.11
							and	246.0	74.0	0.51	0.21
							incl.	256.0	62.0	0.55	0.24
E26D732	DD	598163.8	6354567.4	9731.0	-30.1	090.2	800.5	50.0	12.0	0.32	0.03
							and	68.0	20.0	0.32	0.03

Reported intervals are downhole widths - true widths for intercepts reported are not currently known.

Azimuths are given with respect to MGA2020 Grid North. Elevation is presented as local grid values (RL) – expressed as height above mean average sea level plus 10,000m.

Northparkes drill hole information summary – E51



Intercepts reported below are based assay intervals exceeding threshold cut-off grades for any interval greater than 10 metres downhole width (not true width) with up to 20 metres of internal dilution included in bulked intervals. Separate intercepts are calculated based on 0.3% copper (primary), 0.5% and 1.0% copper cut-off grades (for including intervals). Cut-off grades for intercepts are applied based on the style of mineralisation intersected in the prospects drilled and their near-surface nature.

Hole ID	Hole type	Easting MGA (m)	Northing MGA (m)	Elevation AHD (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Hole length (m)	From (m)	DH width (m)	Copper grade (% Cu)	Gold grade (g/t Au)
E51D020	DD	599441.5	6354473.0	10285.2	-65.2	208.8	219.2	36.0	146.0	1.02	0.14
							incl.	46.0	92.0	1.47	0.18
E51D021	DD	599475.4	6354510.0	10285.1	-61.0	181.6	181.8	40.0	16.0	0.44	0.03
E51D022	DD	599448.9	6354442.0	10285.1	-57.7	268.9	221.9	42.0	18.0	0.62	0.08
							incl.	44.0	16.0	0.65	0.08
							and	86.0	58.0	0.66	0.16
							incl.	86.0	34.0	0.97	0.23
							and	180.0	12.0	0.32	0.21
E51RP023	RC	599459.6	6354362.6	10285.7	-55.9	022.6	156.0	No significant assays			
E51RP024	RC	599447.9	6354351.9	10285.6	-59.5	301.7	192.0	152.0	12.0	0.36	0.24
E51RP025	RC	599445.9	6354342.2	10285.6	-60.6	273.7	250.0	No significant assays			
E51RP026	RC	599402.9	6354361.6	10285.5	-60.2	156.9	244.0	36.0	10.0	0.32	0.04
							and	80.0	18.0	0.33	0.04
							and	158.0	62.0	0.35	0.03
E51RP027	RC	599562.6	6354292.4	10286.2	-55.6	012.5	250.0	82.0	20.0	0.32	0.18
							and	130.0	44.0	0.42	0.03
							incl.	130.0	18.0	0.55	0.05
E51RP028	RC	599639.1	6354279.9	10286.5	-56.0	013.9	250.0	No significant assays			
E51RP029	RC	599439.2	6354463.9	10285.1	-55.4	143.9	200.0	44.0	12.0	0.37	0.04
E51RP030	RC	599452.7	6354438.7	10285.2	-55.2	236.3	200.0	50.0	32.0	0.42	0.09
							incl.	66.0	14.0	0.53	0.08
E51RP031	RC	599464.3	6354438.0	10285.4	-56.0	179.0	200.0	No significant assays			

Reported intervals are downhole widths - true widths for intercepts reported are not currently known.

Azimuths are given with respect to MGA2020 Grid North. Elevation is presented as local grid values (RL) – expressed as height above mean average sea level plus 10,000m.

Northparkes drill hole information summary – Major Tom



Intercepts reported below are based on assay intervals exceeding threshold cut-off grades for any interval greater than 10 metres downhole width (not true width) with up to 20 metres of internal dilution included in bulked intervals. Separate intercepts are calculated based on 0.3% copper (primary), 0.5% and 1.0% copper cut-off grades (for including intervals). Cut-off grades for intercepts are applied based on the style of mineralisation intersected in the prospects drilled and their near-surface nature.

Hole ID	Hole type	Easting MGA (m)	Northing MGA (m)	Elevation AHD (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Hole length (m)	From (m)	DH width (m)	Copper grade (% Cu)	Gold grade (g/t Au)
MJD025	DD	599198.5	6355021.2	10283.4	-60.5	280.2	249.2	42.0	136.0	0.34	0.05
							incl.	58.0	14.0	0.54	0.09
							and	106.0	16.0	0.67	0.05
MJD026	DD	599262.9	6355036.3	10283.5	-60.8	310.5	259.9	100.0	16.0	0.38	0.11
MJD027	DD	599001.2	6354877.8	10284.6	-61.8	044.9	287.8	No significant assays			
MJD028	DD	599001.2	6354877.8	10284.6	-60.0	073.6	250.3	182.0	34.0	0.30	0.03
MJD029	DD	599047.1	6355003.5	10283.4	-58.5	053.2	275.4	70.0	34.0	0.31	0.05
							and	118.0	28.0	0.30	0.05
							and	168.0	10.0	1.13	0.16
							and	206.0	10.0	0.33	0.10
MJD030	DD	599046.7	6355004.7	10283.5	-58.1	030.9	250.3	48.0	114.0	0.34	0.05
MJD031	DD	599005.4	6354878.8	10284.6	-60.1	121.7	251.7	No significant assays			
MJD032	DD	598998.9	6354934.5	10284.1	-60.4	002.6	250.8	150.0	10.0	0.31	0.03
MJD033	DD	598959.2	6354910.7	10284.5	-60.9	358.8	253.9	No significant assays			
MJD034	DD	599046.8	6354905.6	10284.3	-60.3	340.9	252.0	No significant assays			
MJD035	DD	599260.9	6355039.4	10283.8	-61.5	276.6	272.4	128.0	44.0	0.35	0.06
MJD036	DD	599171.9	6355043.2	10283.1	-60.1	341.5	252.2	No significant assays			
MJD037	DD	598956.0	6354911.6	10284.4	-60.5	173.7	284.5	No significant assays			

Reported intervals are downhole widths - true widths for intercepts reported are not currently known.

Azimuths are given with respect to MGA2020 Grid North. Elevation is presented as local grid values (RL) – expressed as height above mean average sea level plus 10,000m.

Northparkes drill hole information summary – Stock Contact



Intercepts reported below are based assay intervals exceeding threshold cut-off grades for any interval greater than 10 metres downhole width (not true width) with up to 20 metres of internal dilution included in bulked intervals. Separate intercepts are calculated based on 0.3% copper (primary), 0.5% and 1.0% copper cut-off grades (for including intervals). Cut-off grades for intercepts are applied based on the style of mineralisation intersected in the prospects drilled and their near-surface nature.

In addition to intercepts reported below, 31 holes were drilled in the stock contact area that did not return any significant assay results. This is in line with the broad nature of the discovery drilling in the stock contact area, as such these holes have not been listed in the table below. Refer to drill plan in Northparkes Table 1 for the location of all holes.

Hole ID	Hole type	Easting MGA (m)	Northing MGA (m)	Elevation AHD (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Hole length (m)	From (m)	DH width (m)	Copper grade (% Cu)	Gold grade (g/t Au)
GRP1000	RC	600101.5	6355866.0	10288.4	-60.7	242.2	150.0	58.0	14.0	0.37	0.22
GRP1001	RC	600091.8	6355907.1	10288.6	-60.5	245.5	150.0	68.0	24.0	0.33	0.07
GRP1009	RC	599664.9	6354764.4	10285.3	-62.8	261.5	150.0	118.0	10.0	0.33	0.05
GRP1022	RC	599470.8	6356432.1	10286.1	-60.3	160.3	150.0	86.0	16.0	0.35	0.17
GRP1023	RC	599255.0	6356390.0	10285.0	-60.2	189.1	150.0	106.0	12.0	0.41	0.11
GRP1024	RC	599313.9	6355729.7	10283.6	-60.8	152.4	150.0	106.0	12.0	0.31	0.02
GRP1026	RC	598424.6	6354816.9	10285.0	-60.3	089.3	150.0	30.0	12.0	0.33	0.09
GRP1022	RC	599470.8	6356432.1	10286.1	-60.3	160.3	150.0	86.0	16.0	0.35	0.17

Reported intervals are downhole widths - true widths for intercepts reported are not currently known.

Azimuths are given with respect to MGA2020 Grid North. Elevation is presented as local grid values (RL) – expressed as height above mean average sea level plus 10,000m.

Northparkes, New South Wales



JORC Table 1

Northparkes – Section 1 sampling techniques and data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Northparkes Section 1 sampling techniques and data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	All Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond (DD) drill holes are the primary source of geological and grade information in this release. Drilling was completed over calendar year 2025 and 2026 with external contractors. DD core is routinely sampled at 2m intervals from ½ core over the entire length of the drill hole, producing approximately 5kg samples. In some instances where strong geological/lithological control is evident in the disposition of mineralisation sampling to geological contacts is undertaken. Holes drilled from the surface are oriented perpendicular to orebody mineralisation where possible. Drill core is laid out in labelled core trays. Core markers (blocks) are inserted at the end of each drill run and labelled with hole depth, run length and recovery. Core is then orientated and marked by tape and chinagraph pencil. Core samples are split lengthwise in half for each sample interval, using automatic core saw (Almonte or equivalent), with a consistent half retained onsite in-tray for reference, and the opposite side sampled for assay. Reverse Circulation drill holes are sampled on standard 2m intervals, over the entire length of the drill hole, as 1/8 splits at the rig cyclone by cone splitter, producing 3.5kg-6kg samples. In instances where end of hole depth produces a sample interval >0.5m but <2m, a separate sample is collected. End of hole intervals <0.5m are integrated with the previous 2m sample interval.
Drilling techniques	Diamond core is the primary drill method for holes in this release from the E26 Area, and Major Tom Deposit, along with some holes at the E51 Deposit (holes E51D020-E51D022). Core size utilised in the material announced includes PQ3 (85.0mm diameter), HQ3 (63.5mm) and NQ3 (45.1mm). Drill core is collected with a 3m barrel with triple tubing throughout. Diamond drill core was systematically orientated with a REFLEX core orientation system (or similar technology) for structural and geotechnical requirements. The core was oriented at the core processing facility, and where possible, orientation marks and meter depths checked against drilling blocks. Core blocks are verified against drillers run-sheets. Reverse circulation drilling is the primary drill method for holes in this release from the Monzonite Stock Contact Area (holes GRP994-GRP1031) and portions of drilling reported in this release from the E51 Deposit (E51RP023-E51RP031) with 133mm (5.25") to 140mm (5.5") diameter holes drilled using down the hole hammer.
Drill sample recovery	Current practice ensures all diamond core intervals are measured and recorded for rock quality designation (RQD), core loss and recovery. Core recovery through the ore and waste portions of the deposits is high (close to 100%). No bias is observed due to core loss. Surface diamond hole announced have collars that were drilled at PQ3 or HQ3 diameter to competent ground before reducing to HQ3 or NQ3 diameter to end of hole depth. Where reverse circulation drill is undertaken, regular monitoring of hammer shroud diameter relative to hammer diameter, along with routine sample mass measurements are collected to ensure maximum sample recovery and optimal sample presentation. Where reverse circulation drilling encounters formation water or water ingress at drill rod changes or rod trips, sampling is suspended until positive air pressure is maintained in-hole and water removed to avoid wet sampling and contamination. Wet or damp samples are noted in sampling documentation, where unavoidable and quality of these samples is reviewed on receipt of assay results.

Northparkes, New South Wales



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Northparkes Section 1 sampling techniques and data

Criteria	Commentary
Logging	Diamond core is processed at a purpose built, secure, core processing facility. All diamond core has been logged, geologically and geotechnically. The geologic and geotechnical records are considered qualitative and quantitative with the following items being captured including lithology (detailed code-based logging of drill core lithological boundaries using acQuire™ on- or offline packages since 2010. Logging codes and procedure documented in Geological logging manual for Northparkes), alteration, mineralisation, structures (including veining & faults, core recovery, RQD, fracture frequency, fracture characteristics, Equo-Tip™ measurements, oriented core data and major structures with more detailed geotechnical logging completed for geotechnical drill holes) and weathering/oxidation. Photographs are taken of wet core only using a frame apparatus and light shroud to standardise the photo quality. Photographs are stored in secure network directories Bulk density samples are measured by the immersion and diametric methods. Bulk density samples are taken every 20.0m where possible. Reverse circulation drillhole returns are logged at the drill site, from bulk dry sieved samples for regolith environments and from bulk wet sieved samples in fresh rock. Samples for geological logging are collected by spear from 1m bulk drill sample bags, off the drill rig cyclone. Reference chip samples are collected for each metre drilled from sieved material after logging of interval for reference. All reverse circulation holes have been logged, geologically. The geologic logging records are considered qualitative and quantitative with the following items being captured including lithology (detailed code-based logging of drill core lithological boundaries using acQuire™ on- or offline packages since 2010 with logging codes and procedure documented in Geological logging manual for Northparkes), alteration, mineralisation, veining & faults and weathering/oxidation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Drill core is cut by an auto Almonte Saw, in half to produce an approximate 5kg sample using an automatic core saw, with one half submitted for assay, and the other half retained on site. Where core is oriented, it is cut on the core orientation line. Diamond core is predominantly sampled at 2m intervals (but in some instances to geological contacts). Reverse Circulation drill holes are sampled on standard 2m intervals, over the entire length of the drill hole, as 1/8 splits at the rig cyclone by cone splitter, producing 3.5kg-6kg samples. In instances where end of hole depth produces a sample interval >0.5m but <2m, a separate sample is collected. End of hole intervals <0.5m are integrated with the previous 2m sample interval. All samples are sent to ALS laboratory in Orange for prep and assay. Samples are also sent to ALS Adelaide or Brisbane, pending on local laboratory capacity. All samples (diamond and reverse circulation) are crushed to 2mm, split via a rotary splitter and then pulverised (Diamond core samples are rotary split after 2mm crush to a mass <3kg) using an LM5 mill to a nominal 90% passing 75 microns. A 0.4g sub-sample of pulverised material is taken for ICP analysis via multi-acid digestion and a 30g sub-sample is taken for analysis via fire assay. The remaining pulverised sample is returned to site and stored for future reference. Sub-sampling is performed during the sample preparation stage in line with ALS internal protocols. Field duplicates are collected for all diamond core at an approximate rate of one in every 100m (one in every 50 primary samples). Comparison of field duplicates is performed routinely to ensure a representative sample is being obtained and that the sample size captures an adequate sample volume to represent the grain size and inherent mineralogical variability within the sampled material.

Northparkes, New South Wales



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Northparkes Section 1 sampling techniques and data

Criteria	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	All assays were conducted by ALS Laboratories. Samples within defined deposits (Major Tom and E51 drillholes) are assayed by a multi element suite using ME-MS61 and Cu (ore grade) OG62, methods, for which a 0.4g sample is subjected to a four-acid digestion with an ICP-AES/ICP-MS finish. Gold analysis is completed by fire assay on a 30g sample with an AA instrument finish (AA21 and AA25 (over range)). Analytical methods are deemed appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Samples for holes drilled on Discovery (exploration) targets (E26 Area and Monzonite Stock Contact in this release) are assayed by alternating multi element suite using ME-MS61 and ME-ICP61, with Cu (ore grade) OG62, methods, for which a 0.4g sample is prepared for analysis via four-acid digestion including hydrofluoric acid (HF), with either combined ICP-AES and ICP-MS analytical finish on a suite of 48 elements (all samples in defined deposits – Major Tom, E51) for each sample or a combination restricted analysis suite using ICP-AES and full suite ICP-AES/ICP-MS for a restricted suite of elements (Cu, As, Pb, Zn, and S) on alternating samples in exploration setting holes only. A 30g sample is prepared for analysis via fire assay (all samples). Gold analysis is completed by fire assay on a 30g sample with an AA instrument finish (AA21 and AA25 (over range)). Analytical methods are deemed appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Quality control procedures include the use of multiple certified standards (CRMs) which cover the expected grade range of mineralisation encountered within the deposit. In addition, field duplicates are inserted, and bulk blank samples are inserted at a rate of 1:20 samples for all sample batches sent to the ALS laboratory. The ALS laboratory provides their own quality control data, which includes laboratory standards and duplicates. Northparkes currently uses ten CRMs, coarse basalt blanks, field, crush and pulp duplicates to monitor sample preparation and analytical processes. The rate of insertion was 1:20 for CRMs, 1:20 for blanks across both ore and waste zones, Field duplicates were inserted at 1:50 for diamond drilling, and 1:20 for reverse circulation drilling while crush and pulp duplicates were at 1:20 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Drill hole sampling intervals are reviewed by senior members of staff. The diamond drill holes and reverse circulation drill holes in the release are not twinned holes. All drill hole logging data is entered directly onto a laptop utilising acQuire software and stored digitally in an acQuire database on a network server. Drill holes are visually logged/estimated for copper content prior to sampling and assay. This visual assessment is used to verify assay data. The strong correlation between copper, silver and gold enables additional quality control checks to be enacted on returned assays. Procedures have been developed to ensure a repeatable process is in place for transferring, maintaining & storing all drilling, logging and sampling data on the network server, which has a daily back up to x2 separate servers onsite. Datasets are periodically reviewed as required, no adjustments have been made to any assay data. All files are reported digitally from ALS laboratories in CSV format, which is then imported directly into the acQuire database. Checks of the assay results in acQuire and results returned from the laboratory are performed at the completion of each drilling & sampling campaign. Laboratory certificates for returned assays are stored for future reference and checks against values contained within the acQuire database.
Location of data points	Collar coordinates are pegged and by handheld GPS (accuracy +/- 3.0m). Onsite survey team pick up collar points using Leica total station survey instrument on the Northparkes Operations Mining Leases. Collars on Northparkes Exploration Licences are collected by handheld GPS. The topography is generated from a LIDAR survey completed over NPO mining leases on an annual basis with outputs in GDA2020 coordinate system (previously GDA94). Diamond drill holes, have been surveyed using a gyroscopic instrument recording down hole survey data in 2-6m intervals, including collar (0m) and end of hole depth. Reverse circulation holes are surveyed using electronic single shot cameras on 30m intervals with separate survey shots at collar (0m), 12m or 18m and end of hole depth.

Northparkes, New South Wales



Northparkes Section 1 sampling techniques and data

Criteria	Commentary												
Data spacing and distribution	Drill holes are variably spaced with the following broad resource classifications applied at NPO Between 30m x 30m and 40m x 40m for Measured , 60m x 60m for Indicated and 100m x 100m Inferred. The Discovery stage, drill hole spacing varies to understand both regional vectors and local nature of mineralisation controls. Current results are in the discovery phase. Mineralisation system and controls still require defining.												
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	In Discovery-based prospects, angled drill holes are designed as best as possible to assess the broad exploration target areas. Once a target is established, diamond drill holes are orientated perpendicular to the target/mineralisation and orebody boundaries wherever possible based off the most up-to-date geological information.												
Sample security	All diamond and reverse circulation samples are taken to a secure core processing facility on the mine site. Access to the core facility is for inducted authorised personnel only.												
Audits or reviews	An external audit of the Northparkes Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves was conducted in 2019 by Xtract Mining Consultants. The audit included review of the data collection and management & QAQC procedures including drilling & sampling. These were found to be appropriate and in line with industry standards.												
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Evolution Mining’s Northparkes Operations (NPO) is located 32km north of Parkes in central-west New South Wales, Australia. The Northparkes operation extends across 4 current mining leases all owned by Evolution Mining (Northparkes) Pty Ltd (and JV partners for ML1247 and ML1367) and 4 contiguous Exploration Licences, the details of these leases relevant to results reported are summarised in the following table: <table><tr><th>Lease</th><th>Owner</th><th>Expiry</th></tr><tr><td>ML1247</td><td>Evolution Mining Pty Ltd JV Partners: SC Mineral Resources and Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania</td><td>26/11/2033</td></tr><tr><td>ML1367</td><td>Evolution Mining Pty Ltd JV Partners: SC Mineral Resources and Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania</td><td>26/11/2029</td></tr><tr><td>EL5801</td><td>Evolution Mining Pty Ltd</td><td>08/01/2029</td></tr></table> Reported results are located wholly within currently granted Mining Leases (ML1247 and ML1367) for the Major Tom Deposit and Monzonite Stock Contact Areas, and across the boundary of granted Mining Leases (ML1367) and adjacent granted Exploration Licences (EL5801) for the E51 Deposit and E26 Area drilling. No known impediments exist to obtaining a licence to operate in either of the areas related to this announcement.	Lease	Owner	Expiry	ML1247	Evolution Mining Pty Ltd JV Partners: SC Mineral Resources and Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania	26/11/2033	ML1367	Evolution Mining Pty Ltd JV Partners: SC Mineral Resources and Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania	26/11/2029	EL5801	Evolution Mining Pty Ltd	08/01/2029
Lease	Owner	Expiry											
ML1247	Evolution Mining Pty Ltd JV Partners: SC Mineral Resources and Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania	26/11/2033											
ML1367	Evolution Mining Pty Ltd JV Partners: SC Mineral Resources and Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania	26/11/2029											
EL5801	Evolution Mining Pty Ltd	08/01/2029											
Exploration done by other parties	The Northparkes orebodies (E22, E26, E27 and E48) were discovered by Geopeko Exploration in the late 1970’s and exploration has been undertaken continuously in the district since that time, firstly by Geopeko Exploration, followed by North Limited (who established the mining operations at the Northparkes site), then by Rio Tinto, CMOC Limited and most recently by Evolution Mining following their acquisition of the Northparkes Operations in December 2023. Drill holes reported in the release were drilled under the ownership period of Evolution Mining.												

Northparkes, New South Wales



Northparkes – Section 2 reporting of exploration results

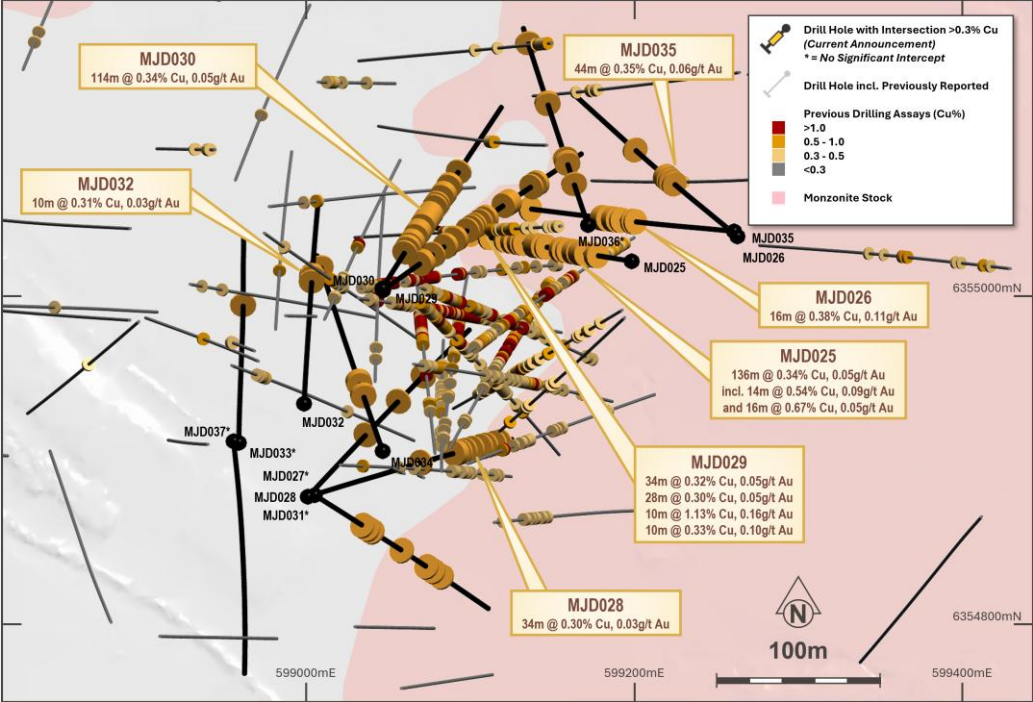
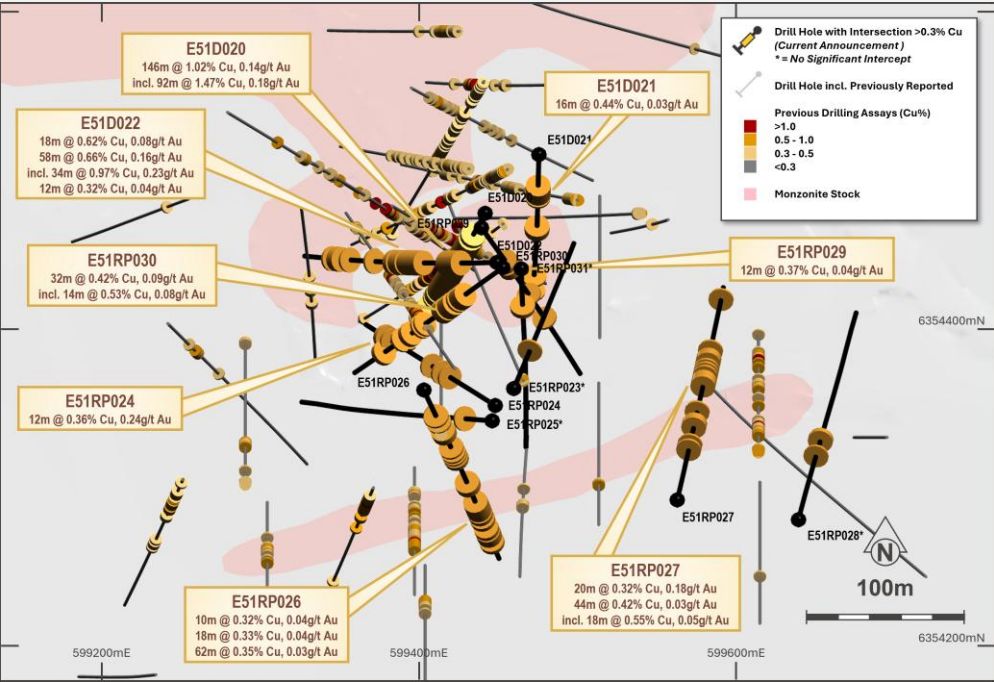
Northparkes Section 2 reporting of exploration results

Criteria	Commentary
Geology	The reported deposits and prospects are or are inferred to be related to copper-gold porphyry systems. Sulphide mineralisation at NPO occurs as quartz stockwork veins, as disseminations, and as fracture coatings. The highest grades are generally associated with the most intense stockwork veining. Sulphide species in the systems are zoned from bornite-dominant cores, centred on the quartz monzonite porphyries, outwards through a chalcopyrite-dominant zone to distal pyrite. As the copper grade increases (approximately >1.2% Cu), the content of covellite, digenite and chalcocite associated with the bornite mineralisation also increases. Gold normally occurs as fine inclusions within the bornite or more rarely as free gold. The alteration zoning is complex but tends to be zoned around the quartz monzonite porphyries with a central K-feldspar altered zone surrounded by biotite-magnetite alteration. E51 appears to be a structurally controlled Cu-Au system, in the hanging wall of the shallow east-dipping Altona Fault, constrained to a breccia host on the margin of a monzonite dyke swarm within trachytic units and monzodioritic units. Major Tom prospects sits in the hanging wall of the Altona Fault, adjacent to the modelled north-south striking stock shoulder position with earlier sub-volcanic intrusions and volcanics. The area drill tested in the Monzonite Stock Contact areas encompasses both felsic to intermediate volcanic and volcanoclastic units immediately adjacent to a large-scale composite monzonite intrusive body (biotite quartz monzonite stock) which is analogous to the host settings of the E31, E31N, E51 and Major Tom Deposits at Northparkes. The E26 Area drilling takes place entirely within the composite monzonite intrusive body (biotite quartz monzonite stock), its fractionated equivalents, and later monzonite porphyry intrusions in the foot wall block to the Altona Fault, a setting analogous to portions of known and mined deposits at Northparkes (GRP314 and E26).
Drill hole Information	Refer to the drill hole information summary presented in the drill holes summary tables of this report.
Data aggregation methods	Significant intercepts in the release are reported for a minimum intercept length of 10 metres (downhole length – not true width) and include up to 20 metres of internal dilution within bulked intercepts. Minimum cut-off grade for reported intercepts is based on intervals exceeding 0.3% copper, with separate intervals reported for higher-grade sub intervals at cut-off grades of 0.5% and 1.0% copper. The interval lengths, dilution factors, and cut-off grades are based on the style of mineralisation intersected in the systems drilled, and the nature of mineralisation sought, corresponding to potential for exploitation through open pit mining methods. No top-cut has been applied to intercepts reported within this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	All target areas are in the discovery phase of exploration and therefore, accurate geometry is not known and requires further testing to understand mineralisation and stock contact relationships

Northparkes, New South Wales



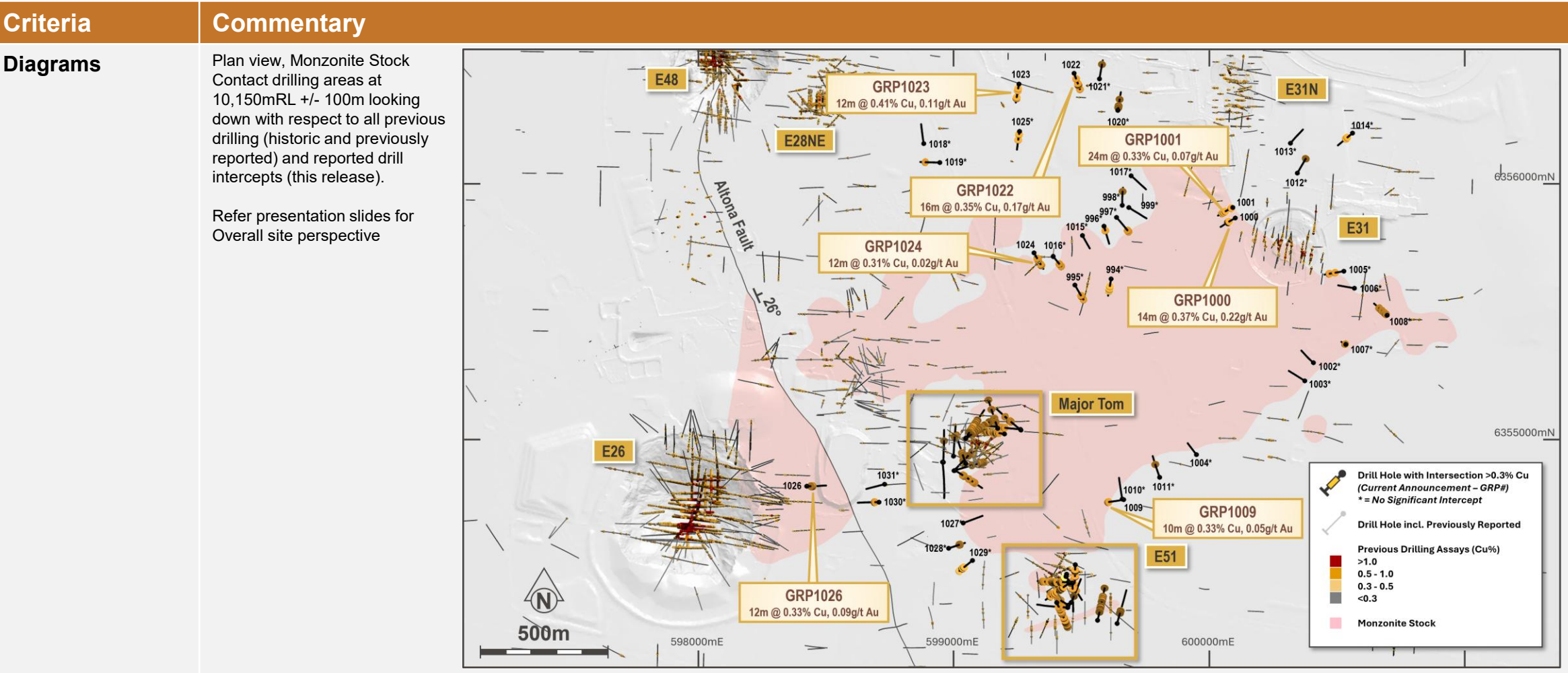
Northparkes Section 2 reporting of exploration results

Criteria	Commentary
Diagrams	Refer presentation slides for overall site perspective Below: Plan view, Major Tom Deposit drilling at 10,150mRL +/- 100m looking down with respect to all previous drilling (historic and previously reported) and reported drill intercepts (this release).  Legend: - Drill Hole with Intersection >0.3% Cu (Current Announcement) * = No Significant Intercept - Drill Hole incl. Previously Reported - Previous Drilling Assays (Cu%) >1.0 0.5 - 1.0 0.3 - 0.5 <0.3 - Monzonite Stock Drill Hole Data: - MJD030: 114m @ 0.34% Cu, 0.05g/t Au - MJD032: 10m @ 0.31% Cu, 0.03g/t Au - MJD035: 44m @ 0.35% Cu, 0.06g/t Au - MJD025: 136m @ 0.34% Cu, 0.05g/t Au incl. 14m @ 0.54% Cu, 0.09g/t Au and 16m @ 0.67% Cu, 0.05g/t Au - MJD026: 16m @ 0.38% Cu, 0.11g/t Au - MJD029: 34m @ 0.32% Cu, 0.05g/t Au 28m @ 0.30% Cu, 0.05g/t Au 10m @ 1.13% Cu, 0.16g/t Au 10m @ 0.33% Cu, 0.10g/t Au - MJD028: 34m @ 0.30% Cu, 0.03g/t Au Above: Plan view, E51 Deposit drilling at 10,150mRL +/- 100m looking down with respect to all previous drilling (historic and previously reported) and reported drill intercepts (this release).  Legend: - Drill Hole with Intersection >0.3% Cu (Current Announcement) * = No Significant Intercept - Drill Hole incl. Previously Reported - Previous Drilling Assays (Cu%) >1.0 0.5 - 1.0 0.3 - 0.5 <0.3 - Monzonite Stock Drill Hole Data: - E51D020: 146m @ 1.02% Cu, 0.14g/t Au incl. 92m @ 1.47% Cu, 0.18g/t Au - E51D021: 16m @ 0.44% Cu, 0.03g/t Au - E51D022: 18m @ 0.62% Cu, 0.08g/t Au 58m @ 0.66% Cu, 0.16g/t Au incl. 34m @ 0.97% Cu, 0.23g/t Au 12m @ 0.32% Cu, 0.04g/t Au - E51RP030: 32m @ 0.42% Cu, 0.09g/t Au incl. 14m @ 0.53% Cu, 0.08g/t Au - E51RP024: 12m @ 0.36% Cu, 0.24g/t Au - E51RP026: 10m @ 0.32% Cu, 0.04g/t Au 18m @ 0.33% Cu, 0.04g/t Au 62m @ 0.35% Cu, 0.03g/t Au - E51RP027: 20m @ 0.32% Cu, 0.18g/t Au 44m @ 0.42% Cu, 0.03g/t Au incl. 18m @ 0.55% Cu, 0.05g/t Au - E51RP029: 12m @ 0.37% Cu, 0.04g/t Au

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Criteria	Commentary
Diagrams	E26 drill hole location plans Refer presentation slides for overall site perspective Above: Plan view, E26 Area drilling at 9,600mRL +/- 200m looking down with respect to all previous drilling (historic and previously reported) and reported drill intercepts (this release). Above: Plan view, E26 Area drilling at 9,300mRL +/- 200m looking down with respect to all previous drilling (historic and previously reported) and reported drill intercepts (this release).

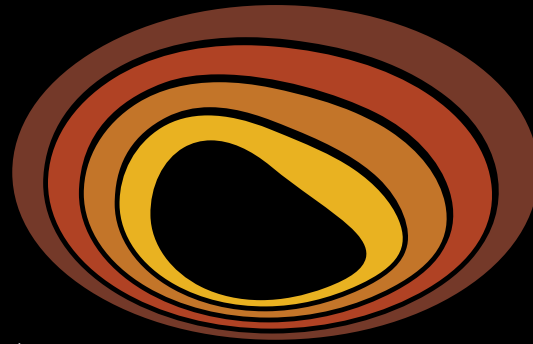
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Criteria	Commentary
Balanced reporting	Refer to drill hole information summary. Grades and widths of mineralisation are clearly outlined in the drill hole summary table presented in this report. Assay results in the attached table have not been reported previously. Drill holes included in the report are drilled within the FY25 and FY26 period. Significant intercepts in the release are reported for a minimum intercept length of 10 metres (downhole length – not true width) and include up to 20 metres of internal dilution within bulked intercepts. The significant intercept methodology used in the current announcement differs from that utilised in previous reporting for Major Tom and E51, with the current method considered more appropriate for the style of mineralisation and near-surface nature of intercepts. All drill holes in the relevant areas are included in the drill plan location diagrams. Previous announcements utilised a minimum intercept length of 20 metres downhole – the methodology change has taken place after assessment of the style of mineralisation intersected throughout ongoing drilling operations and the application of understanding drawn from mining operations onsite in similar geological settings (open pit operations on stock-contact related mineralisation). For further detail on previous methodology, please refer to previous announcements referenced throughout this release. Minimum cut-off grade for reported intercepts is based on intervals exceeding 0.3% copper, with separate intervals reported for higher-grade sub intervals at cut-off grades of 0.5% and 1.0% copper. The interval lengths, dilution factors, and cut-off grades are based on the style of mineralisation intersected in the systems drilled, and the nature of mineralisation sought, corresponding to potential for exploitation through open pit mining methods.
Other substantive exploration data	No other substantial exploration data is contained in this report.
Further work	Further test work is ongoing into FY26. Test work will aim to determine the extent of copper mineralisation at depth in the E26 area, and along the stock contact, including Major Tom and E51 Deposits, increasing geometric information and mineralising relationships. Test work will be conducted by diamond drilling.



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