GENESIS MINERALS LIMITED

5th May 2026

Resource and Reserve update

Resources total 18.9Moz, including 4.4Moz in Reserves

Resources per share increase by 28%; Reserves per share increase by 18%

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Genesis is exclusively focused on the prolific Leonora / Laverton District in Western Australia, with 18.9Moz in Resources and 4.4Moz in Reserves close to existing processing facilities and other production infrastructure**
- **Large Reserve position underpins the "ASPIRE 500*" accelerated growth strategy, with updated multi-year production and cost assumptions (including FY27 guidance) on track for September quarter 2026 release**

Resources at 31st December 2025

- **Mineral Resources of 18.9Moz** at 31st December 2025 (14.7Moz at 31st December 2024), **an increase of 29%** after mining depletion of 243koz
- Details include:
  - Maiden Genesis' Focus Laverton Resource of 3.9Moz @ 1.7g/t[1,2]
  - Gwalia up 7% to 4.8Moz and Jupiter up 19% to 740koz (after mining depletion), Bruno Lewis up 22% to 440koz
- **Resources per share grew by 28%**

Reserves at 31st December 2025

- **Ore Reserves of 4.4Moz** at 31st December 2025 (3.7Moz at 31st December 2024), **an increase of 19%** after mining depletion of 243koz
- Ore Reserves are **estimated conservatively using an assumed gold price of A$2,800/oz** compared with the current spot price of ~A$6,400/oz, **maintaining Genesis' focus on high-margin, high quality ounces**
- Details include:
  - Maiden Genesis' Focus Laverton Reserve of 591koz @ 1.2g/t[3]
  - Tower Hill up 10% to 1.1Moz; Driven by significantly lower unit milling costs through planned new Tower Hill mill
  - Bruno Lewis up 65% to 280koz
- **Reserves per share grew by 18%**

Further organic growth opportunities

- Exploration spend steadily increasing (FY24 A$14.7m, FY25 A$19.0m, FY26 budget A$40-50m)
- **Host of strong intersections reported outside Reserves** (refer today's ASX Announcement "Outstanding Leonora drilling paves way for more organic growth"; **Ongoing drill success and outstanding cash flow from operations to motivate a meaningful increase in the FY27 exploration budget**
- **Extensive opportunities to grow Reserves via conversion of the 14.5Moz of Resources not in Reserves[4]**
- **Pro-forma Resources 21.3Moz and Reserves 5.4Moz**, including A$639m "bolt-on" acquisition of Magnetic Resources (2.4Moz Resources and 1.0Moz Reserves)[5] - On track for June 2026 completion
- Maiden Genesis' Resources and Reserves for the Magnetic assets will be released as part of the updated multi-year plan in the September quarter 2026

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Executive Chair Raleigh Finlayson Raleigh Finlayson said:

"The significant increases in resources and reserves per share shows the value we are creating by growing and upgrading our inventory.

"With our milling capacity set to grow substantially as the new Tower Hill plant approaches construction, we are increasing our focus on converting more of our 19Moz resource to reserves while also stepping up exploration outside the resource boundaries.

"We have more than doubled our exploration budget for this financial year and we are committed to a further meaningful increase in FY27.

"We believe that this is money well-invested, with much of it being used to target the exploration sweet spot of resource-to-reserve conversion. This will deliver more inventory for our growing milling capacity while creating value and reducing risk in the process".

Corporate structure

Ordinary shares on issue:	1,142m
Unquoted securities:	25m
Market capitalisation:	A$6.6b (share price A$5.81)
Cash and equivalents (31st March):	A$600m
Bank debt (31st March):	Nil
Substantial shareholders:	AustralianSuper Pty Ltd 16.2% State Street Corporation 8.4% Van Eck Associates Corporation 5.8% Vanguard Group 5.0%

This announcement is approved for release by Raleigh Finlayson, Executive Chair, Genesis Minerals Limited.

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* Aspirational goal (not a production target)
1. Focus Laverton project acquired in June 2025 for A$250m cash
2. Focus Laverton Resources comprise Karridale, Beasley Creek, Chatterbox Trend, Lancefield-Wedge and Laverton Other;
3. Focus Laverton Reserves comprise Karridale, Beasley Creek and Lancefield;
4. Derived by subtracting Ore Reserves from Mineral Resources;
5. Refer ASX Announcement 16th February 2026 "GMD bolsters production outlook with recommended offer for Magnetic".

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Overview - Resources and Reserves

Genesis Minerals Limited (Genesis) (ASX: GMD) is pleased to announce updated Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimates.

At 31st December 2025, **Group Resources stand at 18.9Moz** and **Group Reserves stand at 4.4Moz**.

*Table 1. Summary of Group Mineral Resources**

Mineral Resource			
	Mt	g/t	Moz
Measured	0.4	3.6	0.045
Indicated	190	2.2	13.4
Inferred	96	1.8	5.5
Total	**280**	**2.1**	**18.9**

*Table 2. Summary of Group Ore Reserves**

Ore Reserves			
	Mt	g/t	Moz
Proved	-	-	-
Probable	73	1.9	4.4
Total	**73**	**1.9**	**4.4**

**Rounding errors may occur*

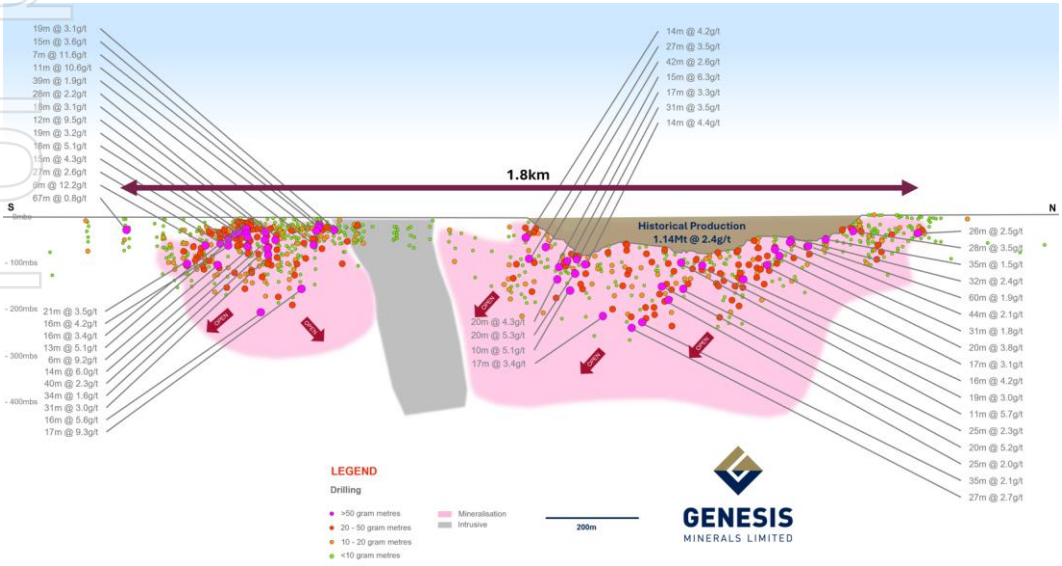
The Reserve position underpins the "ASPIRE 500" accelerated growth strategy, with updated multi-year production and cost assumptions (including FY27 guidance) on track for the September quarter 2026.

The update includes **Genesis' maiden Resource and Reserve estimates for the Focus Laverton assets**, acquired in June 2025 for A$250m cash i.e. for no increase in the share count.

Focus Laverton is a large, underexplored project within 30km of the operating Laverton mill. There are multiple open-pit mining opportunities with maiden Genesis Reserves reported at Karridale, Beasley Creek and Lancefield. Site infrastructure includes 42km of haul roads, workshops and sheds, and a camp.

Exploration upside is significant. Despite significant prospectivity and proximity to multi-million-ounce mines at Granny Smith and Sunrise Dam, the tenure has been near dormant for more than a decade under previous ownership. Genesis has commenced drilling at Beasley Creek with results pending.

*Figure 1. Beasley Creek long section - First cab off the rank**



*Drill results extracted from Genesis' ASX announcements on 26th May 2025 "Genesis eyes further growth in production and cashflow with acquisition of Laverton Gold Project " and 1st September 2025 "Drilling results at Laverton and Leonora support organic growth".

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MINERAL RESOURCE UPDATE

The updated 2026 Genesis Mineral Resources Estimate is 280Mt @ 2.1g/t Au for 18.9Moz which is a significant increase from the previous 2025 Mineral Resources Estimate of 210Mt @ 2.2g/t Au for 14.7Moz, with a slight increase in the updated Mineral Resources Estimate reported by Genesis on 26th May 2025 of 280Mt @ 2.1g/t for 18.7oz, post the acquisition of the Laverton Gold Project.

The material information for these new Mineral Resources models is included in following sections. All other Mineral Resources have been the subject of previous ASX Announcements. The updated Mineral Resources Estimates are for the Gwalia, Ulysses, Admiral Group, Jupiter, Cardinia West, Beasley Creek and Hub Projects.

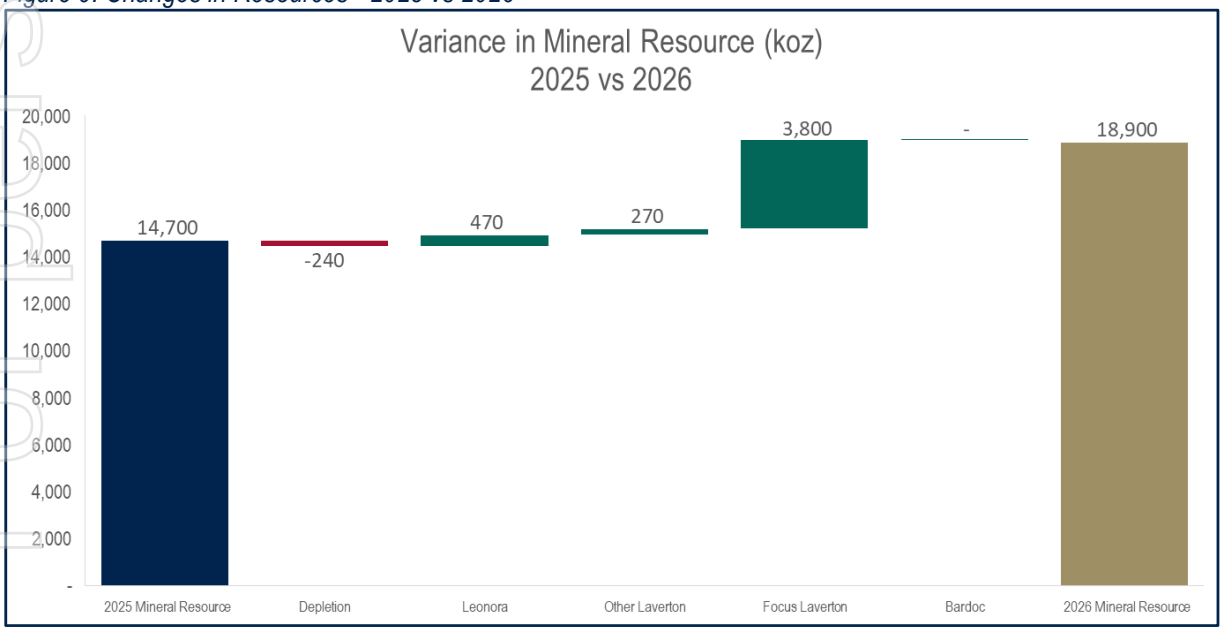
Key changes to the Mineral Resources Estimate from 2025 are:

- Increase of 300koz in the Gwalia Mineral Resources Estimate (MRE) after depletion;
- Admiral - MRE increased by 50koz including 61koz of depletion;
- Bruno-Lewis and Kyte resource has increase Indicated ounces by 33% from extensive grade control and near mine drilling; – MRE updated with an increase of 80koz;
- Jupiter MRE increased 120koz (from inferred resource) following review and re-estimation ;
- Hub MRE decreased by 46koz from mining depletion.

Mineral Resources across other Leonora assets, Laverton and Bardoc remain unchanged from 2024 Mineral Resources.

The significant changes in the estimated 2026 Mineral Resources compared with the Company's 2025 Mineral Resource estimates are shown below:

Figure 9: Changes in Resources - 2025 vs 2026



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ORE RESERVE UPDATE

Genesis has completed an updated Ore Reserves Estimate based on the 2026 Mineral Resources Estimate. The updated 2026 Reserve Estimate is **72Mt @ 1.9g/t Au for 4.4Moz,** which is up from the previous 2025 Ore Reserves Estimate of 54Mt @ 2.1g/t Au for 3.7Moz, with a slight increase in the updated Ore Reserve Estimate reported by Genesis on 26th May 2025 of 68Mt @ 1.9g/t for 4.2Moz, post the acquisition of the Laverton Gold Project.

The Ore Reserves Estimate is supported by existing operational performance and costs, Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level studies and forms a sub-set of the Company's Production Target.

A detailed financial model was generated for the Ore Reserves on a standalone basis and has been used to determine the economic parameters for the Ore Reserves Estimate.

The Ore Reserves have been completed in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code. The Ore Reserves are based on the Measured and Indicated portion of the Mineral Resources Estimate. The Ore Reserves Estimate represents the portion of the Production Target based on Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources only. No Inferred material has been included in the Ore Reserves Estimate. The table below presents a summary of the Proved and Probable Ore Reserves based on the mine designs using an A$2,800/oz gold price optimisation.

Table 7. Genesis 2026 Ore Reserves Estimate by Project

Project	Proved Tonnes (000s)	Proved Grade (g/t Au)	Proved Ounces (000s)	Probable Tonnes (000s)	Probable Grade (g/t Au)	Probable Ounces (000s)	Total Tonnes ('000)	Total Grade (g/t Au)	Total Ounces (000s)
Leonora									
Gwalia	-	-	-	7,200	5.0	1,200	7,200	5.0	1,200
Tower Hill	-	-	-	17,000	2.0	1,100	17,000	2.0	1,100
Admiral Group	-	-	-	1,800	1.3	74	1,800	1.3	74
Orient Well Group	-	-	-	3,900	1.2	150	3,900	1.2	150
Ulysses Underground	-	-	-	2,800	3.4	310	2,800	3.4	310
Redcliffe Group	-	-	-	980	2.3	72	980	2.3	72
Total Leonora	**-**	**-**	**-**	**34,000**	**2.6**	**2,900**	**34,000**	**2.6**	**2,900**
Laverton									
Jupiter Group	-	-	-	6,800	0.9	200	6,800	0.9	200
Bruno-Lewis	-	-	-	9,200	1.0	280	9,200	1.0	280
Westralia Group	-	-	-	8,200	1.4	370	8,200	1.4	370
Lancefield Open Pit	-	-	-	800	1.6	41	800	1.6	41
Karridale	-	-	-	9,300	1.0	310	9,300	1.0	310
Beasley Creek	-	-	-	4,500	1.7	240	4,500	1.7	240
Total Laverton	**-**	**-**	**-**	**39,000**	**1.2**	**1,400**	**39,000**	**1.2**	**1,400**
Bardoc									
Zoroastrian	-	-	-	790	3.8	97	790	3.8	97
Total Bardoc	**-**	**-**	**-**	**790**	**3.8**	**97**	**790**	**3.8**	**97**
Grand Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**73,000**	**1.9**	**4,400**	**73,000**	**1.9**	**4,400**

Notes:
All figures reported to two significant figures. Rounding errors may occur.
Ore Reserves are based on a gold price of A$2,800/ounce

Key changes to the Ore Reserves Estimate include:

- Depletion in Ore Reserves from active mining areas:
  - Gwalia 115koz
  - Admiral 61koz
  - Hub 33koz
  - Ulysses 28koz
  - Jupiter 6koz
- Increase in Tower Hill Ore Reserve from 1.0Moz to 1.1Moz driven by:
  - Updated design and scheduling

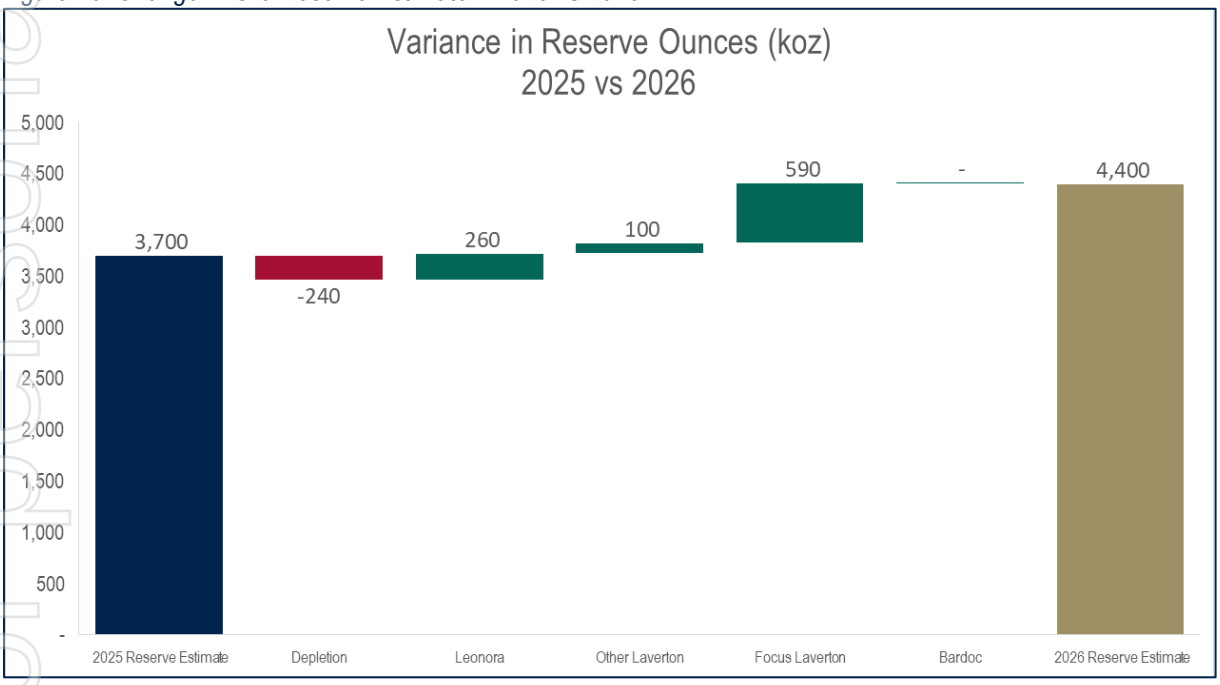
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- Improved operating costs through an upgraded Tower Hill Process Plant

- Increase in Bruno-Lewis Open Pit Ore Reserve from 170koz to 280koz driven by:
  - Significant infill and near mine extensional drilling
  - Geological interpretation and re-estimation
- Increase in Gwalia Underground Ore Reserve from 1.1Moz to 1.2Moz driven by:
  - Significant infill and near mine extensional drilling
  - Geological interpretation and re-estimation
- Increase in Ulysses Underground Ore Reserve from 240koz to 310koz driven by:
  - Conversion of Open Pit Ore Reserve into Underground Ore Reserve
  - Significant infill and near mine extensional drilling
- Removal of Ulysses Open Pit Ore Reserve driven by:
  - Conversion of Open Pit Reserve into Underground Ore Reserve

Ore Reserves across the remaining Leonora, Laverton, Redcliffe and Bardoc assets remain unchanged from the 2025 Ore Reserve estimation.

Figure 10. Change in Ore Reserve Estimate – 2025 vs 2026



MATERIAL INFORMATION SUMMARIES

The Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Estimates have been reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code 2012) and the ASX Listing Rules.

Material information summaries are provided within this announcement for the Gwalia, Ulysses, Admiral, Hub, Jupiter, Bruno-Lewis, Tower Hill and Beasley Creek Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve Estimates.

Material information summaries relating to the Karridale and Lancefield Pits can be found in Genesis' previous ASX Announcement 'Reserves rise to 3.7Moz, underpinning ASPIRE 400 strategy', dated 8th April 2025.

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Material information summaries relating to the Westralia and Puzzle Pits can be found in Genesis' previous ASX Announcement 'Acquisition of Laverton Gold Project', dated 26th May 2025.

Material information summaries relating to the Harbour Lights, Aphrodite, Zoroastrian, Excelsior and Bardoc Satellite Pits can be found in the previous ASX Announcement 'Revised: Reporting on St Barbara Leonora Projects', dated 20th April 2023.

Material information summaries relating to Orient Well can be found in the previous ASX Announcement 'Completion of the Leonora acquisition elevates Genesis to a leading Australian gold house', dated 3rd July 2023.

GWALIA

RESOURCES & RESERVES SUMMARY

Genesis reports a Mineral Resources Estimate of **31Mt at 4.8g/t for 4.8Moz** and Ore Reserves Estimate of **7.2Mt at 5.0g/t for 1.2Moz.** Key changes to the previously reported Mineral Resources include:

- Updated geological interpretations with new drilling, estimation parameters, classification, and reporting constraints have been applied; and
- Underground mining depletion of 115koz @ 5.8g/t.

The in situ resources have been reported within an optimised pit shell at a 0.50g/t Au cut-off based on Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. The underground Mineral Resources have been reported within Mineable Shape Optimisations (MSOs) generated at a 2.5g/t Au cut-off, with no assumptions made for mining dilution.

Key changes to the previous Ore Reserve Estimate include:

- Underground mining depletion of 115koz @ 5.8g/t; and
- Updated cost drivers based on reconciled actuals and budget pricing.

GWALIA MINERAL RESOURCES

Geology and Geological Interpretation

Gold mineralisation at Gwalia consists of gold-bearing quartz-carbonate veins that vary in size from millimetres to metres thick. These veins are folded, stretched (boudinaged), and laminated, and they sit inside a wide zone of strongly deformed, east-dipping basalt schist called the "mine schist". The mine schist grades gradually over 10–20 metres into less-deformed basaltic rocks, where pillow basalts are often visible. The area shows signs of extensional shearing (stretching deformation) visible in the open pit walls.

In the mineralised domains, the rocks display tight isoclinal folds, rootless folds, and boudinaged veins — all evidence of very ductile (plastic-like) deformation. The main foliation (called S1b) runs parallel to the axes of these folded gold-bearing veins/lodes. Microscope studies show that most of the gold occurs in centimetre to metre-scale smoky grey quartz-carbonate veins that are folded and boudinaged. Gold appears as visible free grains and tiny inclusions inside scattered sulphide minerals. Some quartz veins have extremely high gold grades (>100g/t Au). The major ore lodes show consistent gold grades along their length (strike) and depth (down dip). Later, irregular barren (gold-poor) white quartz veins cut across the earlier deformed ones.

Higher gold grades are mostly restricted to southeast-plunging folded lodes and veins. Gold does not spread out into the surrounding strongly foliated mine schist, even where strain (deformation intensity) is highest. This pattern indicates the gold was deposited in the veins before the main folding and shearing event occurred. The later deformation folded and stretched the veins but did not significantly remobilise or redistribute the gold into the surrounding schist.

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Drilling Techniques

Surface and underground diamond drill holes used NQ2 (50.6mm) sized core (standard tubes). Surface drill holes have been down hole surveyed by north seeking gyro and underground drill holes have been surveyed by single shot electronic camera. Surface holes are orientated using a Reflex ACT II RD orientation tool.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

Diamond core samples were cut in half longitudinally, with intervals from 0.3 to 1.3m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. Reverse circulation (RC) drilling samples were collected in 1m downhole intervals by passing through a cyclone, a collection box and then dropping through a cone splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and had an averaged mass of 3-4kg.

Sample Analysis Method

Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm) and split to obtain a 50-gram catchweight. Analysis for gold only was carried out by fire assay fusion technique with atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish. Blanks and certified reference material (CRM) standards were inserted in each sample batch at a rate of 1:50 for exploration RC and diamond drilling (DD), and 1:20 for grade control (GC) drilling. Laboratory pulp grind and crush checks were typically requested at a ratio of 1:50 or less. Best practice QAQC methods for all drilling operations and the treatment and analysis of samples have been implemented and adhered to.

Estimation Methodology

All domains were estimated using ordinary kriging (OK) for grade estimation from a resource dataset of RC and diamond drilling only. Samples have been flagged by estimation domain wireframes, assigned a unique domain identifier, and composited to 1m. Composites have been analysed for grade outliers and topcut as appropriate to minimise the Coefficient of Variation (CV). Variograms for well supported domains were created to analyse nugget values and the spatial continuity of the data, and act as inputs to the OK estimations. All estimation parameters have been derived from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA). Where lodes exhibit bi/multi-model grade populations, categorical indicator kriging (CIK) has been utilised to generate sub-domains within lodes prior to grade estimation using OK.

The block model used in the CIK estimation has blocks set at 1x1x2m to ensure sub-domain complexity is maintained, then optimised and re-blocked to the parent block size of 5mx5mx5m for parent cell size grade estimation with nested search passes employed informed by variogram ranges.

The models have been depleted for historical mining where appropriate and bulk density has been assigned by weathering profile. Estimated grades have been validated both visually and statistically to ensure conformance to input sample data.

Cut-off Grades

The in situ resources have been reported within an optimised pit shell at a 0.50g/t Au cut-off based on Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. The underground Mineral Resource has been reported within mining shape optimisation (MSO) underground shells generated at 2.5g/t cut-off. No assumptions have been made for mining dilution.

Resource Classification

The Gwalia Mineral Resource is classified as Measured, Indicated or Inferred by domain based on a combination of physical and estimation quality metrics including mining exposure, drill spacing, search pass, kriging efficiency / slope / variance, grade and geological continuity. Mineralisation has been categorised as Measured if it has been exposed by mining (open pit or development). Indicated material is assigned if drill spacing is supported by up to 50x50m but no greater than 80m, search pass either 1 or 2, established grade and geological continuity, broadly positive kriging efficiency

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and >20% slope. Inferred material is drill spacing supported by ~80x80m with established geological continuity. All other mineralisation is assigned a Potential Mineral Resource category.

Mining Assumptions

The mining method is underground, open stoping with paste fill. The mine is in production with an extensive mining history.

Metallurgical Assumptions

Metallurgical recovery is modelled on the observed relationship between the head grade and recovery. The average modelled metallurgical recovery over the Ore Reserve mine plan is 95.8%.

Other Modifying Factors

No modifying factors are applied to the Mineral Resource.

GWALIA ORE RESERVES

The Gwalia Ore Reserves are calculated on a A$2,800/oz gold price assumption. The Ore Reserve includes only Proved and Probable classifications. The economically mineable component of the Measured Mineral Resource has been classified as a Proved Ore Reserve while the economically mineable component of the Indicated Mineral Resource has been classified as a Probable Ore Reserve.

Table 1. Gwalia Ore Reserve

Project	Proved			Probable			Proved + Probable		
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)
Gwalia UG	-	-	-	7,200	5.0	1,200	7,200	5.0	1,200

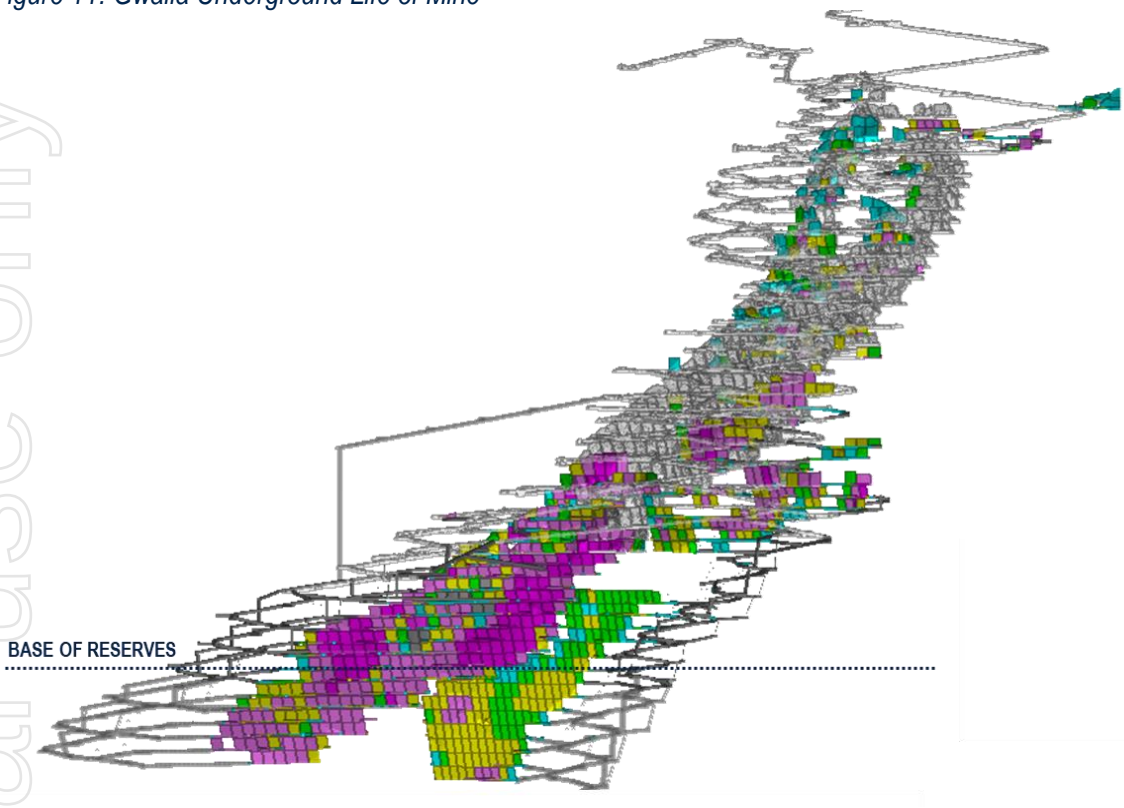
Table 11. Gwalia Underground Comparison to Previous Ore Reserve

Project	Reserve at 31 Dec 2024			Reserve at 31 Dec 2025			Variance		
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)
Gwalia UG	6,800	5.3	1,100	7,200	5.0	1,200	400	-0.3	100

The Ore Reserves includes a Probable classification estimated based on the economically mineable component of the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource. No inferred Mineral Resources are included in the Ore Reserves.

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Figure 11. Gwalia Underground Life of Mine



Mining Method and Assumptions

The Gwalia Ore Reserve has been estimated based on detailed mine development and stope designs. Modifying factors for dilution and mining recovery have been applied post geological interrogation to generate the final diluted and recovered Ore Reserve.

The Gwalia Mine is in full production with an extensive production history. Mining methods referenced in this report are currently in practice on site or have been subject to trial mining. Reconciliation results and production history show this mining method to be well matched to the ore body.

Stope size, development placement and ground support strategies have been designed in line with recommendations from experienced geotechnical personnel and external subject matter experts. Grade control drilling is completed in advance of production with most stopes to be mined in the next two years already grade control drilled.

The following mining assumptions have been applied:

- A review of dilution was conducted of past stope performance, and no discernible difference was noted between lodes or depth below surface. Correlation was found to stope size and values used range from 28% for stopes less than 5kt to 16% for stopes exceeding 25kt. The average of the estimated dilution for all stopes in the Ore Reserve is 22%;
- A 92% mining recovery factor has been applied to triple-lift and double-lift long-hole open stopes. A 90% mining recovery factor has been applied to single-lift long-hole open stopes. These factors are consistent with reconciled actual performance;
- The profiles of development excavations have been designed inclusive of 10% overbreak. No further dilution factors or mining recovery factors have been applied to development ore; and
- A global minimum mining width of 3m is used. While the ore body width generally exceeds the minimum mining width, where the ore body is narrower stoping outlines are designed to honour the minimum width and include planned dilution.

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Processing Method & Assumptions

All Gwalia ore is trucked to the Gwalia processing plant. The processing plant is located at Genesis Minerals Leonora Operations and consists of a three-stage crushing circuit, single-stage milling circuit, hybrid carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit with one designated leach tank, and seven adsorption tanks. Gold is recovered from activated carbon into concentrated solution via a split AARL-type elution circuit. Electrowinning and smelting are conducted in an adjacent secure gold room. The tailings from the process are thickened and pumped to a paddock-type tailings storage facility with multi-spigot distribution.

Metallurgical recovery is modelled on the observed relationship between the head grade and recovery. The average of the modelled metallurgical recovery over the Ore Reserve mine plan is 96.3%.

On completion of the new 3.5-4.0Mtpa Tower Hill Process Plant construction, Gwalia Ore will be processed through the new plant which will comprise of single stage crushing, Semi-Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit, followed by a conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process.

The technology associated with the processing of Gwalia ore is currently in operation and is based on industry standard practices.

Cut-Off Grade

The cut-off grade assumptions are derived from cost and production estimates developed for the Life of Mine forecast. A 3-stage approach was taken in evaluating the Ore Reserve estimate:

1. A break-even type of analysis was used to determine the cut-off grades for generating stope shapes, with the following derived estimates:
   - 3.5g/t Stope Evaluation Cut-Off Grade - used to define the extent of economic stoping areas on a level;
   - 2.8g/t Stope Only Cut-Off Grade - used to define additional stopes that can be mined without extra development and without delaying the main mining sequence; and
   - 0.6g/t Process Only Cut-Off Grade - used to differentiate between development ore and development waste.
2. Level economics was completed using activity unit costs derived from current and future costings for all development and production activities.
3. Time-based assessment was applied to ensure production profile covers all associated fixed running costs.

Tenure

The Ore Reserves estimated in this report are located on tenements owned by the subsidiaries of Genesis Minerals Limited.

Environmental Permitting & Approvals

The Gwalia mine is currently compliant with all environmental regulatory instruments under the E*nvironmental Protection Act 1986* (WA) and *Mining Act 1978* (WA).

All external reporting against the environmental licenses and tenements is recorded and available on the relevant regulators' websites.

Infrastructure

The infrastructure requirements of the stoping methods used are either already in place or have been accounted for in the Life of Mine evaluation on which the project costings are based. The capital and operating costs of extending the

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ventilation infrastructure to support truck haulage down to the base of the Ore Reserve have been included in the economic evaluation which demonstrates the economic viability of the Ore Reserve.

Existing equipment required for the mining and processing of the Ore Reserve is in place and operational. It is located on tenements owned by the subsidiaries of Genesis Minerals Limited. The infrastructure includes, but is not limited to:

- Dedicated gas and diesel power station;
- Water supply from three sources to provide redundancy;
- Processing plant;
- Mine development;
- Underground power and dewatering infrastructure;
- Workshop facilities on surface and underground;
- Ventilation fans and refrigeration plant;
- Paste fill plant;
- Camp facilities; and
- Access to public roads and airstrips.

Costs

All costs used in the estimation of the Ore Reserves are based on the Life of Mine plan and operating costs are estimated as part of the internal budgeting process and approved by the Genesis Minerals Limited Board.

The Gwalia underground mining costs are well known given it is an ongoing operation based on current established contracts and forward estimates built on historical spends vs future production levels. Where pertinent, supplier budget estimates have been used.

Accommodation is based on current rates for accommodation facilities in Leonora by third parties. Flights are based on current chartered rates incurred by Genesis through the Leonora airport.

Power, processing, general and administration costs are based on actual operating costs incurred at the Gwalia operation.

A gold price of A$2,800/oz has been used in all calculations.

Exchange rates are provided by Genesis Finance.

Costs associated with ore treatment and transport have been included in the cost modelling completed for the project-based on the Life of Mine plan.

Royalties have been included at the WA government royalty of 2.5% of gold produced. A third-party royalty is also applied to the Gwalia tenements at 1.5% of gold produced.

Revenue Factors

The Gwalia Ore Reserve is based on a A$2,800/oz gold price.

Economic Outcomes

The Ore Reserve Estimate is based on a Feasibility level of accuracy with inputs from mining, processing, transportation, sustaining capital and contingencies scheduled and costed to generate the Ore Reserve cost model.

The Ore Reserve Estimate is economic based on the assumed commodity price and cost estimation, and the Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve are suitable, based on the mine design,

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modifying factors, assumptions, and environment.

Sensitivity analysis has indicated that the project drivers are gold price, mining and metallurgical recovery, followed by operating expenditure.

ULYSSES

RESOURCES & RESERVES SUMMARY

Genesis reports an updated Mineral Resource Estimate of **5.9Mt at 3.8g/t for 0.72Moz** and Underground Ore Reserve Estimate of **2.8Mt at 3.4g/t for 0.31Moz** for Ulysses. The open pit Ore Reserve Estimate has been removed given a large proportion of the previous Ore Reserve has now been included in the increased Underground Ore Reserve. Key changes to Ulysses previously reported Mineral Resource include:

- Underground mining depletion of 28koz; and
- Updated geological interpretations with new drilling, estimation parameters, classification, and reporting constraints have been applied.

The in situ resources have been reported within an optimised pit shell at a 0.40g/t Au cut-off based on Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral resources. The underground Mineral Resource has been reported within MSO underground shells generated at 2.0g/t cut-off. Previously the Mineral Resource was reported using different cut-off grades to represent open pit and underground Mineral Resources.

Key changes to the previous Ore Reserve Estimate includes:

- Underground mining depletion of 28koz;
- Updated cost drivers based on reconciled actuals and budget pricing;
- Inclusion of previously reported Open Pit Ore Reserve; and
- Removal of entire Open Pit Ore Reserve

ULYSSES MINERAL RESOURCES

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Ulysses deposit lies within the Archaean-aged Norseman to Wiluna greenstone belt. Host rocks comprise a sequence of dolerite and basalt units. Gold mineralisation is associated with a strongly altered, distinctive assemblage of biotite-sericite-albite-pyrite ± carbonate alteration and quartz veining located within a regionally extensive WNW trending shear zone termed the Ulysses Shear. Depth of complete oxidation is approximately 30m to 40m with depth to fresh rock occurring approximately 45 to 60 metres below surface.

Within the Ulysses shear zone, discrete zones of mineralisation are typically 1-8m thick and dip at 30-50° to the north-east. Several horizons of magnetic dolerite sills occur within the mafic stratigraphy at Ulysses. Where the main shear cuts through these units, local thickening and increased grade are evident and form plunging shoots with good continuity of grade and thickness over considerable plunge lengths. These high-grade plunging shoots are visually identifiable due to the strong pyrite-albite-biotite. They have been separately modelled and estimated to properly reflect the observed the high-grade continuity.

Drilling at Ulysses extends to a maximum depth of 520m below surface. The mineralisation has been interpreted and estimated to that depth and the mineralisation remains open over much of the 2.7km strike length of the deposit.

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Drilling Techniques

The Ulysses Mineral Resource has principally been defined by a combination of diamond and reverse circulation (RC) drilling. Rotary air blast (RAB) and air core (AC) holes have been completed in the resource area but have been excluded from both the geological interpretation and the MRE.

Diamond holes typically used NQ (47.6mm) and HQ (63.5mm) sized core. Recovery is recorded by the drillers on core blocks and compared to the measurements of the core by the geologist. Recovery is generally very high (>95%) with no significant sample recovery problems typically recorded. Core is oriented using orientation tools to facilitate structural measurements and cut along a plane passing through the basal orientation mark using a diamond saw.

RC holes used mainly 5½" reverse circulation face sampling hammers with samples typically taken at one metre intervals through a cone splitter. Most samples were dry, but where wet samples were encountered, these were allowed to dry before being split by company personnel.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

For RC drilling, a face-sampling hammer was used with samples collected at 1m intervals from mineralised zones with composite sampling of 4m or 5m in unmineralised rocks. Samples were collected through rig-mounted or free-standing riffle or cone splitters. Samples were reported to have been kept dry throughout the mineralised zones and visually determined recoveries were good.

Diamond drilling was completed using a HQ or NQ drilling bit for all diamond holes. Sampling intervals are selected by the geologist and are split with half core samples bagged and sent for assay.

Sample Analysis Method

Diamond core samples were cut in half longitudinally, with intervals from 0.3 to 1.3m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. RC drilling samples were collected in 1m downhole intervals by passing through a cyclone, a collection box and then dropping through a cone splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and had an averaged mass of 3-4kg.

Estimation Methodology

All domains were estimated using ordinary kriging for grade estimation from a resource dataset of RC and Diamond drilling only. Samples have been flagged by estimation domain wireframes, assigned a unique domain identifier, and composited to 1m. Composites have been analysed for grade outliers and topcut as appropriate to minimise the Coefficient of Variation (CV). Variograms for well supported domains were created to analyse nugget values and the spatial continuity of the data and act as inputs to the OK estimations. All estimation parameters have been derived from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA). Where lodes exhibit bi/multi-model grade populations, categorical indicator kriging (CIK) has been utilised to generate sub-domains within lodes prior to grade estimation using ordinary kriging.

The block model used in the CIK estimation has blocks set at 1x2x1m to ensure sub-domain complexity is maintained then optimised and re-blocked to the parent block size of 5mx10mx5m for parent cell size grade estimation, with a nested search passes employed informed by variogram ranges.

The models have been depleted for historical mining where appropriate and bulk density has been assigned by weathering profile and on a lode-by-lode basis. Estimated grades have been validated both visually and statistically to ensure conformance to input sample data.

Cut-off Grades

The in situ resources have been reported within an optimised pit shell at a 0.40g/t Au cut-off based on Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral resources. The underground resource has been reported within MSO underground shells generated

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at 2.0g/t cut-off. No assumptions have been made for mining dilution.

Resource Classification

The Ulysses Resource is classified as Measured, Indicated, Inferred, or Potential (Unclassified) using the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). The categories are assigned based on a combination of physical and estimation quality metrics including mining exposure, drill spacing, kriging metrics, grade and geological continuity. Resource categories are manually assigned to individual lodes via digitised string to the RESCAT attribute. Mineralisation has been categorised as Measured only if it has been exposed by mining. Indicated material is assigned if drill spacing is supported by up to 40mx40m, established grade and geological continuity from drilling and/or historical pit mapping. Inferred material is drill spacing supported by 40mx40m to ~80x80m with limited geological continuity. All other mineralisation is assigned a Potential resource category.

Metallurgical Assumptions

Extensive metallurgical test work has been carried out as part of the Feasibility Study at Ulysses confirming that the ore is amenable to conventional cyanide leaching. Ongoing test work by Genesis has confirmed gold recoveries from primary ore to be ~88% to 91%.

Other Modifying Factors

No modifying factors are applied to the Mineral Resource. The reported Mineral Resource has been depleted to account for existing open pit mining.

ULYSSES ORE RESERVES

The Ulysses Underground Ore Reserves have been calculated on a A$2,800/oz gold price assumption. The Ore Reserve includes only Proved and Probable classifications. The economically mineable component of the Measured Mineral Resource has been classified as a Proved Ore Reserve while the economically mineable component of the Indicated Mineral Resource has been classified as a Probable Ore Reserve. Updates to the Ulysses Underground Ore Reserves include minor mining depletion and design changes, mining rates, and cost assumption refinements based on additional data collated since the 2024 reserves release.

Table 12. Ulysses Ore Reserve

Project	Proved			Probable			Proved +Probable		
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)
Ulysses OP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulysses UG	-	-	-	2,800	3.4	310	2,800	3.4	310

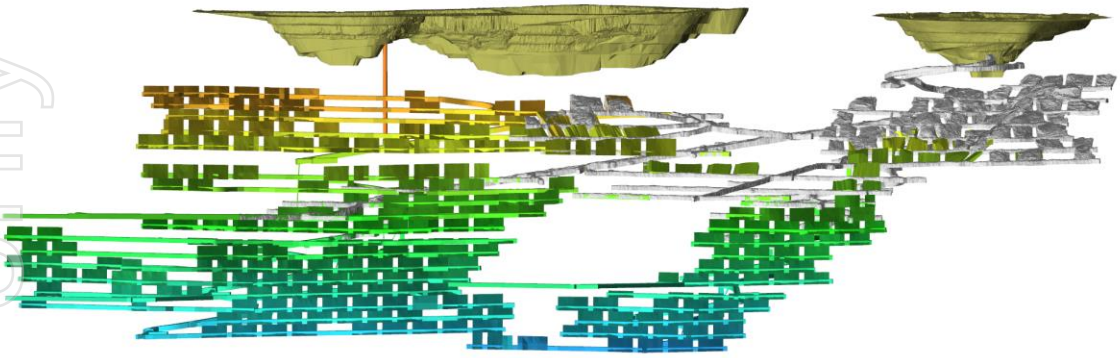
Table 13. Ulysses Comparison to Previous Ore Reserve

Project	Reserve at 31 Dec 2024			Reserve at 31 Dec 2025			Variance		
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)
Ulysses OP	1,400	2.3	110	-	-	-	-1,400	-2.3	-110
Ulysses UG	2,000	3.7	240	2,800	3.4	310	800	-0.3	70

The Ore Reserves includes Probable classification estimated based on the economically mineable component of the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource. No inferred Mineral Resources are included in the Ore Reserves.

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Figure 12. Ulysses Underground Reserve Design



Mining Method and Assumptions

Mineral Resource material was converted to Ore Reserves after completing an optimisation process, detailed mine design, and schedule and associated financial assessment.

The Ulysses Underground Ore Reserve is to be mined using conventional underground mining methods. The mining consists of Longhole Open Stoping (LHOS) on 12.5m level spacing with voids remaining open and in situ rock rib and sill pillars used for stability. Mining operations will be undertaken by an experienced and reputable mining contractor using a conventional fleet of twin boom jumbo drills, 76mm production drills, 17-tonne loaders and 63-65-tonne trucks.

The mining methods chosen are well known and widely used in the local mining industry, and production rates and costing can be predicted with a suitable degree of accuracy. Access to the mine portal exists via the pre-existing Ulysses West open pit.

Underground designs are based on geotechnical parameters provided by independent geotechnical consultants, Operational Geotechs.

The following assumptions were applied:

- Stoping was designed within the recommended HR parameters of 4.4;
- Stope parameters used in the underground Ore Reserves are 12.5m floor to floor level spacing (height), maximum 30m strike length, staggered rib pillars with 0.5:1 – 1:1 pillar ratios above a minimum 5m width and with sill pillars located on a maximum 100m spacing;
- Underground grade control will be carried out using diamond drill holes from dedicated hanging wall diamond drill drives. The costs have been based on estimated drilling requirements and recent underground diamond drilling rates;
- Mineral Resources used for optimisation are those described in this document/
- A cut-off grade of 1.7g/t applied as the basis for initial stope design, with all designs assessed by detailed financial analysis to confirm their viability in consideration of the works required to access and extract them. The assessed designs were used to determine the economic extent of the orebody;
- A cut-off grade of 0.81/t applied to development activities within the economic extent of the orebody as defined above, considering the cost incurred relating to processing, haulage, and general and administration (G&A);
- A 10% dilution factor was applied to capital mine development (i.e., declines, level accesses and associated development) at zero grade;
- Dilution was applied to operating mine development (i.e., ore drives) through increasing the planned cross-sectional area of the design by 9%, then interrogating against the block model;
- Stope dilution was included in optimisation shapes at a 1.15m depth of overbreak, reflecting geotechnical

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recommendations for dilution. The overbreak represents dilution of approximately 25% on the average width stopes at Ulysses;

- In situ stope recovery is assumed at 90% after exclusion of rib and sill pillars; and
- A minimum mining width of 2.5m was applied to underground stopes.

Inferred Mineral Resources were included in initial stope optimisation processes, however any Inferred material contained within final underground designs was treated as waste at zero grade.

Processing Method & Assumptions

All ore is assumed to be carted along the Goldfields Highway for processing through the existing Gwalia processing facility located 36km north of Ulysses. This is a standard CIL circuit suitable for treatment of the Ulysses Ore.

All underground material is fresh and based on test work it was determined that a grade and grind size-based formula would be used for Ore Reserve estimates, averaging 88.6% through the Gwalia processing facility at a 90µm grind size.

No deleterious elements were identified from the mineralogical/metallurgical assessments that impact on process selection.

Cut-Off Grade

High confidence costs assumptions, revenue factors and physicals form the basis for Cut Off Grade (COG) calculations.

Mill recovery is estimated based on metallurgical test work carried out as part of the Feasibility Study.

A gold price of A$2,800 / oz was assumed for the Cut Off Grade calculations.

The underground COG of 1.7g/t was used as the basis for initial stope design, with all designs assessed by detailed financial analysis to confirm their viability in consideration to the works required to access and extract them.

Tenure

The Project is located on a single granted Mining Lease M40/166 which is wholly-owned by Ulysses Mining Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Genesis Minerals Limited.

Environmental Permitting and Approvals

All base line environmental and heritage assessments have been completed with no known impacts on the mining operation for Ulysses. The Ulysses UG project has all necessary approvals obtained to commence mining operations including:

- Mining Proposal & Closure Plan;
- Clearing Permit;
- Works Approval for water supply & discharge;
- 5C Licence to abstract water;
- Explosives Storage Licence;
- Project Management Plan, and
- Mining Operational Notice.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure for Ulysses Underground is now in place, with all requirements met for commencement of mining, including provision of:

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- Offices;
- Workshops;
- ERT and First Aid Facilities;
- Power Station;
- IT & Communications;
- Fuel;
- Dewatering and Water Supply;
- Compressors;
- Laydown Area; and
- Site Access Roads.

Further expenditure is considered for additional surface infrastructure requirements commensurate with the ramp up of underground mining rates.

Labour will be sourced primarily on a fly-in fly-out basis through the Leonora airport, housing the workforce at accommodation facilities in the Leonora township. Where possible, labour and subcontracted services will be sourced from local communities.

Power is provided by on site by diesel generators.

Water will be sourced initially through pit lake water at Ulysses Central with any additional water requirements filled though pit lakes at the ABCDK mining area and Orient Well.

Costs

All costs used in the estimation of the Ulysses Ore Reserves are based on the Life of Mine plan and operating costs are estimated as part of the internal budgeting process and approved by the Genesis Minerals Limited Board.

Ulysses underground mining costs are well known as is it an ongoing operation based on current established contracts and forward estimates built on historical spends vs future production levels. Where pertinent, supplier budget estimates have been used.

Accommodation is based on current rates for accommodation facilities in Leonora by third parties. Flights are based on current chartered rates incurred by Genesis Minerals through the Leonora airport.

Power, processing, and general and administration costs are based on actual operating costs incurred at the Gwalia operation.

A gold price of A$2,800/oz has been used in all calculations.

Exchange rates are provided by Genesis Finance.

A state royalty of 2.5% and a third-party royalty of 0.9% are payable on gold produced.

Revenue Factors

The Ulysses Ore Reserve is based on a A$2,800/oz gold price.

Economic Outcomes

The Ulysses Ore Reserve Estimate is based on a Feasibility level of accuracy with inputs from mining, processing,

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transportation, sustaining capital and contingencies scheduled and costed to generate the Ore Reserve cost model.

The Ore Reserve is economic based on the assumed commodity price and cost estimation, and the Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve are suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, assumptions, and environment.

Sensitivity analysis has indicated that the project drivers are gold price, mining and metallurgical recovery followed by operating expenditure.

ADMIRAL GROUP

RESOURCES & RESERVES SUMMARY

Genesis reports a Mineral Resource Estimate of **7.3Mt at 1.5g/t for 0.35Moz** and Ore Reserve Estimate of **1.8Mt at 1.3g/t for 74koz** for the Admiral Group**.**

The in situ resources have been reported within an optimised pit shell at a 0.40g/t Au cut-off based on Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral resources. Previously the OP resource was reported using only a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t and a maximum depth of 130m below surface.

Key changes to the previously reported Admiral Group Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve:

- Updated cost driver based on reconciled actuals and budgeted pricing; and
- Mining depletion of 61koz.

ADMIRAL GROUP MINERAL RESOURCES

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Admiral Group of deposits lies within the Archaean-aged Norseman to Wiluna greenstone belt. Host rocks comprise a sequence of dolerite and basalt units. Gold mineralisation is associated with a strongly altered, distinctive assemblage of biotite-sericite-albite-pyrite±carbonate alteration and quartz veining located within regionally extensive north south trending shear zones which take the same name as the deposit they are located on. Depth of complete oxidation varies from 1m to 30m with depth to fresh rock varying from 5 to 50m.

Within the shear zones, discrete zones of mineralisation are typically 2-8m in thickness and dip at 30-50° to the east. Several horizons of magnetic dolerite sills occur within the mafic stratigraphy at ABCDK. Where the main shear cuts through these units, local thickening and increased grade are evident. The zones are visually distinct and typically display sharp boundaries to the mineralisation.

On the northern contact of the dolerite sill with the pillow basalts at Admiral, Clark and Butterfly there is an intense zone of shearing which runs parallel to the lithological contact dipping at 50-60° to the north. This shear is mineralised over 1.5km strike from the Admiral deposit in the west through Clark to Butterfly in the east. The mineralisation on this contact is referred to as the Hercules shear.

Mineralisation within the Hercules Shear is typically 5m to 12m wide and hosted within highly foliated basalts with intense quartz/carbonate/sericite alteration and associated sulphides.

Drilling in the area extends to a maximum depth of 300m below surface. The mineralisation has been interpreted and estimated to that depth and the mineralisation remains open over much of the 1.5km strike length of the deposits. The ABCDK mining centre comprises Admiral, Clark, Clark North, Butterfly, Butterfly North, Danluce and King.

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Drilling Techniques

The Admiral Group of Mineral Resources has primarily been defined by Diamond (DD) and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. Diamond drilling has been completed at NQ2 (47mm) and HQ3 (64mm) core sizes and oriented to facilitate the acquisition of structural data. Drill hole collars were surveyed in MGA coordinates using RTK GPS. RC holes have been surveyed with multi shot at intervals ranging from 10m to 50m. DD holes have been surveyed with a down-hole survey method of magnetic gyroscope or magnetic camera, which are captured for most of the hole depth.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

For RC drilling, a face-sampling hammer was used with samples collected at 1m intervals from mineralised zones with composite sampling of 4m or 5m in unmineralised rocks. Samples were collected through rig-mounted or free-standing riffle or cone splitters. Samples were reported to have been kept dry throughout the mineralised zones and visually determined recoveries were good.

Diamond drilling was completed using a HQ or NQ drilling bit for all diamond holes. Sampling intervals are selected by the geologist and are split with half core samples bagged and sent for assay.

Sample Analysis Method

Samples from the majority of drilling were assayed at contract laboratories using a fire assay technique. Drilling completed by Genesis up until December 2021 was assayed at Intertek laboratories in Perth using a 50g fire assay. After December 2021 all samples from Admiral Group deposits have been analysed by Chrysos PhotonAssay™ at the Intertek laboratory in Perth.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QAQC) data was collected from Genesis drilling and included the use of blanks, certified standards and field duplicates. Detailed review of the QAQC data determined that the results were satisfactory, and that the drilling database was suitable for resource estimation. Drilling by previous operators has limited quality control data and is limited to field duplicates and inter-laboratory checks.

The Genesis infill drilling supports historically drilled data and validates it for use in this Mineral Resource Estimate.

Estimation Methodology

Gold grades have been estimated using ordinary kriging (OK) using 1m composited and top-cut drillhole data, comprising reverse circulation and diamond drillholes only. The ABCDK mineralisation system comprises 115 modelled mineralisation domains, which utilise a lower modelling cut-off of 0.2g/t gold. The estimation strategy has been defined based on data support and a review of the kriging neighbourhood analysis for major domains. The estimation uses a staged search strategy, with the first search distance generally the aligned to the modelled variogram (using between 8-16 sample), then expanding to two times (maintaining the same sample pairs) and finally a third pass designed to estimate the remaining unestimated blocks. The parent block size reflects half the drill spacing and sub-celled to accurately reflect the volume of the modelled domains. Density values have been assigned based on weathering surfaces and lithology. The estimation has been verified through available production reconciliation and resources and grade control metrics where close spaced drill data becomes available.

Cut-off Grades

The in situ Mineral Resources have been reported within an optimised pit shell at a 0.4g/t Au cut-off based on Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral resources.

Resource Classification

The recent infill drilling has confirmed the continuity and extent of the high grade shoots within the deposit with most holes intersecting mineralisation where planned.

The portion of the deposit defined by detailed drilling at 20m by 20m spacing and displaying good continuity of grade and predictable geometry has been classified as Indicated Mineral Resource.

The peripheral areas of lodes and areas which were drilled at 40-50m centres or sparsely drilled or were variably mineralised were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. This was generally extrapolated to up to 50m past drill hole intersections.

Metallurgical Assumptions

Extensive metallurgical test work has been carried out as part of the Feasibility Study at the Admiral Deposits confirming that the ore is amenable to conventional cyanide leaching. Ongoing test work by Genesis has confirmed gold recoveries from primary ore to be ~88% to 92%.

Other Modifying Factors

No modifying factors are applied to the Mineral Resource. The reported Mineral Resource has been depleted to account for existing open pit mining.

ADMIRAL GROUP ORE RESERVES

The Admiral Group Ore Reserves have been estimated on a A$2,800/oz gold price assumption. The Ore Reserve includes only Probable classifications. The economically mineable component of the Indicated Mineral Resource has been classified as a Probable Ore Reserve. Updates to the Admiral Group Reserve include mining depletion and minor pit design changes, mining rates and cost assumption refinements based on additional data collated since the 2025 reserves release.

Table 14: Admiral Pit Group Ore Reserve

Project	Proved			Probable			Proved +Probable		
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)
Admiral Group	-	-	-	1,800	1.3	74	1,800	1.3	74

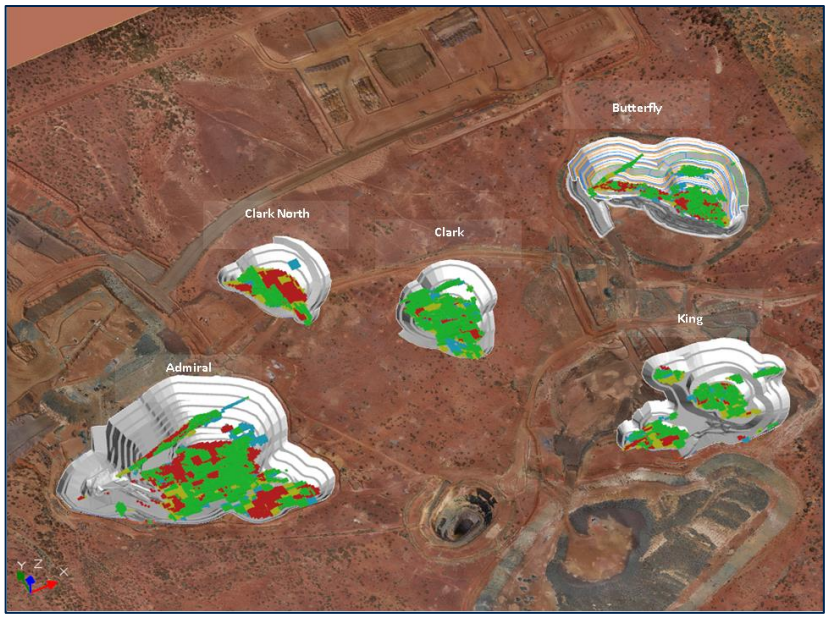
Table 15. Admiral Pit Group Comparison to Previous Ore Reserve

Project	Reserve at 31 Dec 2024			Reserve at 31 Dec 2025			Variance		
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)
Admiral Group	1,700	1.5	80	1,800	1.3	74	100	-0.2	-6

The Ore Reserves includes Probable classification estimated based on the economically mineable component of the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource. No inferred Mineral Resources are included in the Ore Reserves.

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Figure 13. Admiral Group Reserve Pit Designs



Mining Method and Assumptions

The Admiral Group Reserves will be mined using 140t rear dump trucks 100t hydraulic excavator mining fleets, using drill and blast on 5 m benches and excavators operating on 2.5m flitches. Haul road widths of 27m for dual access roads and 16m for single access roads were used. Minimum mining width of 20m was used for cutbacks and pit benches with the exceptions of goodbye cuts that will be top loaded.

Mining of the pit will be carried out by Genesis Mining Services Pty Ltd (GMS), Genesis' 'internal mining contractor', utilising its own mining fleet under an 'owner-operator' model. Leasing and ownership costs have been allocated across the life of the equipment asset. Operating costs for the fleet have been built up utilising the OEM guidance as well as reconciled actuals, incorporating the operating strategy under the GMS ownership.

Final pit limits were determined from pit optimisations using Whittle Four-X software with inputs from the diluted resource model, geotechnical parameters, metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, royalties, modifying mining factors and operating costs. Appropriate optimisation shells were selected to suit the operation, from which detailed pit designs and mine schedules were completed.

Ore dilution was modelled by applying a modifying factor to the ore tonnes of the resource model. The modifying factor ranged from 15%-18% and was based on the geometry and grade distribution of the mineral lodes and the selective mining unit (SMU). Similarly, mining recovery was modelled by applying a recovery factor ranging from 90% to 95% on contained metal in the resource model above COG.

A detailed Geotechnical assessment of the Admiral Group deposit was carried out by geotechnical consultants (Operational Geotechs) which recommended the wall angles and bench heights based upon weathering zones and wall orientation. These recommendations were used as the basis for the pit designs and are reviewed regularly by the Genesis geotechnical teams.

Processing Method & Assumptions

The Admiral Group ore is free milling and will primarily be processed through the existing Gwalia processing plant. If opportunities arise or strategy dictates, then some Admiral ore may be processed at the Laverton processing plant. The Gwalia processing plant consists of a 1.4Mtpa crushing and grinding circuit followed by a conventional gravity recovery and carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit. The 3.0Mtpa Laverton processing plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi-Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by a conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process.

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A series of metallurgical test work programs have been undertaken for the Admiral Group deposit and these have been used as the basis for determining the milling recovery factors for each pit. Domains were established by zone (Admiral, Butterfly, Butterfly North, Clark, Danluce, King) and by weathering state (oxide, fresh). All metallurgical test work programs were conducted on representative mineralised composites prepared from either RC chips or diamond drill core. There are no known occurrences of deleterious elements. The average recoveries for the Admiral Group domains are as follows:

Table 16. Admiral Group Metallurgical Recoveries

	Mt Morgan106um	Gwalia 90um
Admiral	89.6%	90.6%
Butterfly	87.6%	88.6%
Clark	90.1%	90.2%
Clark North	88.1%	89.3%
King	88.7%	89.7%

Cut-Off Grade

Cut Off Grades were derived from cost estimates developed for the Feasibility Study. The cut-off grade used to define ore is the breakeven grade for variable processing and ore haulage costs and a share of the fixed costs for general and administration (G&A) through the Gwalia and Laverton processing plants. A cut-off grade of 0.6g/t was selected for the Admiral Group Reserves based on these calculations.

Tenure

All tenements are 100%-owned by one of Genesis Minerals' wholly-owned subsidiaries. All Ore Reserve Estimates, and proposed mining activities are on granted mining leases that are in good standing.

Environmental Permitting and Approvals

All environmental studies have been completed for the Admiral Group Project and regulatory approvals and permits have been approved to continue mining.

Infrastructure

The Admiral Group deposit is located approximately 35km south-east of the Leonora township and is also within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access to the site is via sealed public highways and public and private unsealed roads. The site workforce will be primarily fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Leonora airstrip. The workforce will utilise existing Genesis accommodation facilities available at the Leonora township.

The Project will utilise the existing offices, workshops, power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment infrastructure setup in 2023 for mining at the Admiral pit. The Project will also rely on the nearby Ulysses underground mine infrastructure where appropriate. Ore will be hauled using road trains to the existing Gwalia processing plant via sealed public roads, and on occasion, to the Laverton processing plant.

Costs

Load and haul mining costs are built up from first principles by Genesis Mining Services based upon life of asset ownership costs and operating costs. Drill and blast and ore haulage costs are derived directly from tendered prices.

Accommodation is based on current operating costs of the Genesis owned accommodation facilities in Leonora. Flights are based on current chartered rates incurred by Genesis Minerals through the Leonora airport.

Processing, general, and administration costs are based on actual operating costs incurred at both the Gwalia and Laverton operations.

West Australian State Government royalty of 2.5% and third-party royalties of 1% for Admiral were included.

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Economic Outcomes

The Admiral Ore Reserve Estimate is based on a Feasibility level of accuracy with inputs from mining, processing, transportation, sustaining capital and contingencies scheduled and costed to generate the Ore Reserve cost model.

Load and haul mining costs are built up from first principles by Genesis Mining Services based upon life of asset ownership costs and operating costs. Drill and blast costs are derived directly from contracted prices. Road haulage costs are from budget rates supplied by a reputable goldfields haulage contractor. Site capital costs are sourced from tendered pricing for infrastructure. Processing, and general and administration costs are sourced from the current operating costs at the Gwalia Mill and the most recent operating costs for Laverton Mill.

The Ore Reserve returns an economic outcome based on the assumed commodity price and cost estimation, and the Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve are suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, assumptions, and environment.

Sensitivity analysis has indicated that the project drivers are gold price, mining and metallurgical recovery followed by operating expenditure.

HUB

RESOURCES & RESERVES SUMMARY

Genesis reports a Mineral Resource Estimate of **0.98Mt at 4.0g/t for 120koz** and Ore Reserve Estimate of **0.34Mt at 2.4g/t for 26koz** for Hub.

Key changes to the previously reported Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve:

- Updated cost driver based on reconciled actuals and budgeted pricing; and
- Mining depletion of 33koz.

HUB MINERAL RESOURCES

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Hub deposit is defined as a meso-thermal, lode gold deposit within the Mertondale Shear Zone, a splay fault zone off the regional Keith–Kilkenny Shear Zone. Mineralisation is hosted largely within Archaean-aged mafic schist and volcano-sediment packages (including chert, black shale, graphitic in part) and intermediate mafic rocks. A mylonitic fabric is observable in the lithologies. Gold mineralisation generally occurs in northerly striking, sub-vertical to steep dipping zones associated with silica-sulphide-mica alteration and veining.

At Hub, mineralisation is hosted in a narrow (~ 4m wide) vertical to steep west dipping lode. Several minor subsidiary hanging and footwall lodes are present. The main lode has been cut by late dolerite and lamprophyre dykes which offset and disrupt the mineralisation in places. The depth of complete oxidation varies from between 50m and 100m below surface which is underlain by a transitional horizon typically 25m thick.

Drilling Techniques

The Hub Mineral Resource Estimate has principally been defined through a combination of diamond and reverse circulation (RC) drilling. RAB and air core (AC) holes have been completed in the resource area but have been excluded from both the geological interpretation and the MRE.

Diamond holes typically used NQ (47.6mm) and HQ (63.5mm) sized core. Recovery is recorded by the drillers on core blocks and compared to the measurements of the core by the geologist. Recovery is generally very high (>95%) with no significant sample recovery problems typically recorded. Core is oriented using orientation tools to facilitate structural measurements and cut along a plane passing through the basal orientation mark using a diamond saw.

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RC holes used mainly 5½" reverse circulation face sampling hammers with samples typically taken at one metre intervals through a cone splitter. Most samples were dry, but where wet samples were encountered, they were allowed to dry before being split by company personnel.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

Diamond core samples were cut in half longitudinally, with intervals from 0.3 to 1.3m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. RC drilling samples were collected in 1m downhole intervals by passing through a cyclone, a collection box and then dropping through a cone splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and had an averaged mass of 3-4kg.

Sample Analysis Method

Current sample preparation and assay procedures employed by GMD are considered to follow industry standard practice. All assay determinations are conducted by internationally recognised laboratories. The primary laboratory, BV, meets ISO 9001:2000. Samples are oven dried to remove moisture. All samples are then processed through a jaw crusher to achieve 90% passing < 3mm. The crushed sample is then pulverised for 4 minutes in an LM5 pulveriser for a product of 90% passing < 75µm. Approximately 250 - 300g of the pulp is retained and a 40g charge weight for fire assay is extracted from the pulp packet. Samples are tested for sulphides and flux-adjusted, flux is added at a ratio of 1:4. Samples are fired, hammered and cupelled. Prills are placed in tubes, dissolved on hotplates and analysed using AA finish with over range dilutions.

Estimation Methodology

All domains were estimated using ordinary kriging for grade estimation from a resource dataset of RC and Diamond drilling only. Samples have been flagged by estimation domain wireframes, assigned a unique domain identifier, and composited to 1m. Composites have been analysed for grade outliers and topcut as appropriate to minimise the Coefficient of Variation (CV). Variograms for well supported domains were created to analyse nugget values and the spatial continuity of the data and act as inputs to the OK estimations. All estimation parameters have been derived from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA).

The block model used in the estimation has a parent block size of 5x5x5m grade estimation with nested search passes employed informed by variogram ranges.

The models have been depleted for historical mining where appropriate and density has been assigned by weathering profile, rock type and on a lode-by-lode basis (where applicable). Estimated grades have been validated both visually and statistically to ensure conformance to input sample data.

Cut-off Grades

The in situ Mineral Resources have been reported within an optimised pit shell at a 0.50g/t Au cut-off based on Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral resources. The Underground Mineral Resource has been reported within mining shape optimiser (MSO) underground shells generated at 2.5g/t cut-off. No assumptions have been made for mining dilution.

Resource Classification

The Hub Mineral Resource is classified as Measured, Indicated, and Inferred using the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). The categories are assigned based on a combination of physical and estimation quality metrics including mining exposure, drill spacing, kriging metrics, grade and geological continuity. Resource categories are manually assigned to individual lodes via digitised string to the RESCAT attribute. Mineralisation has been categorised as Measured only if it has been exposed by mining or has had grade control drilling to a spacing of 12mx6m. Indicated material is assigned if drill spacing is supported by up to 40mx40m, established grade and geological continuity from drilling and/or historical pit mapping. Inferred material is drill spacing supported by 40mx40m to ~80x80m with limited geological continuity

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Mining Assumptions

Hub open pit Mineral Resource has been reported within reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) shell for Indicated and Inferred material at a 0.5g/t cut-off. The underground Mineral Resource has been reported as Indicated and Inferred material only within MSO solids beneath the RPEEE shell.

Metallurgical Assumptions

Metallurgical testwork carried out by independent consultancies has indicated that there is moderate to high gravity recovery, with total cyanide soluble recoveries reporting between 90-95%.

Other Modifying Factors

No modifying factors are applied to the Hub Mineral Resource.

HUB ORE RESERVES

The Hub Ore Reserves have been estimated on a A$2,800/oz gold price assumption. The Ore Reserve includes only probable classifications. The economically mineable component of the Indicated Mineral Resource has been classified as a Probable Ore Reserve. Updates to the Hub open pit Reserve include mining depletion and minor pit design changes, mining rates and cost assumption refinements based on additional data collated since the 2025 reserves release.

Table 17. Hub Pit Ore Reserve

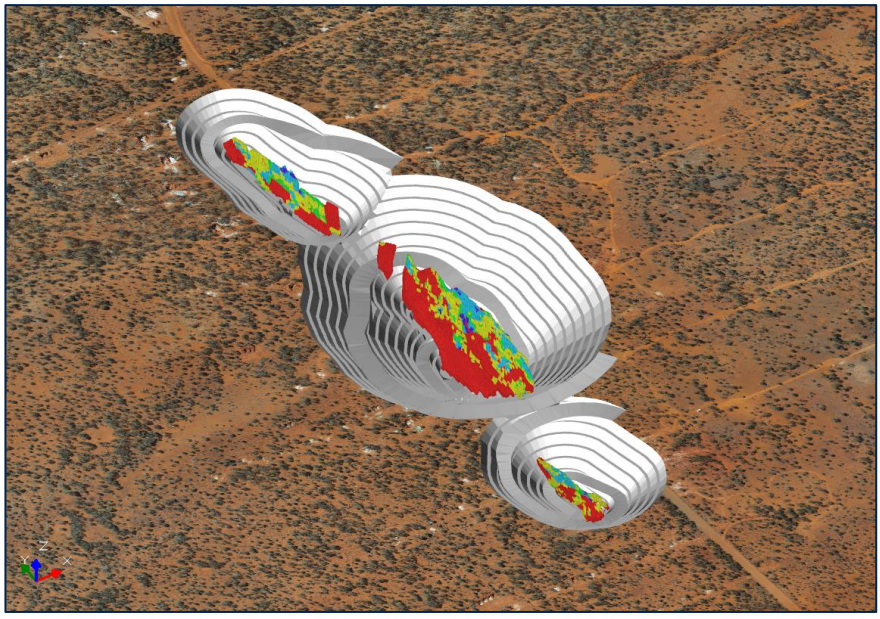
Project	Proved			Probable			Proved +Probable		
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)
Hub OP	-	-	-	340	2.4	26	340	2.4	26

Table 18. Hub Pit Comparison to Previous Ore Reserve

Project	Reserve at 31 Dec 2024			Reserve at 31 Dec 2025			Variance		
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)
Hub OP	580	3.4	65	340	2.4	26	-240	-1.0	-39

The Ore Reserves includes Probable classification estimated based on the economically mineable component of the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource. No inferred Mineral Resources are included in the Hub Ore Reserves.

Figure 14. Hub Reserve Pit Designs



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Mining Method and Assumptions

The Hub Ore Reserves will be mined using 140t rear dump trucks and a 200t & 100t hydraulic excavator mining fleet, using drill and blast on 10m benches and excavators operating on 2.5m flitches. Haul road widths of 27m for dual access roads and 16m for single access roads were used. Minimum mining width of 20m was used for cutbacks and pit benches with the exceptions of goodbye cuts that will be top loaded.

Mining of the pit will be carried out by Genesis Mining Services Pty Ltd (GMS), Genesis' 'internal mining contractor', under an 'owner-operator' model. Leasing and ownership costs have been allocated across the life of the equipment asset. Operating costs for the fleet have been built up utilising the OEM guidance incorporating the operating strategy under the GMS ownership.

Final pit limits were determined from pit optimisations using Whittle Four-X software with inputs from the diluted resource model, geotechnical parameters, metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, royalties, modifying mining factors and operating costs. Appropriate optimisation shells were selected to suit the operation, from which detailed pit designs and mine schedules were completed.

Ore dilution was modelled by applying a modifying factor to the ore tonnes of the resource model. A modifying factor of 25% was determined based on the geometry and grade distribution of the mineral lodes and the SMU. Similarly, mining recovery was modelled by applying a recovery factor of 95% on contained metal in the resource model above COG.

A detailed Geotechnical assessment of the Hub deposit was carried out by geotechnical consultants Peter O'Bryan and Associates which recommended the wall angles and bench heights based on weathering zones and wall orientation. These recommendations were used as the basis for the pit designs.

Processing Method & Assumptions

Hub ore is free milling and will primarily be processed through the existing Gwalia processing plant. If opportunities arise or strategy dictates, then some Hub ore may be processed at the Laverton processing plant. The Gwalia processing plant consists of a 1.4Mtpa crushing and grinding circuit followed by a conventional gravity recovery and carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit. The 3.0Mtpa Laverton process plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a semi-Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process.

A metallurgical test work program was completed on Hub ore using samples from RC drill chips in addition to previous test work by NTM Gold Ltd to determine:

- physical properties for comminution circuit design;
- optimal grind size; and
- gold recovery.

The average processing recovery for the Hub deposit is estimated to be 92%. There are no known occurrences of deleterious elements.

Cut-Off Grade

The Cut Off Grade was derived from cost estimates developed for the Pre-Feasibility Study as well as reconciled actuals from mining completed to date. The cut-off grade used to define ore is the breakeven grade for variable processing and ore haulage costs and a share of the fixed costs for general and administration (G&A) through the Gwalia and Laverton processing plants. A cut-off grade of 0.6g/t was selected for the hub deposit based on these calculations.

Tenure

All tenements are 100%-owned by Genesis Minerals Limited's wholly-owned subsidiaries. All ore reserve estimates, and proposed mining activities are on granted mining leases that are in good standing.

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Environmental Permitting and Approvals

All environmental studies have been completed for the Hub pit and regulatory approvals and permits have been approved to continue mining.

Infrastructure

The Hub deposit is located approximately 50km north-east of the Leonora township and is also within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access to the site is via public and private unsealed roads. The site workforce will be primarily fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Leonora airstrip. The workforce will utilise existing Genesis accommodation facilities available at the Leonora township.

The Project will utilise the existing offices, workshops, power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment infrastructure setup in 2024 for Mining at Hub pit. Ore will be hauled using road trains to the existing Gwalia processing plant via sealed and unsealed public roads, and on occasion to the Laverton processing plant.

Costs

Load and haul mining costs are built up from first principles by Genesis Mining Services based upon life of asset ownership costs and operating costs. Drill and blast costs are derived directly from tendered prices. Surface haulage costs were sourced from quotations received from reputable road haulage contractors that operate in the Goldfields region.

Accommodation is based on current operating costs of the Genesis owned accommodation facilities in Leonora. Flights are based on current chartered rates incurred by Genesis Minerals through the Leonora airport.

Processing, and general and administration costs, are based on actual operating costs incurred at both the Gwalia and Laverton operations.

West Australian State Government royalty of 2.5% were included. No third-party royalties are applicable.

Economic Outcomes

The Hub Ore Reserve Estimate is based on a Feasibility level of accuracy with inputs from mining, processing, transportation, sustaining capital and contingencies scheduled and costed to generate the Ore Reserve cost model.

Load and haul mining costs are built up from first principles by Genesis Mining Services based upon life of asset ownership costs and operating costs. Drill and blast costs are derived directly from tendered prices. Road haulage costs are from budget rates supplied by a reputable goldfields haulage contractor. Site capital costs are sourced from tendered pricing for infrastructure. Processing, and general and administrative (G&A) costs are sourced from the current operating costs at the Gwalia Mill and the most recent operating costs for Laverton Mill.

The Hub Ore Reserve returns an economic outcome based on the assumed commodity price and cost estimation, and the Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve are suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, assumptions, and environment.

Sensitivity analysis has indicated that the project drivers are gold price, mining and metallurgical recovery followed by operating expenditure.

TOWER HILL

RESOURCES & RESERVES SUMMARY

Genesis Mineral reports a Resource Estimate of **21Mt at 2.5g/t for 1.6Moz** and Ore Reserve Estimate of **17.0Mt at 2.0g/t for 1.1Moz** for Tower Hill**.**

Key changes to the previously reported Ore Reserve:

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- Updated design and scheduling inputs based on fleet selection criteria; and
- Cost drivers based on updated milling and haulage scenarios

TOWER HILL MINERAL RESOURCES

Geology and Geological Interpretation

Gross stratigraphy at Tower Hill from west to east is represented by a granitic footwall (FW), followed by a strongly deformed and foliated ultramafic unit, through to a mafic hanging wall (HW). Gold mineralisation is hosted in a moderately (35-50º) east dipping quartz vein package that sits locally between the granitic FW and the ultramafic HW. Quartz veins trend north-north-west and extend over a 1km strike. The quartz veins range from 1m to nearly 50m in width at the widest point. Gold distribution within quartz veins is ambiguous and it is difficult to confidently distinguish between mineralised and unmineralised veins. In general, veins within the mineralised sequence have internal laminations, fractures, and sulphides.

The hydrothermal system at Tower Hill comprises two dominant alteration facies: the potassic alteration zone and the regional carbonation zone. The potassic alteration zone lies adjacent to, and encompasses, the granite–ultramafic contact. Immediately east of the potassic zone is the regional carbonation zone which is characterised by ultramafic comprising a talc–chlorite–carbonate assemblage. All auriferous veins lie within the potassic alteration zone.

Drilling Techniques

The Tower Hill Mineral Resource has principally been defined by a combination of diamond and reverse circulation (RC) drilling. RAB and air core (AC) holes have been completed in the resource area but have been excluded from both the geological interpretation and the MRE.

Diamond holes typically used NQ (47.6mm) and HQ (63.5mm) sized core. Recovery is recorded by the drillers on core blocks and compared to the measurements of the core by the geologist. Recovery is generally very high (>95%) with no significant sample recovery problems typically recorded. Core is oriented using orientation tools to facilitate structural measurements and cut along a plane passing through the basal orientation mark using a diamond saw.

RC holes used mainly 5½" reverse circulation face sampling hammers with samples typically taken at one metre intervals through a cone splitter. Most samples were dry, but where wet samples were encountered, they were allowed to dry before being split by company personnel.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

Diamond core samples were cut in half longitudinally, with intervals from 0.3 to 1.3m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. RC drilling samples were collected in 1m downhole intervals by passing through a cyclone, a collection box and then dropping through a cone splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and had an averaged mass of 3-4kg.

Sample Analysis Method

Current sample preparation and assay procedures employed by Genesis are considered to follow industry standard practice. All assay determinations are conducted by internationally recognised laboratories. The primary laboratory, SGS, meets ISO 9001:2000. Samples are oven dried until a constant mass is achieved. All samples are then processed through a jaw crusher to 90% passing < 3mm. The crushed sample is then pulverised for 4 minutes in an LM5 pulveriser for a product of 90% passing < 75µm. Approximately 250 - 300g of the pulp is retained and a 40g charge weight for fire assay is extracted from the pulp packet. Samples are tested for sulphides and flux-adjusted, flux is added at a ratio of 1:4. Samples are fired, hammered and cupelled. Prills are placed in tubes, dissolved on hotplates and analysed using AA finish with over range dilutions.

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Estimation Methodology

All domains were estimated using ordinary kriging for grade estimation from a resource dataset of RC and Diamond drilling only. Samples have been flagged by estimation domain wireframes, assigned a unique domain identifier, and composited to 1m. Composites have been analysed for grade outliers and topcut as appropriate to minimise the Coefficient of Variation (CV). Variograms for well supported domains were created to analyse nugget values and the spatial continuity of the data and act as inputs to the OK estimations. All estimation parameters have been derived from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA). Where lodes exhibit bi/multi-model grade populations, categorical indicator kriging (CIK) has been utilised to generate sub-domains within lodes prior to grade estimation using ordinary kriging.

The block model used in the CIK estimation has blocks set at 1x2x1m to ensure sub-domain complexity is maintained then optimised and re-blocked to the parent block size of 5mx10mx5m for parent cell size grade estimation with a nested search passes employed informed by variogram ranges.

The models have been depleted for historical mining where appropriate and bulk density has been assigned by weathering profile and on a lode-by-lode basis. Estimated grades have been validated both visually and statistically to ensure conformance to input sample data.

Cut-off Grades

The in situ resources have been reported within an optimised pit shell at a 0.40g/t Au cut-off based on Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral resources. The Underground Mining Resource has been reported within MSO underground shells generated at 2.5g/t cut-off. No assumptions have been made for mining dilution.

Resource Classification

The Tower Hill Mineral Resource is classified as Measured, Indicated or Inferred using the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). The categories are assigned based on a combination of physical and estimation quality metrics including mining exposure, drill spacing, kriging metrics, grade and geological continuity. Resource categories are manually assigned to individual lodes via digitised string to the RESCAT attribute. Mineralisation has been categorised as Measured only if it has been exposed by mining. Indicated material is assigned if drill spacing is supported by up to 40mx40m, established grade and geological continuity from drilling and/or historical pit mapping. Inferred material is drill spacing supported by 40mx40m to ~80mx80m with limited geological continuity.

Mining Assumptions

Tower Hill open pit Mineral Resource has been reported within a pit optimisation shell that allows the test of reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) for in situ Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource material at a 0.4g/t cut-off. The underground resource has been reported as Indicated and Inferred material only within MSO solids beneath the RPEEE shell.

Metallurgical Assumptions

Metallurgical test work carried out by independent consultancies has indicated that there is moderate to high gravity recovery, with total cyanide soluble recoveries reporting between 91-93%.

Other Modifying Factors

No modifying factors are applied to the Mineral Resource.

TOWER HILL ORE RESERVES

The Tower Hill Ore Reserves are estimated based on a recent Pre-Feasibility Study (**PFS**) undertaken by Genesis Minerals. The Ore Reserves have been estimated on A$2,800/oz gold price assumption. Updated Mineral Resource

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Estimates underpins the comprehensive application of modifying factors to develop practically achievable and economically minable Ore Reserves Estimation for Tower Hill.

Table 19: Tower Hill Ore Reserve

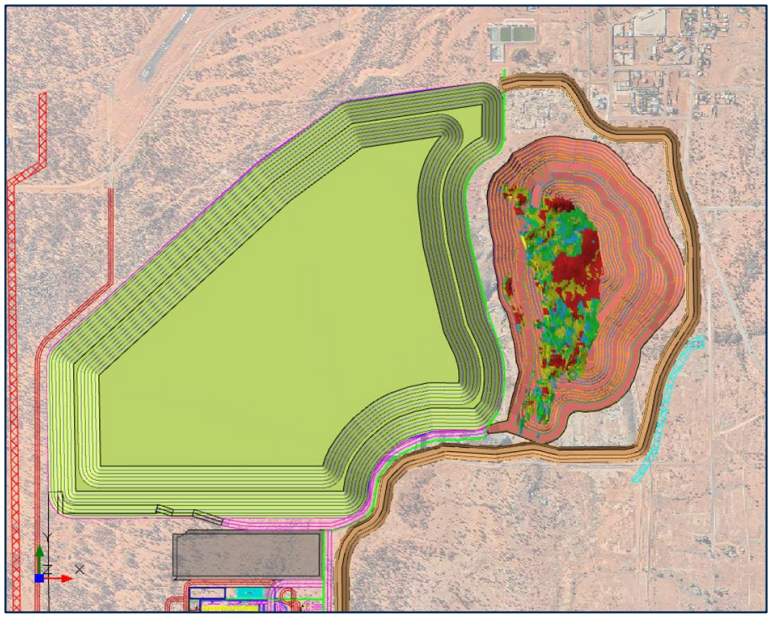
Project	Proved			Probable			Proved +Probable		
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)
Hub OP	-	-	-	17,000	2.0	1,100	17,000	2.0	1,100

Table 20. Tower Hill Comparison to Previous Ore Reserve

Project	Reserve at 31 Dec 2024			Reserve at 31 Dec 2025			Variance		
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)
Hub OP	15,000	2.0	1,000	17,000	2.0	1,100	2,000	-	100

The Ore Reserves includes Probable classification estimated based on the economically mineable component of the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource. No inferred Mineral Resources are included in the Ore Reserves.

Figure 15. Tower Hill Open Pit LOM



Mining Method and Assumptions

The Tower Hill Ore Reserves are based on mining of a Life of Mine Reserve open pit through multiple stages. Mine planning assumptions are updated for the PFS and validated through current operational performance.

- Tower Hill Life of Mine pit limit was determined from pit optimisations using Whittle Four-X software. The optimisation process takes multiple inputs such as diluted resource model, geotechnical parameters and metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, royalties, modifying mining factors and operating costs to delineate a series of nested pit shells using a range of revenue factors. An appropriate pit shell was then selected and utilised as the guideline for the detailed Life of Mine pit design and mine scheduling work.
- Tower Hill will utilise a conventional open pit mining method, carried out using 240t rear dump trucks loaded by 300t to 600t capacity hydraulic excavators. Drill and blast will be carried out on 10m benches and excavators will be operating on three sets of 4m flitches, that include blast heave. The mining method applied is considered to be practical and appropriate for the scale and geometry of the Tower Hill deposit. The Life of Mine schedule was developed using practically achievable productivity rates and a mining sequence to deliver consistent ore supply to the processing plant whilst moderating the pre-strip ratio through pit staging.

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- The construction sequence and development planning of noise bunds and waste dumps were prepared in accordance with noise and height assessment recommendations from specialist noise consultants. A Construction Noise Management Plan (CNMP) will cover the first 12 months of mining to facilitate the construction of noise bunds and a portion of the waste rock landform. As an extra level of conservatism in the mine schedule, it has been assumed that, despite the assumption of a CNMP being in place, mining on night shift will not be permissible 20% of the time due to self-imposed restrictions.
- The waste rock landform design has been informed by the following: proximity to the Leonora airport and the associated flight path approaches and take-off corridors (Obstacle Limitation Surfaces (OLS) & pans-ops surfaces), heritage requests in consultation with the Darlot Group with regard to the height of the neighbouring Mt Leonora, the adjacent Wilsons Creek and associated sheet flow (rock armouring), the Heritage precinct, and noise compliance requirements.
- A detailed Geotechnical assessment of the Tower Hill deposit was carried out by AMC consultants during the PFS. The study was based on two weathering zones, with inter ramp angle ranging from 33° (50° batter angles, 7m berms and 10m batter heights) to 55° (70° batter angles, 7m berms and 20m batter heights), which represents an overall slope of approximately 39° to 48° after inclusion of the designed ramp system.
- Those portions of the upper benches of the deposit that contain ore will be RC grade controlled prior to the commencement of mining, with subsequent grade control passes occurring at bench intervals and on patterns to be dictated by the mining schedule and lode width and geometry.
- Historical underground mining of Tower Hill from early in the last century was largely removed by the open pit that was mined out in the 1980s. There is still some evidence of old shafts and workings to the east of the existing pit within the footprint of the Genesis reserve pit design. Old historical plans suggest that several of these shafts are angled back westwards towards and possibly beneath the existing pit and are likely to be encountered when mining the reserve pit. Genesis will draw on the experience of several of its technical staff with extensive knowledge of mining through voids to plan a program of probe drilling and draw up a set of procedures for safe working around voids.
- Drill and blast practices at Tower Hill will be developed in line with recommendations from specialist consultants due to the proximity of the Leonora townsite. Consideration will be given to vibration, dust generation, air blast pressure, noise, and flyrock when scheduling and designing blasts in the Tower Hill pit. The determination of an appropriate blast exclusion zone limit and the requirements for closure of the adjacent Goldfields Highway for blasting will be developed in close consultation with blasting consultants. The initial stage(s) of the pit are located furthest away from both the townsite and from the Highway, allowing ample time for refinement and iterative learnings from the initial pit blasts, based upon the behaviour of different material types in the pit.
- Ore dilution and loss (mining recovery) was modelled through the Stope optimiser (SO) software to determine the practically minable diluted ore blocks through the selected mining method and excavator class. The SO process used a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t and considers the mineralisation dip/direction, minimum mining width, height and length specification of the ore block to determine the application of additional dilution skins around the mineralisation boundaries to accommodate potential dilution and ore loss that occurs due to mining practicalities. The resultant diluted ore blocks are then scheduled for mining through an industry leading software package with bench turnover constraints applied.
- 30m haul road widths for dual lane access ramp and 16m for single access ramp are used in the Tower Hill pit design. The Life of Mine pit stage options were designed with a bench minimum mining width of 40m and a goodbye cut minimum mining width of 30m at the bottom of the pit.
- Inferred Mineral Resources were excluded from pit optimisations for the Ore Reserve estimation and treated as waste material.

Processing Method & Assumptions

The Tower Hill ore is free milling and will primarily be processed through the existing the new Tower Hill Process Plant. If opportunities arise or strategy dictates, then some Tower Hill ore may be processed at the Laverton or Gwalia processing plant. The 3.5-4.0Mtpa Toer Hill Process Plant will consist of single stage crushing, Semi-Autogenous Grinding, Ball

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Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process.

The technology associated with the processing of Gwalia ore is currently in operation and is based on industry standard practices.

A PFS level metallurgical testwork program was completed in Perth by Bureau Veritas Pty Ltd (BV) and managed by Mintrex Pty Ltd. There were 9 variability samples, 1 master composite sample and 3 low-grade samples were tested for the following criteria;

- Physical properties for comminution circuit design;
- Conditions for optimal leaching; and
- Gold recovery.

The proposed Tower Hill Gold Plant Recovery Model is based on metallurgical testwork and categorised into two head grade zones for a grind size of 110µm. The table below shows the predicted recovery model for head grades of 1.25g/t and 1.5g/t.

Table 21: Predicted Recovery Model

Gold Head Gradeg/t	Predicted Au Recovery %
≤1.25	0.2404*HG + 5834
≥1.50	0.0097*HG + 0.8930

There are no known deleterious elements identified for the mineralogical/metallurgical assessments carried out during the pre-feasibility test work.

No bulk sample test or pilot scale testwork has been performed. However, between 2011 to 2013 low grade stockpile material from Tower Hill was processed through the Gwalia plant. Ore from the Tower Hill deposit will be blended with other ore sources at the Laverton processing plant. No minerals are defined by a specification.

Cut-Off Grade

The cut-off grade of 0.50g/t Au is defined as the breakeven grade and estimated using the reserve gold price assumption of A$2,800/oz. The cut-off grade estimation uses all operating costs associated with processing, ore transportation, royalty payments, and costs for general and administration (G&A) that occurs through the Laverton processing operation.

Tenure

The Tower Hill deposit is located on granted mining leases 100%-owned by subsidiaries of Genesis Minerals Limited and are all in good standing. The Darlot Group are the determined Native Title holders over the project area. Genesis has established positive engagement with all stakeholders impacted by the development of the Tower Hill project.

Environmental Permitting and Approvals

Tower Hill project sits on a granted mining lease and the area has previously been significantly impacted by mining. A dewatering licence to dewater the existing Tower Hill pit to the Harbour Lights pit has been granted and flora and fauna studies for the region are completed.

Genesis has received early advice from the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) that the EPA determined to not assess the proposal on the basis that the matters could be largely managed through secondary approvals i.e. Tower Hill can be managed via the standard WA mining approval process.

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All key relevant stakeholders have been engaged and good relationships maintained in relation to the development of the Tower Hill project. There are no notable concerns raised to date. Genesis is currently working with the Darlot Group, who are the determined Native Title holders over the project area and has established positive engagement and discussions since acquiring the asset. A mining agreement has been entered into with the Darlot Group.

Study work has been completed for Tower Hill rock samples for the characterisation of waste rock and waste dump design. Waste rock has been classified as non-acid forming (NAF) and therefore no specific encapsulation is required for any rock material within the waste dump.

Infrastructure

The Tower Hill project is located in proximity to Leonora township and within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access to the site is via the sealed Leonora-Kalgoorlie highway.

The project will require establishment of new offices, workshops, surface mining service facilities, dewatering pipeline to Harbour Lights, wash bay, site power, reverse osmosis plant, and a wastewater treatment plant. Some existing infrastructure adjacent to the Tower Hill pit including rail and an underground gas pipeline will require relocation or removal to facilitate mining and waste rock landform construction.

The site workforce will be a combination of drive-in, drive-out from nearby townships and fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Leonora airstrip and accommodated within existing Genesis-owned Gwalia village facilities. The Tower Hill project will also rely on the nearby Gwalia underground mine infrastructure where appropriate.

Tower Hill ore will be treated at the new Tower Hill processing plant, and on occasion, at the Laverton processing plant, and transported via road trains using combination of sealed public roads and dedicated gravel roads. The new Tower Hill processing plant will be powered through the expansion (21MW-33MW) of the current Gwalia gas-fired power station, and supported by current infrastructure including a bore field and tailings storage facility; a 400-person capacity accommodation village; administration offices; workshops; and reverse osmosis and wastewater treatment plants.

Costs

The PFS study for Tower Hill includes a comprehensive cost estimate based upon current operational costs, quotations, study work by consultants, engagement with stakeholder groups and mining costs from Genesis Mining Services.

Mining costs for load and haul are estimated based on mining equipment requirements through a detailed mine planning and scheduling process and validated by in-house mining service providers (Genesis Mining Services). The drill and blast costs are estimated using costs provided by an existing contract service provider at Admiral open pit.

Processing costs have been generated from the combination of recent costs since the recommissioning of the Laverton processing plant in October 2024, the plant's past operating performance, as well as studies conducted by external consultants. The plant consumables and labour costs have been validated against current operational costs at the Gwalia processing plant. Test work does not indicate the presence of any deleterious elements.

All costs and revenues are in Australian dollars, and no exchange rates were used.

Transportation charges for ore from Tower Hill to the Laverton processing plant are based upon current contract rates supplied by Genesis' contract haulage company.

West Australian State Government royalty of 2.5% and third-party royalties of 1.92% were included based on statutory or agreed rates as appropriate.

Economic Outcomes

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Tower Hill Ore Reserves deliver a technically achievable and economically viable operation based on the financial assessment performed over the Life of Mine operation. Ounce production and gold recovery estimates for revenue calculations were based on detailed mine designs, mine schedules, mining factors and cost estimates for mining and processing.

The Ore Reserve estimate is based on a pre-feasibility level of accuracy with up-to-date inputs from geology, mining, processing, transportation, royalty payment, sustaining capital to generate the Tower Hill Ore Reserve cost model. The Tower Hill Ore Reserve is technically achievable and economically viable based on the assumed gold price of A$2,800 per ounce and cost estimations. No other revenue factors and sources were used.

Tower Hill project economics that make up the Ore Reserve Estimate are practical and suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, planning assumptions, and for social and environment factors.

NPV sensitivity tested for the critical driving factors, and they demonstrate a significant positive outcome for the Tower Hill Ore Reserve. There are reasonable prospects to anticipate that relevant legal, environmental, and social approvals to operate Tower Hill project will be granted within the projected timeframe.

JUPITER

RESOURCES & RESERVES SUMMARY

Genesis Minerals reports a Mineral Resource Estimate for Jupiter of **22Mt at 1.0g/t for 0.74Moz** with a reduction in the Ore Reserve Estimate to **6.8Mt at 0.9g/t for 0.2Moz**.

Key changes to the previously reported Ore Reserve:

- Reduction in MRE; and
- Mining depletion of 6koz.

JUPITER MINERAL RESOURCES

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Jupiter Gold Deposit includes the Doublejay, Heffernans, and Ganymede prospects within the Laverton district, Western Australia.

Jupiter is an Archean syenite related, lode gold style deposit. The geology of the Jupiter deposit comprises undifferentiated basalt and pillow basalts intruded by syenite pipes, syenite dykes, and felsic, intermediate, and lesser mafic porphyries.

The Jupiter deposit is interpreted to comprise structurally controlled mesothermal gold mineralisation related to syenite intrusions within altered basalt. Most mineralisation is associated with large, shallow, east-dipping shears, most significantly developed where these shears crosscut syenite intrusions or the altered pillow basalt proximal to the syenite intrusions.

A deposit-scale structure zone known as the Cornwall Shear Zone (CSZ) extends the entire length of the Jupiter deposit, which typically displays distinctly elevated mineralisation tenor compared to the surrounding basalt country rock. Lesser tenor mineralisation is noted lying subparallel to the CSZ in a stacked or en echelon sense, particularly above the CSZ.

Drilling Techniques

The Jupiter resource has been primarily delineated through a combination of diamond and reverse circulation (RC) drilling. While RAB and air core (AC) holes have been drilled within the resource area, they have been excluded from both the geological interpretation and the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE).

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Diamond holes typically used NQ (47.6mm) and HQ (63.5mm) sized core. Recovery is recorded by the drillers on core blocks and compared to the measurements of the core by the geologist. Recovery is generally very high (>95%) with no significant sample recovery problems typically recorded. Core is oriented using orientation tools to facilitate structural measurements and cut along a plane passing through the basal orientation mark using a diamond saw.

RC holes used mainly 5½" reverse circulation face sampling hammers with samples typically taken at one metre intervals through a cone splitter. Most samples were dry, but where wet samples were encountered, they were allowed to dry before being split by company personnel.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

Diamond core samples were cut in half longitudinally, with intervals from 0.3 to 1.3m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. RC drilling samples were collected in 1m downhole intervals by passing through a cyclone, a collection box and then dropping through a cone splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and had an averaged mass of 3-4kg.

Sample Analysis Method

Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm) and split to obtain a 50-gram catchweight. Analysis for gold only was carried out by Fire Assay fusion technique with AAS finish. Blanks and CRM standards were inserted in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:20. Field duplicates were typically collected at a ratio of 1:25 samples. Laboratory pulp grind and crush checks were typically requested at a ratio of 1:50 or less. Best practice QAQC methods for all drilling operations and the treatment and analysis of samples have been implemented and adhered to.

Estimation Methodology

Gold grades have been estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) from a resource dataset of RC and Diamond drilling only. Samples have been flagged by estimation domain wireframes, assigned a unique domain identifier, and composited to 1m. Composites have been analysed for grade outliers and topcut as appropriate to minimise the Coefficient of Variation (CV). Variograms for well supported domains were created to analyse nugget values and the spatial continuity of the data and act as inputs to the OK estimations. All estimation parameters have been derived from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA). Parent block sizes have been set at 5x5x5m for Jupiter with a nested search passes employed informed by variogram ranges. The models have been depleted for historical mining where appropriate and bulk density has been assigned by weathering profile. Estimated grades have been validated both visually and statistically to ensure conformance to input sample data.

Cut-off Grades

The MRE has been reported above a lower cut-off of 0.4g/t Au and within a pit optimisation shell that allows the test of reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) for in situ material only.

Resource Classification

The Jupiter resource is classified as Measured, Indicated, Inferred, or Potential (Unclassified) using the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). The categories are assigned based on a combination of physical and estimation quality metrics including mining exposure, drill spacing, kriging metrics, grade and geological continuity. Resource categories are manually assigned to individual lodes via digitised string to the RESCAT attribute. Mineralisation has been categorised as Measured only if it has been exposed by mining. Indicated material is assigned if drill spacing is supported by up to 20mx30m, established grade and geological continuity from drilling and/or historical pit mapping. Inferred material is drill spacing supported by up to 40mx40m with limited geological continuity. All other mineralisation is assigned a Potential resource category.

Mining Assumptions

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Dacian Gold Limited mined Jupiter via open pit methods from December 2017 to June 2022. Open pit mining recommenced with Genesis in 2025 with ore being processed through the Mt Morgans Mill and will continue to do so as per the Genesis 10-year LOM plan.

Metallurgical Assumptions

Ore mined at Jupiter is processed at the adjacent Mt Morgans mill, with recoveries of 91% achieved.

Other Modifying Factors

No modifying factors are applied to the Mineral Resource.

JUPITER ORE RESERVES

The Jupiter Ore Reserves have been estimated on a A$2,800/oz gold price assumption. The updated Mineral Resource estimation underpins the comprehensive application of modifying factors to develop a practically achievable and economically minable Ore Reserves Estimation for Jupiter.

Table 22: Jupiter Ore Reserve

Project	Proved			Probable			Proved +Probable		
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)
Jupiter OP	-	-	-	6,800	0.9	200	6,800	0.9	200

Table 23: Jupiter Comparison to Previous Ore Reserve

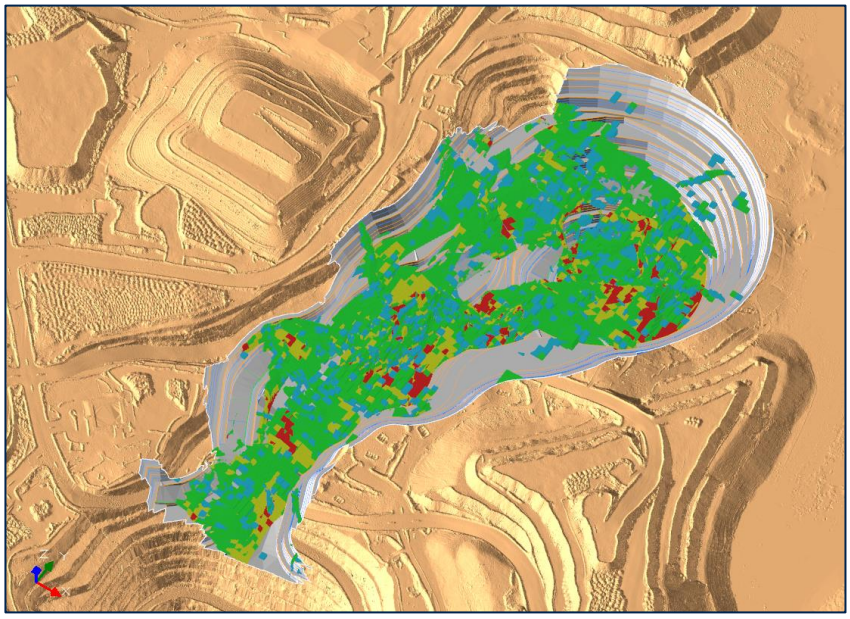
Project	Reserve at 31 Dec 2024			Reserve at 31 Dec 2025			Variance		
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)
Jupiter OP	7,700	0.9	220	6,800	0.9	200	-1,100	0.9	-20

The Ore Reserves includes a Probable classification estimate based on the economically mineable component of the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource. No inferred Mineral Resources are included in the Ore Reserves.

The key material change in the modifying factors and assumptions for the 2025 Ore Reserves is listed below;

- Mining depletion 6koz.

Figure 16. Jupiter Ore Reserve Layout



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Mining Method and Assumptions

The Jupiter pits were historically mined (December 2017 to June 2022) via mechanised open pit methods utilising conventional mining equipment. The updated mining estimate is based on the same approach and the equipment selected remains appropriate in this MRE.

Ore dilution was modelled using minable shape optimisation (MSO) software to generate minable ore block designs. This accounts for planned ore loss and dilution. A skin was then applied to these ore blocks to account for unplanned ore loss and dilution.

Ore Reserve estimate is based on utilising conventional open pit mining methods with hydraulic excavator and dump trucks along with drill and blast activities to support the operational performance and efficiency. The 200t class excavator has been assumed for mining, loading 140t rear dump trucks which determine productivity rates and mining dilution and ore loss factors. Minimum mining bench widths of 25m have been assumed based on selected mining equipment for cutbacks and pit benches. Haul roads width of 31m for dual access roads and 18m for single access roads were used.

Mining of the pit will be carried out by Genesis Mining Services Pty Ltd (GMS) an internal mining contractor utilising a newly acquired mining fleet under an 'owner-operator' model. Leasing and ownership costs have been allocated across the life of the equipment asset. Operating cost for the fleet has been built up utilising the OEM guidance incorporating strategy under the GMS ownership. Productivity rate estimation is based on first principles using selected equipment specifications and validated against industry benchmark and past operational performance to determine achievable productivity.

Regular geotechnical inspections by an independent geotechnical engineer were historically carried out on the Jupiter open pits. Their most recent recommendations have been included as part of the pit design update. Pit designs were validated against optimised pit shells as part of the initial design process for the Ore Reserve Estimate.

No Inferred Mineral Resources have been included in the Ore Reserve Estimate. Inferred Mineral Resources were treated as waste and assigned no economic value. A detailed pit design and associated mine schedule were completed and a financial analysis undertaken to confirm that the design and associated mining schedule provided a positive economic return.

Processing Method & Assumptions

The Jupiter ore is free milling mineralised material and will be processed through the existing 3.0Mtpa capacity at the Laverton processing plant. The Laverton processing plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi-Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process.

The Laverton process plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and processed a total of 14.2Mt (dry) prior to the plant being placed in care and maintenance in March 2023. The average gold recovery over this period was 92.3% for a blended feed from the Jupiter open pits, Westralia underground as well as the Mt Marven open pit. A recovery of 92% was used for the economic evaluation of the Jupiter open pits.

The Jupiter Recovery Model is based on actual reconciled monthly processing data from the Laverton processing plant.

The ≤0.7g/t head grade recovery assumption was determined from October 2022 and December 2022 monthly reconciled data where a total of 0.5Mt (dry) was processed. In this dataset Jupiter Low Grade Stockpiles was processed at a Mill Feed blend of 90%.

The ≥0.8 to ≤1.4g/t head grade and the >1.4g/t head grade recovery assumptions were determined from 28 months of reconciled data. In this dataset Jupiter ore was processed at a Mill Feed blend of >70% and the total ore processed was 6.8Mt (dry) accounting for 48% of the total ore processed through Laverton.

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No deleterious elements were identified from the mineralogical/metallurgical assessments carried out during the 2016 DFS and evidence of such has not been observed during ore processing operations from plant commissioning in March 2018 to December 2022.

In addition to processing ore from the Heffernans and Doublejay deposits as a component of the mill feed blend from March 2018, previous owners have also treated approximately 10Mt of ore through the historic Laverton treatment plant during the 1990s. This included ore mined from the historic Joanne and Jenny pits (now subject to a cutback as the Doublejay pit). The average recovery during the 10-year period was 91.4%.for 740,000 ounces produced.

Cut-Off Grade

A break-even cut-off grade was determined for the Jupiter Ore Reserve by considering:

- Gold price;
- Achieved gold recovery from ore processing;
- Mining costs comprised of updated mining contractor costs;
- Current ore processing costs; and
- Royalties.

The calculated breakeven cut-off grade at a gold price of A$2,800 AUD/oz equates to 0.4g/t.

Tenure

The Jupiter deposit is located on tenement M39/236 and is 100%-owned by a wholly-owned subsidiary of Genesis Minerals Limited. The Jupiter Ore Reserve Estimate, and the proposed mining activities are on granted mining leases that are in good standing.

Environmental Permitting and Approvals

All regulatory approvals and permits have been granted for the Jupiter Project for ongoing mining and processing at Laverton processing plant, including mining of the Jupiter Mining Area. This includes approvals for extensions to the tailings storage facility (TSF) and water sourced from a combination of the current pit workings and the licensed Laverton bore field. An addendum to the mining proposal is required to cover the planned extension to the pit. At this stage there are no known reasons to believe that this additional approval will not be approved on time and prior to mining commencing.

Waste rock characterisation was completed on drill samples as a component of the 2016 DFS. All Jupiter waste rocks were characterised as non-acid forming (NAF) apart from highly localised portions of basalt and to a lesser extent, intermediate quartz porphyry. This material accounts for less than 6% of all waste rock mined from the Jupiter pits.

There are no known heritage or environmental impediments over the leases where significant results were received. The tenure is secure at the time of reporting. No known impediments exist to operate in the area.

Genesis has security of tenure for all current exploration licences and the mining lease that covers its future Ore Reserves. There are no material issues relating to native title or heritage, historical sites, wilderness or national parks, or environmental settings.

Infrastructure

The Jupiter Project is in the immediate vicinity of the Laverton and Leonora townships and is within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access to the site is via sealed public highways and public and private unsealed roads.

The site workforce is primarily fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Leonora airstrip.

The Laverton site is well established with a modern processing plant, associated 16.5MW gas fired power station, bore field and tailings storage facility; a 400-person capacity accommodation village; administration offices; workshops; and reverse osmosis and wastewater treatment plants.

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Costs

Jupiter Ore Reserves established a comprehensive capital cost estimation based on the progress made with the various stakeholder's engagement, quotations and cost estimations from external consultants, current operating open pit sites and Genesis Mining Services.

Mining costs for load and haul are estimated based on mining equipment requirements through a detailed mine planning and scheduling process and validated by in-house mining service providers (Genesis Mining Services). The drill and blast cost is estimated using costs provided by an existing contract service provider at the Admiral open pit.

Processing costs have been generated from the combination of recent costs since recommissioning of the Laverton processing plant in October 2024, past operating performance, as well as studies conducted by external consultants. The Jupiter open pit ore tonnes to be processed at the mill only have the variable processing, and general and administration (G&A) costs attributed to them. Accommodation is based on the current camp infrastructure. Flights are based on current chartered rates incurred by Genesis Minerals through Leonora airport.

All revenue and cost calculations are based on Australian Dollars; hence application of an exchange rate has not been required. In addition, a 2.5% Western Australian State Government royalty has been allowed for and the Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve are suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, assumptions and the environment.

Economic Outcomes

Jupiter Ore Reserves delivers the technically achievable and economically viable operation based on the financial assessment performed over the Life of Mine operation. Ounces production and gold recovery estimates for revenue calculations were based on detailed mine designs, mine schedules, mining factors and cost estimates for mining and processing.

The Jupiter Ore Reserve Estimate is based on a pre-feasibility level of accuracy with up-to-date inputs from geology, mining, processing, transportation, royalty payment and sustaining capital to generate the Jupiter Ore Reserve cost model. The Jupiter Ore Reserve is technically achievable and economically viable based on the assumed gold price of A$2,800 per ounce and cost estimations. No other revenue factors and sources were used.

The Jupiter Project economics that make up the Ore Reserve Estimate is practical and suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, planning assumptions, and for social and environment factors.

The Ore Reserve returns a positive economic outcome based on the assumed commodity price and cost estimations. As with all gold projects, the primary sensitivity is the gold price.

CARDINIA WEST (BRUNO-LEWIS & KYTE)

RESOURCES & RESERVES SUMMARY

Genesis Mineral Resource Estimate for Bruno-Lewis and Kyte of **13Mt at 1.0g/t for 0.44Moz** and Ore Reserve Estimate of **9.2Mt at 1.0g/t for 0.28Moz.**

Key changes to the previously reported Ore Reserve:

- Additional drilling, geological interpretation review and re-estimation using the Categorical Indicator Kriging (CIK) technique prior to grade estimation with Ordinary Kriging (OK); and
- Increase in Indicated Mineral Resource classification material within the immediate vicinity of the previously reported Ore Reserve material

BRUNO-LEWIS & KYTE MINERAL RESOURCES

Geology and Geological Interpretation

Deposit stratigraphy constitutes west dipping parallel belts of mafic (basalts and dolerites) and felsic volcaniclastics, with interbedded shales and siltstones commonly found on the contacts. At the approximate location of the Lewis trial pit, there

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is evidence for the stratigraphy offset by faulting, possibly sinistral strike slip movement. The stratigraphy is intruded by several NW striking and NE dipping felsic porphyry units as well as later Proterozoic dolerite dykes. Mineralisation consists of the following types:

- Potassic Lodes - Moderately NE-dipping, NW-striking primary mineralisation lodes, associated with and sub-parallel to the NE-dipping porphyry intrusions. Characterised by potassic alteration, quartz stockwork veining and disseminated pyrite.
- Contact Lodes - Moderate to steeply W-dipping, stratigraphy-parallel primary mineralisation lodes. Located on or near the stratigraphic contacts, or within the central interbedded volcaniclastic and sediment unit. Typically, pyrite-rich with limited strike extent. Due to the deeper weathering in the north, and a lack of drilling into fresh rock, the Northern lodes are more poorly defined than the southern lodes.
- Supergene - Flat lying and situated within the oxide. The supergene domains form cohesive blankets, with a preference for a mafic host. There is a clear spatial relationship between some of the supergene and the NW striking cross-cutting felsic porphyries.

Drilling Techniques

Bruno-Lewis and Kyte mineralisation has primarily been defined by Diamond and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. Diamond drilling has been completed at NQ2 (47mm) and HQ3 (64mm) core sizes and oriented to facilitate the acquisition of structural data. RC drilling has typically been completed utilising 140mm downhole face-sampling hammer bits. Downhole survey has been completed using electronic multi-shot survey tools and intermittent gyroscopic surveys. Holes were surveyed 10-15m from surface and then every 30m to bottom of hole.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

Diamond core samples, either HQ3 or NQ2 in size diameter, were either cut in half longitudinally or a third longitudinally. Core sample intervals varied from 0.3m to 1.3m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. RC drilling samples were collected in 1m downhole intervals by passing through a cyclone, a collection box and then dropping through a cone splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and had an averaged mass of 3-4kg.

Sample Analysis Method

Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm) and split to obtain a 50-gram catchweight. Analysis for gold only was carried out by Fire Assay fusion technique with AAS finish. Blanks and CRM standards were inserted in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:25. Field duplicates were typically collected at a ratio of 1:25 samples. Laboratory pulp grind and crush checks were typically requested at a ratio of 1:50 or less. Best practice QAQC methods for all drilling operations and the treatment and analysis of samples have been implemented and adhered to.

Estimation Methodology

Gold grades have been estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) from a resource dataset of RC and Diamond drilling only. Samples have been flagged by estimation domain wireframes, assigned a unique domain identifier, and composited to 1m. Composites have been analysed for grade outliers and topcut as appropriate to minimise the Coefficient of Variation (CV). Variograms for well supported domains were created to analyse nugget values and the spatial continuity of the data and act as inputs to the OK estimations. All estimation parameters have been derived from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA). Where lodes exhibit bi/multi-model grade populations, categorical indicator kriging (CIK) has been utilised to generate sub-domains within lodes prior to grade estimation using ordinary kriging.

The block model used in the CIK estimation has blocks set at 1x2x1m to ensure sub-domain complexity is maintained then optimised and re-blocked to the parent block size of 5mx5mx5m for parent cell size grade estimation with nested search passes employed informed by variogram ranges. The models have been depleted for historical mining where appropriate and bulk density has been assigned by weathering profile. Estimated grades have been validated both visually and statistically to ensure conformance to input sample data.

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Cut-off Grades

The in situ Mineral Resources have been reported above a 0.40g/t Au cut-off within an optimisation pit shell based on Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources.

Resource Classification

Classification is based on a combination of drill spacing, geological confidence and estimation quality. The Resource has been classified as Inferred, Indicated or Measured based on the following:

- Measured – Mined inventory only.
- Indicated - Blocks within interpreted mineralisation/estimation domains, containing more than 3 drill holes and more than 5 composite samples, at a drill spacing of 20mx20m or tighter.
- Inferred - Blocks within interpreted mineralisation/estimation domains at a drill spacing <40mx40m.

Mining Assumptions

The open pit estimate has been undertaken on the assumption of open pit mining methods; the selection of SMU size was based on the scale of mining equipment likely to be used.

Metallurgical Assumptions

Metallurgical assumptions were based on PFS level test work completed on Lewis and Kyte samples. Processing recoveries of 95% have been assumed for all material types.

Other Modifying Factors

No modifying factors are applied to the Mineral Resource.

BRUNO-LEWIS ORE RESERVES

The Bruno-Lewis Ore Reserve is based on the Mineral Resource and a Pre-Feasibility Study undertaken by Genesis Minerals. The Ore Reserve comprises of a three staged (central, south and north) pit design.

The Bruno-Lewis Ore Reserve has been estimated on a A$2,800/oz gold price assumption. The Ore Reserve includes only Probable classifications. The economically mineable component of the Indicated Mineral Resource has been classified as a Probable Ore Reserve.

All ore in the Ore Reserve estimate is classified as a Probable Ore Reserve. No Inferred Mineral Resources are included in the Ore Reserve.

Table 27: Bruno-Lewis Ore Reserve

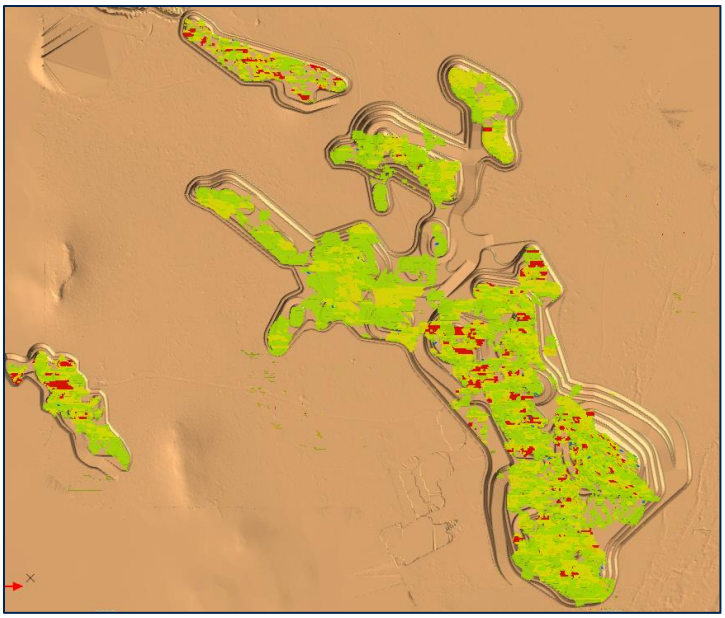
Project	Proved			Probable			Proved +Probable		
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)
Bruno-Lewis	-	-	-	9,200	1.0	280	9,200	1.0	280

Table 28: Bruno-Lewis Comparison to Previous Ore Reserve

Project	Reserve at 31 Dec 2024			Reserve at 31 Dec 2025			Variance		
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)
Bruno-Lewis	5,000	1.0	170	9,200	1.0	280	4,200	-	110

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Figure 18. Bruno-Lewis Reserve Pit Design



Mining Method and Assumptions

The Bruno-Lewis Reserves will be mined using 140t rear dump trucks and 200t & 100t hydraulic excavator mining fleets, using drill and blast on 5m benches and excavators operating on 2.5m flitches. Haul road widths of 27m for dual access roads and 16m for single access roads were used. Minimum mining width of 20m was used for cutbacks and pit benches with the exceptions of goodbye cuts that will be top loaded.

Mining of the pit will be carried out by Genesis Mining Services Pty Ltd (GMS), Genesis' 'internal mining contractor', utilising a mining fleet under an 'owner-operator' model. Leasing and ownership costs have been allocated across the life of the equipment asset. Operating costs for the fleet have been built up utilising the OEM guidance incorporating the operating strategy under the GMS ownership.

Final pit limits were determined from pit optimisations using Whittle Four-X software with inputs from the diluted Resource model, geotechnical parameters, metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, royalties, modifying mining factors and operating costs. Appropriate optimisation shells were selected to suit the operation, from which detailed pit designs and mine schedules were completed.

Ore dilution and mining recovery was modelled using minable shape optimisation (MSO) software to generate minable ore block designs. This accounts for planned ore loss and dilution. A skin was then applied to these ore blocks to account for unplanned ore loss and dilution.

A detailed Geotechnical assessment of the Bruno-Lewis deposit was carried out by geotechnical consultants Peter O'Bryan and Associates which recommended the wall angles and bench heights based on weathering zones and wall orientation. These recommendations were used as the basis for the pit designs.

Processing Method & Assumptions

Bruno-Lewis ore is free milling and will primarily be processed through the existing Laverton processing plant. If opportunities arise or strategy dictates, then some Bruno-Lewis ore may be processed at the Gwalia processing plant. The 3.0Mtpa Laverton processing plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi-Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by a conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process. The Gwalia process plant consists of a 1.4Mtpa crushing and grinding circuit followed by a conventional gravity recovery and carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit.

A metallurgical test work program has been undertaken for the Bruno-Lewis deposit and used as the basis for determining the milling recovery factors for the pit. All metallurgical test work programs were conducted on representative mineralised

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composites prepared from diamond drill core. The average processing recovery for Bruno-Lewis is estimated to be 93%. There are no known occurrences of deleterious elements.

Cut-Off Grade

Cut Off Grades were derived from cost estimates developed for the Pre-Feasibility Study. The cut-off grade used to define ore is the breakeven grade for variable processing and ore haulage costs and a share of the fixed costs for general and administration (G&A) through the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants. A cut-off grade of 0.5g/t was selected for Bruno-Lewis Reserves based on these calculations.

Tenure

All tenements are 100%-owned by Genesis Minerals Limited's wholly-owned subsidiaries. All ore reserve estimates, and proposed mining activities are on granted mining leases that are in good standing.

Environmental Permitting and Approvals

All environmental studies have been completed for the Bruno-Lewis Project and currently regulatory approvals and permits are required to commence mining. There are no known reasons to believe that these additional approvals will not be approved on time and prior to mining commencing.

Infrastructure

The Bruno-Lewis deposit is located approximately 20km east of the Leonora township and is also within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access to the site is via sealed public highways and private unsealed roads. The site workforce will be primarily fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Leonora airstrip. The workforce will utilise existing accommodation facilities available at the Genesis owned Leonora and Laverton villages.

The Project currently has mine offices, workshops and ablutions. The Project will establish, power, fuel storage, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. Ore will be hauled using road trains to the existing Laverton processing plant via sealed public roads, and on occasion to the Gwalia processing plant.

Costs

Surface infrastructure capital costs are derived from tenders or quotations and include fuel bay, ERT and First Aid facilities, and light vehicles, civils, HV workshop and other surface infrastructure. All capital infrastructure costs have a minimum 10% contingency applied.

Load and haul mining costs are built up from first principles by Genesis Mining Services based upon life of asset ownership costs and operating costs. Drill and blast costs are derived directly from tendered prices. Surface haulage costs were sourced from quotations received from reputable road haulage contractors that operate in the Goldfields region.

Accommodation is based on current rates for Genesis' accommodation facilities in Leonora. Flights are based on current chartered rates incurred by Genesis Minerals through the Leonora airport.

Processing and General and Administration costs are based on actual operating costs incurred at both the Laverton and Gwalia operations.

West Australian State Government royalty of 2.5% and third-party royalties of 1% were included.

Economic Outcomes

The Ore Reserve estimate is based on a pre-feasibility level of accuracy with inputs from mining, processing, transportation, sustaining capital and contingencies scheduled and costed to generate the Ore Reserve cost model.

Load and haul mining costs are built up from first principles by Genesis Mining Services based upon life of asset ownership costs and operating costs. Drill and blast costs are derived directly from tendered prices. Road haulage costs are from budget rates supplied by a reputable goldfields haulage contractor. Site capital costs are sourced from tendered pricing

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for infrastructure. Processing and general and administration (G&A) costs are sourced from the current operating costs at the Gwalia Mill and the most recent operating costs for the Laverton Mill.

The Ore Reserve returns an economic outcome based on the assumed commodity price and cost estimation, and the Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve are suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, assumptions, and environment.

Sensitivity analysis has indicated that the project drivers are gold price, mining and metallurgical recovery followed by operating expenditure.

BEASLEY CREEK

RESOURCES & RESERVES SUMMARY

Genesis' Mineral Resource Estimate for Beasley Creek of **6.7Mt at 2.0g/t for 0.43Moz** and an Ore Reserve Estimate of **4.5Mt at 1.7g/t for 0.24Moz.**

Key changes to the previously reported Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve:

- Additional drilling, geological interpretation review and re-estimation using the Categorical Indicator Kriging (CIK) technique prior to grade estimation with Ordinary Kriging (OK); and
- Increase in Indicated Mineral Resource classification material within the immediate vicinity of the previously reported Ore Reserve material.

BEASLEY CREEK MINERAL RESOURCES

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Beasley Creek deposit is an epigenetic, stratabound deposit located on the southern tip of the Windarra Batholith. The regional Chatterbox Shear Zone splays into Beasley Creek Shear with an approximately 45° counterclockwise strike change against the monzogranite. Gold mineralisation is dominantly hosted within severely weathered sedimentary packages up to 60m thick, bordered to the hanging wall and foot wall by tholeiitic basalt. The hanging wall mafic unit is overlaid by a schistose, talc-carbonate-altered ultramafic unit to the northeast. The mine sequence strikes north-south and dips 45-65° towards the east. Stratigraphy is folded with the antiformal fold axis plunging steeply south and exerts strong control on mineralisation. There exists a 300m gap between Beasley Creek South, previously known as Calypso, and Beasley Creek North with the separation attributed to barren, SW-NE trending Proterozoic dyke.

Mineralisation is characterized by abundant disseminated sulphides within polymictic breccia with strong ferruginisation. Regolith profile locally draws down along the mineralised horizon to vertical depths more than 200m. Shear lode drill intersections often appear strongly altered by goethitic and hematitic clay. Mineralisation continuity is approximately 1000m along strike and 400m down-dip.

Drilling Techniques

The deposits have principally been defined by a combination of diamond holes and reverse circulation (RC) drilling. RAB, air core (AC) holes, production blast holes (BH) and Sludge holes have also been completed. All drill types except for diamond and RC holes have been excluded from the MRE. All drill types have been used to guide the geological interpretation.

Diamond holes typically used NQ (47.6mm) and HQ (63.5mm) sized core. Recovery is recorded by the drillers on core blocks and compared to the measurements of the core by the geologist. Recovery is generally very high (>99%) through the host rocks. Diamond drilling has utilised triple-tubing through the expectant mineralised intervals to maximise recovery. Core is oriented using orientation tools to facilitate structural measurements and cut along a plane passing through the basal orientation mark using a diamond saw.

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RC holes used 5½" reverse circulation face sampling hammers with samples typically taken at one metre intervals through a cone splitter. Most samples were dry, but where wet samples were encountered, they were allowed to dry before being split by company personnel.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

Diamond core samples were cut in half longitudinally, with intervals from 0.3 to 1.3m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. RC drilling samples were collected in 1m downhole intervals by passing through a cyclone, a collection box and then dropping through a cone splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and had an averaged mass of 3-4kg.

Sample Analysis Method

Current sample preparation and assay procedures employed by GMD are considered to follow industry standard practice. All assay determinations are conducted by internationally recognised laboratories. The primary laboratory meets ISO 9001:2000. Samples are oven dried until a constant mass is achieved. All samples are then processed through a jaw crusher to 90% passing < 3 mm. The crushed sample is then pulverised for 4 minutes in an LM5 pulveriser for a product of 90% passing < 75µm. Approximately 250 - 300g of the pulp is retained and a 40g charge weight for fire assay is extracted from the pulp packet. Samples are tested for sulphides and flux-adjusted, flux is added at a ratio of 1:4. Samples are fired, hammered and cupelled. Prills are placed in tubes, dissolved on hotplates and analysed using AA finish with over range dilutions.

Estimation Methodology

All domains were estimated using ordinary kriging for grade estimation from a resource dataset of RC and diamond hole only. Samples have been flagged by estimation domain wireframes, assigned a unique domain identifier, and composited to 1m. Composites have been analysed for grade outliers and topcut as appropriate to minimise the Coefficient of Variation (CV). Variograms for well supported domains were created to analyse nugget values and the spatial continuity of the data and act as inputs to the OK estimations. All estimation parameters have been derived from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA). Where lodes exhibit bi/multi-model grade populations, categorical indicator kriging (CIK) has been utilised to generate sub-domains within lodes prior to grade estimation using ordinary kriging.

The block model used in the CIK estimation has blocks set at 1x1x1m to ensure sub-domain complexity is maintained then optimised and re-blocked to the parent block size of 5mx5mx5m for parent cell size grade estimation with nested search passes employed informed by variogram ranges.

The models have been depleted for historical mining where appropriate and bulk density has been assigned by weathering profile and lithology. Estimated grades have been validated both visually and statistically to ensure conformance to input sample data.

Cut-off Grades

The in situ resources have been reported within an optimised pit shell at a 0.40g/t Au cut-off based on Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral resources. No assumptions have been made for mining dilution.

Resource Classification

The Mineral Resource is classified as Measured, Indicated, Inferred, or Potential (Unclassified) using the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). The categories are assigned based on a combination of physical and estimation quality metrics including mining exposure, drill spacing, kriging metrics, grade and geological continuity. Resource categories are manually assigned to individual lodes via digitised string to the RESCAT attribute. Mineralisation has been categorised as Measured only if it has been exposed by mining. Indicated material is assigned if drill spacing is supported by up to 30mx30m, established grade and geological continuity from drilling and/or historical pit mapping. Inferred material is drill spacing supported by 60mx60m with limited geological continuity. All other mineralisation is assigned a Potential resource

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category.

Mining Assumptions

The open pit resource has been reported within an RPEEE shell for Indicated and Inferred material at a 0.4g/t cut-off. The underground resource has been reported as Indicated and Inferred material only within MSO solids beneath the RPEEE shell.

Metallurgical Assumptions

Leach recovery testing completed by Focus Minerals Limited in 2019 returned satisfactory results ranging between 92.67% and 97.74%. Metallurgical testing by GMD is ongoing.

Other Modifying Factors

No modifying factors are applied to the Mineral Resource.

BEASLEY CREEK ORE RESERVES

The Beasley Creek Ore Reserve is based on the Mineral Resource and a Pre-Feasibility Study undertaken by Genesis Minerals. The Ore Reserve comprises of a three staged (central, south and north) pit design.

The Beasley Creek Ore Reserve has been estimated on a A$2,800/oz gold price assumption. The Ore Reserve includes only Probable classifications. The economically mineable component of the Indicated Mineral Resource has been classified as a Probable Ore Reserve.

All ore in the Ore Reserve estimate is classified as a Probable Ore Reserve. No Inferred Mineral Resources are included in the Ore Reserve.

Table 27: Beasley Creek Ore Reserve

Project	Proved			Probable			Proved +Probable		
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)
Beasley Creek	-	-	-	4,500	1.7	240	4,500	1.7	240

Table 28: Beasley Creek Comparison to Previous Ore Reserve

Project	Reserve at 25 April 2025			Reserve at 31 Dec 2025			Variance		
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounce (koz)
Beasley Creek	3,500	1.8	200	4,500	1.7	240	1,000	-0.1	40

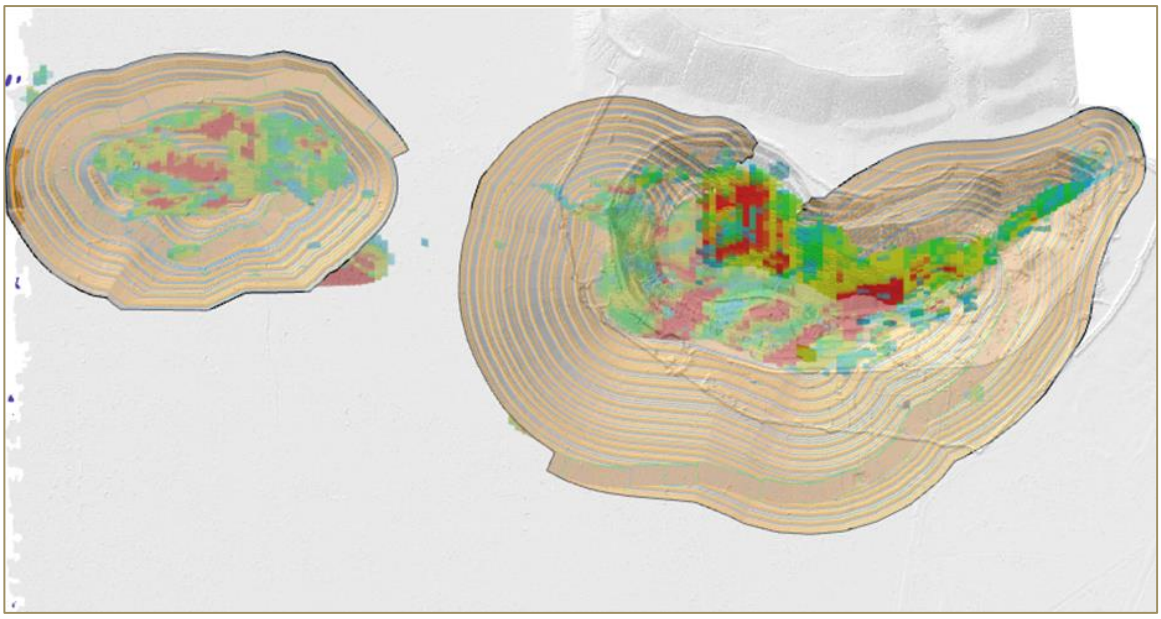
The key material modifying factors and assumptions for the 2026 Ore Reserves are listed below;

- Update in the geological interpretations, changes from an OK to CIK Resource estimation methodology, and additional DD drill results have led to a change in the Resource model and material increase in Mineral Resource Estimation.
- Reserve gold price assumption of A$2,800/oz.
- Revised mining methodology from underground to open pit and associated pit design and mine planning assumptions based on GMS owner operator model leads to the selection of larger mining fleets and owner mining approach, resulting in higher productivity rates and lower unit mining costs.
- Beasley Creek ore to be treated at Genesis' Laverton processing facility.

Beasley Creek life of mine Key Parameters are summarised in Table 29.

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Figure 18. Beasley Creek Reserve Pit Design



Mining Method and Assumptions

The Beasley Creek Reserves will be mined using 140t rear dump trucks and 200t & 100t hydraulic excavator mining fleets, using drill and blast on 5m benches and excavators operating on 2.5m flitches. Haul road widths of 27m for dual access roads and 16m for single access roads were used. Minimum mining width of 20m was used for cutbacks and pit benches with the exceptions of goodbye cuts that will be top loaded.

Mining of the pit will be carried out by Genesis Mining Services Pty Ltd (GMS), Genesis' 'internal mining contractor', utilising a mining fleet under an 'owner-operator' model. Leasing and ownership costs have been allocated across the life of the equipment asset. Operating costs for the fleet have been built up utilising the OEM guidance incorporating the operating strategy under the GMS ownership.

Final pit limits were determined from pit optimisations using Whittle Four-X software with inputs from the diluted Resource model, geotechnical parameters, metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, royalties, modifying mining factors and operating costs. Appropriate optimisation shells were selected to suit the operation, from which detailed pit designs and mine schedules were completed.

Ore dilution and mining recovery was modelled using minable shape optimisation (MSO) software to generate minable ore block designs. This accounts for planned ore loss and dilution. A skin was then applied to these ore blocks to account for unplanned ore loss and dilution.

A detailed Geotechnical assessment of the Beasley Creek deposit was carried out by geotechnical consultants Peter O'Bryan and Associates which recommended the wall angles and bench heights based on weathering zones and wall orientation. These recommendations were used as the basis for the pit designs.

Processing Method & Assumptions

Beasley Creek ore is free milling and will primarily be processed through the existing Laverton processing plant. The 3.0Mtpa Laverton processing plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi-Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit, followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process.

A reasonable quantity of test work has been conducted at Beasley Creek in several campaigns over many years. Additional metallurgical test work will provide more confidence in the performance of the milling circuit and gold recoveries.

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The Laverton processing plant is considered capable of successfully handling the Laverton oxide and transition ores as well as selected primary ore types. Primary ores from have been excluded from the Ore Reserve.

Ores from Beasley Creek have been successfully processed in a number of processing operations, including the Barnicoat mill, providing confidence in the proposed outcomes.

The average processing recovery for Beasley Creek is estimated to be 91%. There are no known occurrences of deleterious elements.

Cut-Off Grade

Cut Off Grades were derived from cost estimates developed for the Pre-Feasibility Study. The cut-off grade used to define ore is the breakeven grade for variable processing and ore haulage costs and a share of the fixed costs for general and administration (G&A) through the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants. A cut-off grade of 0.5g/t was selected for Beasley Creek Reserves based on these calculations.

Tenure

All tenements are owned by Genesis Minerals Limited's wholly-owned subsidiaries. All ore reserve estimates, and proposed mining activities are on granted mining leases that are in good standing.

Environmental Permitting and Approvals

Environmental studies relating to the re-commencement of mining operations are yet to commence, however there are no known reasons to believe that this additional approval will not be approved on time and prior to mining commencing.

Infrastructure

The Beasley Creek deposit is located approximately 8km east of the Laverton township and is also within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access to the site is via sealed public highways and private unsealed roads. The site workforce will be primarily fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Leonora airstrip. The workforce will utilise existing accommodation facilities available at the Genesis owned Laverton villages.

The Project will establish office, workshop, ablutions, power, fuel storage, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. Ore will be hauled using road trains to the existing Laverton processing plant via sealed public roads.

Costs

Surface infrastructure capital costs are derived from tenders or quotations and include a fuel bay, ERT and First Aid facilities, light vehicles, civils, heavy vehicle workshop and other surface infrastructure. All capital infrastructure costs have a minimum 10% contingency applied.

Load and haul mining costs are built up from first principles by Genesis Mining Services based upon life of asset ownership costs and operating costs. Drill and blast costs are derived directly from tendered prices. Surface haulage costs were sourced from quotations received from reputable road haulage contractors that operate in the Goldfields region.

Accommodation is based on current rates for Genesis' accommodation facilities in Laverton. Flights are based on current chartered rates incurred by Genesis Minerals through the Leonora airport.

Processing and General and Administration costs are based on actual operating costs incurred at both the Laverton and Gwalia operations.

West Australian State Government royalty of 2.5% and third-party royalties of 1% were included.

Economic Outcomes

The Ore Reserve Estimate is based on a pre-feasibility level of accuracy with inputs from mining, processing, transportation, sustaining capital and contingencies scheduled and costed to generate the Ore Reserve cost model.

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Load and haul mining costs are built up from first principles by Genesis Mining Services based upon life of asset ownership costs and operating costs. Drill and blast costs are derived directly from tendered prices. Road haulage costs are from budget rates supplied by a reputable goldfields haulage contractor. Site capital costs are sourced from tendered pricing for infrastructure. Processing and G&A costs are sourced from the current operating costs at the Laverton Mill.

The Ore Reserve returns an economic outcome based on the assumed commodity price and cost estimation, and the Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve are suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, assumptions, and environment.

Sensitivity analysis has indicated that the project drivers are gold price, mining and metallurgical recovery followed by operating expenditure.

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Forward-looking statements

Some statements in this announcement regarding estimates or future events are forward-looking statements. They include indications of, and guidance on, future matters. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as "planned", "expected", "projected", "estimated", "may", "scheduled", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential", "could", "nominal", "conceptual" and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this Presentation are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions.

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The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr. Andrew Chirnside who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Andrew Chirnside is a full-time employee of Genesis Minerals Limited and holds securities in the Company. Andrew Chirnside has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Andrew Chirnside consents to the inclusion in the statement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Timothy Sanders who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Timothy Sanders is a full-time employee of Genesis Minerals Limited and holds securities in the Company. Timothy Sanders has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Timothy Sanders consents to the inclusion in the statement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves at Tower Hill, Beasley Creek, Admiral and Hub Open Pits is based on information, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Matthew Isaacs who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Matthew Isaacs is a full-time employee of Genesis Minerals Limited and holds securities in the Company. Matthew Isaacs has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Matthew Isaacs consents to the inclusion in the statement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves at Westralia Open Pits is based on information, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr. Christopher Burton who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Christopher Burton is a full-time employee of Genesis Minerals Limited and holds securities in the Company. Mr Burton has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Christopher Burton consents to the inclusion in the statement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves at Gwalia and Ulysses Underground is based on information, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Jonathan Wall who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Jonathan Wall is a full-time employee of Genesis Minerals Limited and holds securities in the Company. Jonathan Wall has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Jonathan Wall consents to the inclusion in the statement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves at Beasley Creek, Karridale, Lancefield, Bruno-Lewis, GTS, Jupiter, Orient Well, Puzzle, Ulysses Open Pits and Zoroastrian Underground is based on information, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr. Tristan Sommerford who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Tristan Sommerford is a full-time employee of Genesis Minerals Limited and holds securities in the Company. Tristan Sommerford has sufficient experience relevant to the style of

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mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Tristan Sommerford consents to the inclusion in the statement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Table 20: Detailed Group Resources

Deposit	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000's)
Leonora												
Gwalia Total	-	4.8	-	27,000	4.4	4,300	3,700	4.4	530	31,000	4.8	4,800
Harbour Lights	-	1.7	-	13,000	2.0	670	1,200	2.0	73	14,000	1.7	750
Tower Hill Total	-	2.4	-	19,000	3.0	1,400	2,100	3.0	200	21,000	2.5	1,600
Ulysses	160	3.7	25.0	4,600	4.2	550	1,100	4.2	150	5,900	3.8	720
Admiral Group	-	1.5	-	5,500	1.3	270	1,800	1.3	75	7,300	1.5	350
Orient Well Group	-	1.1	-	3,700	1.1	130	4,300	1.1	160	8,000	1.1	290
Puzzle Group	-	1.1	-	5,200	1.1	180	1,800	1.1	62	7,000	1.1	240
Total Leonora	**240**	**3.0**	**34**	**82,000**	**2.0**	**7,800**	**27,000**	**2.0**	**1,800**	**110,000**	**2.7**	**9,600**
Laverton												
Westralia Group	-	2.7	-	11,000	2.1	970	6,200	2.1	430	17,000	2.5	1,400
Jupiter Group	-	1.0	-	12,000	1.0	390	11,000	1.0	340	22,000	1.0	740
Bruno Lewis	-	1.1	-	11,000	1.0	360	2,500	1.0	81	13,000	1.0	440
Karridale	-	1.4	-	22,000	1.2	970	5,600	1.2	220	28,000	1.3	1,200
Beasley Creek	-	2.0	-	4,200	2.0	260	2,500	2.0	160	6,700	2.0	430
Chatterbox Trend	-	1.6	-	4,200	1.3	220	3,500	1.3	150	7,800	1.5	370
Lancefield - Wedge Project	-	1.8	-	3,400	4.5	190	6,000	4.5	880	9,400	3.6	1,100
Laverton Other	-	1.4	-	8,800	1.1	390	11,000	1.1	410	20,000	1.2	800
Total Laverton	**-**	**1.5**	**-**	**76,000**	**1.7**	**3,700**	**48,000**	**1.7**	**2,700**	**120,000**	**1.6**	**6,400**
Bardoc												
Aphrodite Total	-	2.8	-	10,000	1.7	930	13,000	1.7	690	23,000	2.2	1,600
Zoroastrian Total	-	2.4	-	4,500	2.2	350	2,500	2.2	180	7,000	2.3	520
Excelsior	-	1.0	-	9,600	0.8	310	1,700	0.8	41	11,000	1.0	350
Bardoc Satellite Open Pits	150	1.6	11	4,300	1.3	220	4,100	1.3	170	8,500	1.5	400
Total Bardoc	**150**	**2.0**	**11**	**29,000**	**1.6**	**1,800**	**21,000**	**1.6**	**1,100**	**50,000**	**1.8**	**2,900**
Grand Total	**400**	**2.2**	**45**	**190,000**	**1.8**	**13,000**	**96,000**	**1.8**	**5,500**	**280,000**	**2.1**	**18,900**

Notes

All figures reported to two significant figures. Rounding errors may occur.

Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves.

Mineral Resources are reported at various gold price guidelines between A$2500 and A$3500/oz Au.

Rounding may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade and contained metal content.

Table 21: Detailed Group Ore Reserves

Project	Proved			Probable			Total		
	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000's)
Leonora									
Gwalia	-	-	-	7,200	5.0	1,200	7,200	5.0	1,200
Tower Hill	-	-	-	17,000	2.0	1,100	17,000	2.0	1,100
Admiral Group	-	-	-	1,800	1.3	74	1,800	1.3	74
Orient Well Group	-	-	-	3,900	1.2	150	3,900	1.2	150
Ulysses Underground	-	-	-	2,800	3.4	310	2,800	3.4	310
Redcliffe Group	-	-	-	980	2.3	72	980	2.3	72
Total Leonora	**-**	**-**	**-**	**34,000**	**2.6**	**2,900**	**34,000**	**2.6**	**2,900**
Laverton									
Jupiter Group	-	-	-	6,800	0.9	200	6,800	0.9	200
Cardinia West Group	-	-	-	9,200	1.0	280	9,200	1.0	280
Westralia Group	-	-	-	8,200	1.4	370	8,200	1.4	370
Lancefield Open Pit	-	-	-	800	1.6	41	800	1.6	41
Karridale	-	-	-	9,300	1.0	310	9,300	1.0	310
Beasley Creek	-	-	-	4,500	1.7	240	4,500	1.7	240
Total Laverton	**-**	**-**	**-**	**39,000**	**1.2**	**1,400**	**39,000**	**1.2**	**1,400**
Bardoc									
Zoroastrian	-	-	-	790	3.8	97	790	3.8	97
Total Bardoc	**-**	**-**	**-**	**790**	**3.8**	**97**	**790**	**3.8**	**97**
Grand Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**73,000**	**1.9**	**4,400**	**73,000**	**1.9**	**4,400**

Notes:

All figures reported to two significant figures. Rounding errors may occur.

Ore Reserves are based on a gold price of A$2,800/ounce

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Appendix 1 - JORC TABLE 1s

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – Gwalia
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Gwalia

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Surface and underground diamond core is primarily NQ (50.6mm) sized core, sampled to max 1.3m intervals or geological boundaries where necessary and cut into half core. The upper or right-hand side of the core is routinely submitted for sample analysis, with each one metre of half core providing between 2.5 – 3kg of material as an assay sample. Minimum sample length is 0.30 m for DD core. • RC chips are cone or riffle split and sampled into 1m intervals. • All sampling methods are used to produce representative sample of less than 3kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. • Genesis core and chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75µm to produce a 40g or 50g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. • Visible gold is sometimes encountered in underground drill core. • Historical AC, RAB, RC and diamond sampling was carried out to industry standard at that time. Analysis methods include fire assay and unspecified methods.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drill holes used in the estimate include 3,976 diamond holes (DDH), 650 reverse circulation holes and 14 diamond holes collared from surface with RC pre-collars (RCD). In addition, large numbers of regional RAB (Rotary Air Blast) and air-core (AC) holes have been completed but excluded from the estimation due to lower sample quality. • Diamond core is oriented using Reflex ACT II/III Orientation tool. Some historic diamond drill core appears to have been oriented by unknown methods.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC sampling recoveries are recorded in the database as a percentage based on a visual weight estimate; no historic recoveries have been recorded. • Diamond core recovery percentages calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals are logged and recorded in the database. Recoveries average >95%. • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade for RC drilling. • Diamond drilling has high recoveries due to the competent nature of the ground meaning loss of material is minimal. • Underground diamond drilling through historic workings is carefully assessed and driller core blocks checked to ensure that cave in and backfill material is not treated as an 'in situ' sample.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging of RC chips and diamond drill core records lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. • Geotechnical and structural logging is carried out on all diamond holes to record recovery, RQD, defect number, type, fill material, shape and roughness and alpha and beta angles (where core is oriented). • Core is photographed in both dry and wet state after logging and prior sampling. • Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness. • All diamond drillholes and exploration RC holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-*	• All drill core is cut in half onsite using Almonte automatic core saw. Samples are always collected from the same side. • Historic diamond drilling has been mostly half core sampled, however some GC diamond drilling has been full core sampled in certain time periods. • All exploration and GC RC samples are cone or riffle split. Occasional wet samples are encountered; increased air capacity is routinely used to aid in keeping the sample dry when water is encountered. • Historic AC, RAB and RC drilling was sampled using spear, grab, riffle and unknown methods. • The sample preparation of diamond core and RC chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 85% passing 75

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	microns. • Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling. • All subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory and are satisfactory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• RC chip samples, and diamond core are analysed by external laboratories using a 40g or 50g fire assay with AAS finish. These methods are considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and are total digest methods. • Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia, B/ETA and unknown methods. • No geophysical tools have been utilised for reporting gold mineralisation at Gwalia. • Certified reference material (standards and blanks) with a wide range of values are inserted into every drillhole at a rate of 1:50 for exploration RC and DD, and 1:20 for underground RD or GC drilling. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits and are passed or failed prior to import to SQL database. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QAQC data is reported monthly. • Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grind size of 85% passing 75 microns. • The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks which are also being reported to the client for review. Ongoing QAQC data analysis demonstrates sufficient accuracy and precision. • Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders.
Verification of sampling and assay	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intercepts are verified by the Geology Manager and corporate personnel. • Several surface drill holes have been twinned (+/-1m) by underground GC holes (at point of intersecting ore zones) and have verified original assay and survey data. • Primary data is collated in a set of excel templates utilising lookup codes. This data is forwarded to the Database Administrator for entry into a secure Datashed database with inbuilt validation functions. • Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and validated as much as practicable before entry into the Genesis Datashed database. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. Non positive values have been set to half lower detection limit (0.005 ppm).
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Exploration drillholes are located using DGPS with an accuracy of +/- 10mm. • All underground drillhole collars are picked up by company surveyors using a Leica TS15i (total station) with an expected accuracy of +/-2mm. • Downhole surveys are currently being carried out using the DeviFlex RAPID continuous in-rod survey instrument taking readings every 5 seconds, In and Out runs and reported in 3m intervals, survey accuracy +-3:1000. • Historical underground holes have been downhole surveyed with Reflex EZ-Shot single shot survey tool with surveys conducted at 15m, 30m and then every 30m intervals (60m, 90m, 120m, etc). • Several drillholes have also been gyroscopically surveyed.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal spacing for exploration drilling is 60m x 80m • Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC classifications applied. • Sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. • Some historic RAB and RC sampling was composited into 3-4m samples with areas of interest re-sampled to 1m intervals. It is unknown at what threshold this occurred.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill holes are positioned to achieve optimum intersection angles to the ore zone as are practicable. • The majority of the drillholes are drilled from the hanging wall side in drill angles as perpendicular as possible across the width of the mineralised structures. • No significant sampling bias is occurring due to orientation of drilling relative to mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are prepared on site under supervision of Genesis geological staff. Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into secured cages and collected by a contractor logistics company which delivers the samples to the laboratory. • Sample submissions are documented and sent to laboratory supervisor personnel in digital form via email. • On receival at the laboratory the samples are checked and documented by the lab personnel in laboratory tracking

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• systems and acknowledged to the client. Any discrepancies to the original submission document are investigated. • Upon completion of the assaying the results are reported by the laboratory supervisors to nominated geology group email address via email.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of companywide sampling methodologies was conducted to create the current sampling and QAQC procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Gwalia

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Gwalia deposit is located on tenements M37/0025, M37/0333 and M37/0849 and is 100% owned by Genesis Minerals Limited. • Genesis pays a 1.5% royalty on all minerals produced from the tenements to the International Royalty Corporation. • Native title interests over the tenements are by the Darlot group. • The historical Gwalia townsite is located to the north of the existing Gwalia open pit.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Discovered in 1896, the Sons of Gwalia ore body was mined by underground methods until 1963, when the mine had reached a vertical depth of 1,075m at the 32 level. • In 1983 Sons of Gwalia Ltd, (SGW) acquired the leases over the mine, and commenced open pit mining soon after in 1984. Mining by open pit methods continued until January 1999 with the pit extending to 280m vertical depth. Underground mining, largely of remnant ore, commenced at the completion of open cut mining and ceased in September 2003 at a vertical depth of 375m. • Initial exploratory drilling of the Gwalia Deeps ore body was subsequently undertaken between March 1986 and May 1989 as a jointly funded project by WMC and SGW. Four deep diamond drill holes and two wedge holes were drilled between 1,200m – 1,400m vertical depth. • Western Mining Corporation, (WMC) first investigated the possibility of testing resource extensions below 1,075mbs in 1965, (Parbo, 1965), however the economics did not support the exploration proposal. • In 1998, SGW began phase I of the Gwalia Deeps drilling program, (Quinney & Culpan, 1998). This consisted of two parent holes (GWDD5 and GWDD6) and 5 daughter holes (GWDD6A – E), targeting mineralisation between 1,200m – 1,300m vertical depth. • SGW commenced a phase II program in 2000, completing a further four parent holes GWDD7 – GWDD10 and a further 5 daughter holes. • The mine was acquired by SBM in March 2005 with further deep drilling, targeting resource extensions below 1,075mbs, commencing later the same year and continuing through until early 2007. • Drilling targeting resource extensions below 1,600mbs to 2,000mbs commenced in August 2010 and was completed in July 2011. Due to the success of these programs further drilling was completed between November 2011 and March 2012 aimed at infilling and extending the South Gwalia Series (SGS) and South-West Branch (SWB) resources below 1600mbs (Evans, 2012).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Sons of Gwalia deposit lies in the central portion of the Norseman-Wiluna Archaean Greenstone Belt. The greenstone belt here comprises an arcuate, low strain mafic-ultramafic succession folded around the eastern and northern margin of the Raeside Batholith. • Locally, the deposit lies in the Gwalia Domain which Witt, (1997) defines as bound by the Mount George Shear Zone to the east, the Sons of Gwalia Shear Zone to the west and south and the Clifford Fault to the north. • The Sons of Gwalia mineralised zone strikes 15 degrees east of true north over 500m and plunges 45 degrees to the southeast. The mineralised zone is essentially a series of folded extensional veins that form a broad 'M' fold geometry, with the hold hinge positioned at the southern end (also plunging southeast). The mineralised footprint most simply resembles a horseshoe. • The individual lodes are a few metres to tens of metres thick consisting of gold-bearing quartz-carbonate veins that vary in size from millimetres to metres thick. These veins are folded, stretched (boudinaged), and laminated, and they sit inside a wide zone of strongly deformed, east-dipping basalt schist called the "mine schist". • The most consistent and clearest correlation of gold grade at all levels and in all lodes is with 'recrystallized' quartz abundance. Sulphide mineralisation (mostly pyrite, rarer pyrrhotite) may present in the lodes in disseminated or vein

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		accumulated form but elevated gold grades are often seen even in low-sulphide zones. Trace disseminated sulphides (mainly pyrite) occur outside the lodes as a component of more distal alteration assemblages.
Drill Hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All material data is periodically released on the ASX.
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All significant intercepts have been length weighted with a minimum Au grade of 1ppm. No high grade cut off has been applied. • Intercepts are aggregated with minimum width of 0.5m and maximum width of 3m for internal dilution. • Where stand out higher grade zone exist within the broader mineralised zone, the higher-grade interval is reported also. • There are no metal equivalents reported in this release.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Previous announcements included sufficient detail to clearly illustrate the geometry of the mineralisation and the recent drilling. All results are reported as downhole lengths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No Diagrams are referenced in this release.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results from previous campaigns have been reported, irrespective of success or not.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No substantive data acquisition has been completed in recent times.
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Gwalia is currently in mine production stage and extensional exploration is currently under review. • Resource Definition drilling for extensional testing is being conducted on ongoing basis as part of the normal GC and infill drilling strategies.

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Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Gwalia

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The database used for the estimate is an extract from a Datashed SQL database. The primary database is regulated by a locked framework which fixes the relationships between tables. The data model minimises the potential for data collection and data usage errors through pre-determined look up tables, storage and export functions. • User defined permissions also regulate the ability to add, edit or extract data. • Primary data is recorded using typical manual translation of logging and data capture from written logs and direct import of csv tables through a data import scheme where data is validated upon import or direct data entry options into the database using predefined look up values. • Core logging data is entered and primary validation pass conducted in LogChief software and the data is synchronized in Datashed database. • Data that is captured in the field is entered into Excel templates which are checked on import into the database for errors. Assay jobs are dispatched electronically to the lab to minimise the chance of data entry errors. Assay results from the lab are received in CSV and PDF format and are checked for errors on import into the database. Data is regularly validated using the mining software. The data validation process is overseen by the Database Administrator.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person regularly visits site (monthly and more when the geological work is more complex and demanding) to assess geological competency and ensure integrity across all geological disciplines.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The resource categories assigned to the model directly reflect the confidence in the geological interpretation. The interpretation is built using local, structural, mineral, and alteration geology obtained from mapping, logging, and drill results. Confidence in the interpretation improved with increased data density from underground grade control drilling at up to 15m x 15m, face mapping (and sampling where permitted) of development rounds, and underground drive mapping. • The current Gwalia resource has been interpreted from 3,976 diamond holes (DDH), 650 reverse circulation holes and 14 diamond holes collared from surface with RC pre-collars (RCD). • The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are robust and are regularly updated and peer reviewed to discuss the validity of interpretations or possible alternatives. • Geological domains interpreted from all available geological data are used as estimation domains. They are further sub-domained where internal multi-modal grade populations and sufficient sample data is available to improve grade homogeneity and reduce variance.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation at Gwalia has continuity over 500m along strike, over 3500m down dip and between ~1 - 50m across strike.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of*	• Mineralisation is domained based on geological continuity. All domain wireframes are created using Leapfrog software and all subsequent estimation is completed using Datamine software. Lode wireframes are intersected with a validated drill database from which all RAB, air core, and erroneous drill holes have been removed. All remaining diamond, and RC samples are flagged with a domain identifier and composited to 1m with 0.3m minimum sample. Residual samples are distributed across adjacent component intervals. Composites are analysed for population outliers by domain and are topcut proximal to population disintegration. The top-cut process affects only 1-2% of the data. Some of the principal lodes exhibit bi/multi-model grade populations. These internal populations are controlled by grade indicators based on inflexion points derived from domain log probability plots from which indicator variograms are created. Categorical indicator kriging (CIK) is then used to sub-domain lodes with mixed populations. The block model used in the CIK estimation has blocks set at 1x1x2m to ensure sub-domain complexity is maintained then optimised and re-blocked to the parent block size of 5x5x5m. This model is then used to back flag the composite file with the defined sub-domain identifiers. Variography is created for all domains and sub-domains with sufficient sample data. Output variograms are utilised in kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) to generate optimum parent block sizes and estimation parameters. Domains and sub-domains are estimated using ordinary kriging utilising the estimation parameters defined in the KNA as inputs. Grade is estimated into parent blocks only and all kriging quality metrics and search pass values are output. The maximum distance of extrapolation from last known data points for the inferred material is dependent on the geological continuity and confidence across the lode, but less than 40m for the deposit. • The Mineral Resource Estimation is checked against the previous block model estimations and reconciled production numbers on a monthly and yearly basis.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• No assumptions are made regarding the recovery of by-products for this Mineral Resource Estimation. • No estimation of deleterious elements or non-grade variables is required. • The model has been created using a parent cell size of 5m (East- West) x 5m (North-South) x 5m (vertical) optimised using quantitative kriging neighbourhood analysis. Sub-cells have been used at a resolution of 1m x 1m x1m to ensure high resolution at ore boundaries. The search distances are dictated by the range of each individual variogram but typically equate to 1-1.5 times the current 50x50m resource definition spacing. A 3rd pass nested search strategy is employed with the first pass always set to the full range of the variogram. The second pass is set at 2-3 times the variogram range with the final pass set at a factor large enough to ensure all blocks comprising the domain are estimated. • No assumptions have been made regarding the modelling of selective mining units for this Mineral Resource Estimation • No assumptions have been made regarding the correlation between variables for this Mineral Resource Estimation. • Mineralisation is partitioned into estimation domains relative to stratigraphic position, structural orientation, recorded lithology and specific alteration assemblage. The geological interpretation is initially created from drill data and later calibrated with mapping from open pit and underground exposures. Domains are estimated individually with search geometry and variography controlled by lode orientation and grade continuity respectively. Variogram major search directions are aligned with geologically interpreted high grade shoot trends. Categorical indicator kriging has been utilised to define sub-domains in lodes with mixed grade populations to limit the spread of high-grade mineralisation. Dynamic anisotropy has been employed on all lodes due to the common nature to exhibiting excessive undulation defined by localised variations mainly in the dip but sometimes the dip direction too. Boundary analysis has been conducted on key lodes indicating hard boundaries can be maintained across domain and sub-domain contacts. • Samples with extreme high grades that bias the mean and positively skew the grade population within each domain are topcut to reduce the influence of high-grade outliers. Log probability plots and the coefficient of variation statistic are used to determine topcuts. Topcuts are typically set proximal to population disintegration. • Several statistical and visual measures are used to validate the accuracy of the estimation. Volume variance between the wireframe domains and block model domains are assessed. A visual inspection of input composites is compared to the estimated block model in section for each domain. The mean grade of the block model is compared to the naïve and declustered mean grades of the composites by domain with any variance greater than 10% investigated. Swath plots are created by domain and sub-domain in the X, Y, Z, strike and cross strike directions and viewed holistically to vector into any problematic areas. Kriging efficiency, and slope results are reviewed by domain/sub-domain to give an indication of the quality of the estimate. Global change of support plots are created and reviewed for principal domains. End of month production and individual stope reconciliations in addition to ongoing field observations are used as a feedback loop to continuously calibrate and improve the interpretation and estimation.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The adopted cut-off grades for Mineral Resource Estimation reporting are determined by the current mining cut-off grades.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The mineral resource is reported as open pit and underground components at different cut-off's reflective of current break-even grade requirements for the mining method assumed. To best capture "reasonable prospects for eventual economic of extraction", the mineral resource was reported within an optimised pit shell at a 0.5g/t cut off for the open pit resources, and for the underground resource, within MSO underground shells generated at 2.5g/t cut-off. No assumptions have been made for mining dilution.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions*	• Metallurgical test work carried out by independent consultancies has indicated that there is moderate to high gravity recovery, with total cyanide soluble recoveries reporting 95-97%. Historical and current performance at the Gwalia processing plant has confirmed these gold recoveries.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	made.	
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Waste rock characterisation has been conducted on the deposit with no environmental issues identified. Tailings from the deposit are stored in an appropriate licensed tailings facility with a closure plan in place. • Dry tailings from the historical tailings storage facility are harvested and used for paste fill of the mined open stopes further reducing the future environmental impact. The paste material used for paste fill consists of 94-96% tailings.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• The bulk densities for Gwalia were determined via testing of representative intervals from diamond drillholes. The sample size is generally between 0.5 and 1.5kg and the method of calculation is the water displacement technique. Measurements have been recorded in the Datashed database. Bulk density is assigned by lode and weathering profile. • Ore zones are in predominantly fresh non-porous material, so additional measures to reduce moisture intake during the water displacement method is unnecessary at this stage. • Collection of bulk densities (BD) data is ongoing process and usually the RD drill programs are used for obtaining well-spaced BD data. As a rule, one sample per domain/lithology is collected from each tested drillhole.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Gwalia resource is classified as Measured, Indicated or Inferred by domain based on a combination of physical and estimation quality metrics including mining exposure, drill spacing, search pass, kriging efficiency / slope / variance, grade and geological continuity. Mineralisation has been categorised as Measured if it has been exposed by mining (open pit or development). Indicated material is assigned if drill spacing is supported by up to 50x50m but no greater than 80m, search pass either 1 or 2, established grade and geological continuity, positive kriging efficiency and >20% slope. Inferred material is drill spacing supported by ~80x80m with established geological continuity. All other mineralisation is assigned a Potential resource category.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Genesis has adopted a process for geological modelling, estimation and reporting of mineral resources that meets high industry standards. • At the completion of resource estimation Genesis undertake an extensive review of the model that covers: • Model inventory and comparisons to previous and budget models if in existence. • Geological interpretation, wireframing, domain selection, statistics by domain, assay and metal evaluation, parent cell sizes, data compositing, variography, search strategy, estimation and KNA. • Model validation – swathe plots, visual checks, and volume comparisons, composite to model metal comparisons. • In the final stages the model and resource categorisation are all discussed and scrutinized by the geological and mine planning teams.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. • The resource estimate is a global estimate. • The Mineral Resource estimate compared to past reconciliation data and on ongoing basis is reconciling well against reported mill reconciliation figures (within +/-5%).

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Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Gwalia Underground

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Resource Estimate for Conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The underground Ore Reserve estimate is based on the Mineral Resource estimate carried out by Genesis Minerals Limited. Gold grade was estimated using Ordinary Kriging for all lodes. Where lodes exhibit multi-modal grade populations, categorical indicator kriging was used to partition high grade/low grade sub domains prior to grade estimation. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve.
Site Visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person has conducted multiple site visits and is familiar with the region and is comfortable relying on site visit reports from other independent consultants and site surveys in determining the viability of the Ore Reserve.
Study Status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• A Definitive Feasibility Study was completed for the Gwalia mine in 2008. The mine has been in full production since. Any further studies undertaken are to extend the mine or optimise the current operating practices.
Cut-off Parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A 3-stage approach was taken in evaluating the Ore Reserve estimate. • A break-even type analysis was used to determine the cut-off grades for use in generating stope shapes. • 3.5g/t Stope Evaluation Cut-Off Grade - Used to define the extent of economic stoping areas on a level. • 3.1g/t Stope Only Cut-Off Grade - Used to define additional stopes that can be mined without extra development and without delaying the main mining sequence. • 0.6g/t Process Only Cut-Off Grade - Used to differentiate between development ore and development waste. • Level economics completed using site derived unit costs based on current and future costings and production levels. • Time based assessment to ensure production profile covers all associated fixed running costs.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e., either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made, and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• The Gwalia Ore Reserve has been estimated based on detailed mine development and stope designs. Modifying factors for dilution and mining recovery have been applied post-geological interrogation to generate the final diluted and recovered Ore Reserve. • The Gwalia Mine is in full production with an extensive production history. Mining methods referenced in this report are currently in practice on site or have been subject to trial mining. Reconciliation results and production history show this mining method to be well matched to the ore body. • Stope size, development placement and ground support strategies have been designed in line with recommendations from experienced geotechnical personnel and external subject matter experts. Grade control drilling is completed in advance of production with many stopes to be mined in the next two years already grade control drilled. • A review of dilution was conducted of stope performance and no discernible difference was noted between lodes or depth below surface. Correlation was found to stope size and values used range from 28% for stopes less than 5kt to 16% for stopes exceeding 25kt. The average of the estimated dilution for all stopes in the Ore Reserve is 22% • A 92% mining recovery factor has been applied to triple-lift and double-lift long-hole open stopes. A 90% mining recovery factor has been applied to single-lift long-hole open stopes. These factors are consistent with reconciled actual performance. • The profiles of development excavations have been designed inclusive of 10% overbreak. No further dilution factors or mining recovery factors have been applied to development ore. • A global minimum mining width of 3m is used. While the ore body width generally exceeds the minimum mining width, where the ore body is narrower stoping outlines are designed to honour the minimum width and include planned dilution. • All ore in the Ore Reserve estimate is classified as a Proved or Probable Ore Reserve. No Inferred Mineral Resources are included in the Ore Reserve. The Inferred Mineral Resources in the Life-of-Mine plan have been removed from the Ore Reserve plan and estimate. A separate Inventory Life-of-Mine plan has also been developed inclusive of inferred material for purposes of strategic planning and to ensure that adequate allowances are made to not preclude mining should resource-reserve conversion prove favourable. • The infrastructure requirements of the stoping methods used are either already in place or have been accounted for in the Life-of-Mine evaluation on which the project costings are based. The capital and operating costs of extending the ventilation infrastructure to support truck haulage down to the base of the Ore Reserve have been included in the

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		economic evaluation which demonstrates the economic viability of the Ore Reserve.
Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• All Gwalia ore is trucked to the Gwalia processing plant. The processing plant is located at Genesis Minerals' Leonora Operations and consists of a three-stage crushing circuit, single-stage milling circuit and hybrid carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit with one designated leach tank and seven adsorption tanks. Gold is recovered from activated carbon into concentrated solution via a split AARL type elution circuit. Electrowinning and smelting are conducted in an adjacent secure gold room. The tailings from the process are thickened and pumped to a paddock type tailings storage facility with multi-spigot distribution. • The technology associated with processing of Gwalia ore is currently in operation and is based on industry standard practices. • Metallurgical recovery is modelled based on the observed relationship between head grade and recovery. The average of the modelled metallurgical recovery over the Ore Reserve mine plan is 96.3%. • A recent study on capacity requirements of the tailings storage facility (TSF) showed that the total capacity that will be created (new lifts, void created by reclaiming and additional TSF's) will be adequate for the life-of-mine plan. This includes an additional lift on TSF3 and TSF4, which is currently under operation. TSF5 is in final stages of engineering design in preparation for construction.
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• The Gwalia mine is currently compliant with all environmental regulatory instruments under the Environmental Protection Act 1986 and Mining Act 1978. • All external reporting against the environmental licenses and tenements are recorded and reported in the Annual Environmental Report available on Genesis Minerals or the relevant regulators websites.
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• All equipment required for the mining and processing of the Ore Reserve is in place and operational. It is located on tenements held by Genesis Minerals Limited. The infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: o Dedicated gas and diesel power station o Water supply from three sources to provide redundancy. o Processing plant o Mine development o Underground power and dewatering infrastructure o Workshop facilities on surface and underground o Ventilation fans and refrigeration plant o Paste fill plant. o Camp facilities o Access to public roads and airstrips.
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• All costs used in the estimation of Ore Reserves are based on the Life-of-Mine plan. • Operating costs are estimated as part of the internal budgeting process and approved by the Genesis Minerals Limited board. • A gold price of AU$2,800/oz has been used in all calculations. • Exchange rates are sourced from recommendations by the GMD Corporate and accepted by the Executive Leadership Team. • Costs associated with treatment and transport have been included in the cost modelling completed for the project based on the Life-of-Mine plan. • Royalties have been included at the WA government royalty of 2.5% of gold produced. A Resource Capital Royalty (IRC) is also applied to the Gwalia tenements and is applied at 1.5% of gold produced.
Revenue Factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• A gold price of AU$2,800/oz has been used in all revenue calculations.
Market Assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.*	• All gold doré produced at the Gwalia processing plant is transported to the ABC Refinery for refining.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The mine is an operating asset and is not subject to project-type analysis. • Life-of-Mine plans are developed or updated on an annual basis. These plans reflect current and projected performances for the Ore Reserve.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• Genesis Minerals Limited's social licence to operate is underpinned by the excellent relationship that the Company has with the local community of Leonora. Genesis Minerals Limited also recognises, and has a good relationship with, the Aboriginal group within the Leonora Region, the Darlot People. A formal heritage protocol exists with the Darlot people with the view of entering into a Mining Agreement. • In 2022 the Darlot Native Title claim was successful in reaching determination and Genesis Minerals will continue to work closely with the traditional owners in relation to land, heritage and culture.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• A company risk register is maintained to address and mitigate against all foreseeable risks that could impact the Ore Reserve. • Contracts are in place for all critical goods and services required to operate the mine.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• The Ore Reserve includes only Proved and Probable classifications. • The economically minable component of the Measured Mineral Resource has been classified as a Proved Ore Reserve. • The economically minable component of the Indicated Mineral Resource has been classified as a Probable Ore Reserve.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• No external review of reserves has been completed since 2019. GMD undertook internal reviews into systems and processes.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ conence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Ore Reserve estimate has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). The relative confidence of the estimates contained fall with the criteria of Proved and Probable Ore Reserves. Significant operating history supports the modifying factors applied. • The Ore Reserve has been estimated in line with the Genesis Minerals Ore Reserve process. The Ore Reserve process was externally audited in 2019 and found to be of good industry standard. The Ore Reserve has been peer reviewed internally and the Competent Person is confident that it is an accurate estimation of the current Gwalia reserve.

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JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – HARBOUR LIGHTS

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Harbour Lights

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling boundaries are geologically defined and one metre in length unless a significant geological feature warrants a change from this standard unit. The upper or right-hand side of the core is routinely submitted for sample analysis, with each one metre of half core providing between 2.5 – 3kg of material as an assay sample. Minimum sample length is 0.30 m. • The majority of the drilling was completed by Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. (Esso) between 1981 and 1985. Diamond and RC holes have generally been sampled on 1m intervals but no details on sampling protocols have been found.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond drill holes used NQ2 (50.6mm) sized core (standard tubes). Surface drill holes have been down hole surveyed by north seeking gyro. Holes are orientated using a Reflex ACT II RD orientation tool. • Details of earlier RC and DDH drilling techniques have not been located. Diamond holes were surveyed by single shot camera.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill core is metre marked and orientated and checked against driller's blocks to ensure that any core loss is accounted for. Sample recovery for all holes was good. • Details on earlier core recovery are unknown.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All holes are logged primarily for lithology, alteration and vein type/intensity which are key to modelling gold grade distributions. Validation of geological data is controlled via the use of library codes and reliability and consistency of data is monitored through regular peer review. • All holes were logged in fresh rock for lithology, alteration quartz-carbonate veining and sulphides
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Half core is cut using a core saw before being sent to an accredited lab (SGS laboratory in Kalgoorlie) where the entire sample is crushed to achieve particle size <4mm followed by complete pulverisation (90% passing 75µm). • Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation for earlier holes are unknown but are assumed to conform to standard Eastern Goldfields practices of the time.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and*	• Samples were analysed for gold using fire assay with a 50g charge and analysis by flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS). QC included insertion of 3 commercial standards (1 per 25 samples), use of barren flush material between designated high grade samples during the pulverising stage, re-numbered sample pulp residues re-submitted to original laboratory, and sample pulp residues submitted to accredited umpire laboratory, submission

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	of residual (duplicate) half core from ore intervals. • The analytical method for earlier holes is unknown. Quality control was limited to analysis of pulp duplicates and the drilling of twin holes. Re-sampled selected intervals of earlier drill core which demonstrated good correlation with original assay values. This resampling demonstrated that there was no bias in the original analysis
Verification of sampling and assay	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Sampling data is recorded electronically in spreadsheets which ensure only valid non-overlapping data can be recorded. Assay and down hole survey data are subsequently merged electronically. All drill data is stored in a SQL database on secure company server and validated. • Earlier drilling data has been cross-checked against historic hard copy plots and reports.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* • *Specification of the grid system used* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collar location of holes are recorded by DGPS. Hole orientation was measured using TN14 Gyro compass. • Collar survey methods are unknown but are assumed to conform to standard Eastern Goldfields practices of the time.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Surface drilling has been completed on an approximate 25mN x 30mRL pattern decreasing to ~50mN x 100mRL below 170mbs. Mineralised areas have generally been sampled on 1 metre intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill holes are included to the west which interests the east dipping mineralisation perpendicular to lode orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Only company personnel or approved contractors are allowed on drill sites; drill samples are only removed from drill site by approved contractors to the companies' secure core logging/processing facility; cut core is consigned to accredited laboratories for sample preparation and analysis. • For earlier drilling it is assumed that the procedures applied were aligned to the industry practices prevailing at the time of sample collection, dispatch, sample preparation and analysis at accredited laboratories.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The logging and analytical data has been cross-checked against hard copy reports

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Harbour Lights

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The reported resource is completely located within M37/251 and M37/1150 which are 100% owned by subsidiaries of Genesis Minerals Limited. The tenement is in good standing at the time of reporting.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The majority of the drilling was completed by Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. (Esso) between 1981 and 1985
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Gold mineralisation extends over 1km strike length and has been tested to vertical depth of 500m. It is hosted in a sheared ultramafic and overlying high Mg tholeiitic basalt which strike North-northwest and dip at 45 degrees to the east. Gold is associated with pyrite and arsenopyrite in isoclinally folded and boudinaged quartz veins and potassic alteration halos.
Drill Hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration*	• No exploration results are presented.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No exploration results are presented.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No exploration results are presented.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No exploration results are presented
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No exploration results are presented
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No exploration results are presented
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No further resource definition drilling is planned at this stage • Metallurgical test work and mine planning are in progress

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Harbour Lights

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its	• Data is captured through spread sheets and validated prior to loading into the corporate database which ensures only valid non-overlapping data can be recorded. Assay and down hole survey data are subsequently merged

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	electronically. All drill data is stored in an SQL database on secure company server. Validation of data included visual checks of hole traces, analytical and geological data and ad hoc validation of holes to original core photos and hard copy geological logs.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• The Competent Person has visited site during routine site visits to Leonora.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• Mineralised domains are modelled based on the logging of sulphides (pyrite and arsenopyrite), quartz veining and potassic alteration halos • A central zone and several sub-parallel zones were modelled to constrain gold estimation. • Weakly mineralised talc chlorite zones were modelled as internal dilution inside the central mineralised domain
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• Mineralisation extends over a one kilometre strike and remains open at depth below the deepest hole intercept of 500m below surface. Mineralisation is parallel to the 45 degree dip of foliation with higher grade zones plunging to the south often associated with isoclinal fold hinges. • The central zone is up to 40m true width in places.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Gold grade was estimated using ordinary kriging with a parent cell size of 10mE x 10mN x 5mRL which is approximately half the drill spacing in the upper areas of the deposit. • Estimation was completed using Isatis Neo and Vulcan software. • Search parameters are as follows: • Search orientation plane strike 20° dip 45° Plunge 160° (south) • 150m by 150m by 30m in the hanging wall and central domains • 200m by 200m by 30m in the footwall domains • Composites selected 4 minimum and 32 maximum • Restricted search of 10m by 10m by 5m for composites greater than 0.4g/t Au for estimation of blocks outside modelled domains. • High grade cap of 40g//t Au was applied to composite grade prior to estimation • The model was validated by plotting composite and block model average values against Northing and RL for gold.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• The model is reported at a cut-off of 0.4g/t Au for oxide and 0.8g/t Au for fresh (sulphide) mineralisation
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• The mining method is open pit.
Metallurgical factors or	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical	• Metallurgical recovery is expected to be 90% for oxide and 85.5% for sulphide based on initial test work.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
assumptions	amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• The project covers an area that has been previously impacted by mining. The tenement area includes existing ethnographic heritage sites. Extensive Aboriginal Heritage Surveys within the tenements and management measures are in place.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• For the oxide material a bulk density of 2.4 was assumed • Bulk density values for fresh material are based on 1315 measurements on drill core with the following mean values applied by lithology and mineralisation groups • Mineralised domains range from 2.8 to 2.85 • Un-mineralised lithologies range from 2.7 to 2.85
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The resource is classified as a function of drill spacing, geological continuity and mining. • Areas where drill hole spacing is up to 50m by 50m and the average distance to composites is less than 50m are classified as indicated • At depth and at the edges of the deposit where the drill spacing is wider the mineralisation is classified as inferred.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• The reporting of the company Mineral Resources is guided by the company's Mineral Resource Estimation System and is overseen by the Executive Leadership team. External reviews are completed approximately every 3 years. • The model was peer reviewed internally and by AMC consultants with no material issues identified.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• The resource estimate is a global estimate. Grade control drilling will be required to define local ore/waste boundaries during open pit mining.

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JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – Ulysses

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Ulysses

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Surface and underground diamond core is NQ (50.6mm) sized core, sampled to 1m intervals or geological boundaries where necessary and cut into half core. The upper or right-hand side of the core is routinely submitted for sample analysis, with each one metre of half core providing between 2.5 – 3kg of material as an assay sample. Minimum sample length is 0.30 m for DD core. • RC chips are cone or riffle split and sampled into 1m intervals. • All sampling methods are used to produce representative sample of less than 3kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. • Genesis core and chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 40g or 50g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. • Historical AC, RAB, RC and diamond sampling was carried out to industry standard at that time. Analysis methods include fire assay and unspecified methods.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drill holes used in the estimate include 367 diamond holes (DDH), 1,197 reverse circulation holes and 464 face channel samples. In addition, large number of regional RAB (Rotary Air Blast) and air-core (AC) holes have been completed but excluded from the estimation due to lower sample quality. • DDH typically used NQ (47.6mm) and HQ (63.5mm) sized core (standard double tubes). • Core was oriented using Ace Core Orientation and Ezy Mark orientation tools. • Drill holes were down hole surveyed by either north seeking gyro within the rods or by electronic multi-shot in open holes. Less than 10% of holes were surveyed down hole using a Reflex Single Shot camera. • RC holes used mainly 5½" reverse circulation face sampling hammers.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC sampling recoveries are recorded in the database as a percentage based on a visual weight estimate; no historic recoveries have been recorded. • Diamond core recovery percentages calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals are logged and recorded in the database. Recoveries average >98%. • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade for RC drilling. • Diamond drilling has high recoveries due to the competent nature of the ground meaning loss of material is minimal.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging of RC chips and diamond drill core records lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. • Geotechnical and structural logging is carried out on all diamond holes to record recovery, RQD, defect number, type, fill material, shape and roughness and alpha and beta angles. • Core is photographed in both dry and wet state. • Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness. • All diamond drillholes and exploration RC holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being*	• All drill core is cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw. Samples are always collected from the same side. • Historic diamond drilling has been half core sampled. • All exploration and RC samples are cone or riffle split. Occasional wet samples are encountered; increased air capacity is routinely used to aid in keeping the sample dry when water is encountered. • Historic AC, RAB and RC drilling was sampled using spear, grab, riffle and unknown methods. • RC samples were typically taken at 1m intervals. Half core was sampled on largely 1m intervals based on geological boundaries. • The sample preparation of diamond core and RC chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 85% passing 75 microns. • Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	sampled.	• All subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory and are satisfactory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• RC chip samples, and diamond core are analysed by external laboratories using a 50g fire assay with AAS finish. These methods are considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and are total digest methods. • Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia, and unknown methods. • Between 2021 and 2022 were analysed by Chrysos PhotonAssay™ at Intertek laboratory in Perth. Samples for PhotonAssay™ are dried at 105°C and then crushed to 3mm. A rotary splitter is then used to collect a 500g subsample, which is placed in the single use PhotonAssay™ jar. The jar is then fed into the Photon analyser with gold reported at detection limits of 0.02ppm to 350ppm. • No geophysical tools have been utilised for reporting gold mineralisation at Ulysses • QC included insertion of 2 commercial standards every 50 samples, insertion of field duplicates every 40m and 2 blank control samples for every 100 samples. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits and are passed or failed prior to import to SQL database. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QAQC data is reported monthly. • Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grindsize of 85% passing 75 microns. • The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. • Sample pulp residues were submitted to an umpire laboratory to ensure accuracy. • QAQC results indicate that pulveriser bowls were adequately cleaned between samples, that analysis of gold was sound and re-analysis of pulps showed acceptable repeatability with no bias. • Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders.
Verification of sampling and assay	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intercepts are verified by the Geology Manager and corporate personnel. • Primary data is collated in a set of excel templates utilising lookup codes. This data is forwarded to the Database Administrator for entry into a secure Datashed database with inbuilt validation functions. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for resource estimation. Non positive values have been set to half lower detection limit (0.005 ppm).
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collar coordinates used MGA Zone 51 datum; • Recent drill holes were surveyed using a Real Time Kinetic (RTK) GPS system. • Historical collars were located and verified by mine surveyors using RTK GPS survey equipment. • Recent drillholes have been down hole surveyed gyroscopically. • Historical drill holes have been downhole surveyed by a combination of single and multi-shot cameras.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• For RAB and AC drilling, the drill hole spacing is variable and up to 400m by 100m; • For RC and DD drilling, the hole spacing is largely 25m by 25m or less, and 100m by 30m in deeper or poorly mineralised parts of the deposit; • During 2022 pre-mine drilling for underground development was completed in the upper 150m to 15m 12.5m spacings • During 2016/17 grade control drilling was undertaken at 6.25m by 12.5m drill spacing over a strike length of 140m in the western portion of the deposit; • The drilling has demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code; • Grade control drilling is currently completed using a 17.5m by 17.5m drill spacing to ensure adequate delivery of short term mine planning. • Sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill holes are positioned to achieve optimum intersection angles to the ore zone as are practicable. • No significant sampling bias is occurring due to orientation of drilling in regard to mineralised structures.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are prepared on site under supervision of Genesis geological staff. • Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into secured cages and collected by the laboratory personnel. • Sample submissions are documented via laboratory tracking systems and assays are returned via email.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling and data procedures were audited by competent person as part of the estimation program; • All work was carried out by reputable companies using industry standard methods.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Ulysses

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The deposit is located within Mining Lease M40/166 which is owned by Ulysses Mining Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Genesis Minerals Limited. • The Mining Lease was granted for a term of 21 years and expires on 28 January 2043; • The tenements are in good standing. • Native title interests over the tenements are by the Darlot group. • Native Party Royalty at Ulysess is 0.9%. The boundary between Darlot & Nyalpa areas is the Goldfields Hwy, with Nyalpa on the eastern side of the highway where the Ulysses deposit and resource is situated.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The tenement was previously held in a joint venture between Sons of Gwalia Limited ("SWG") and Dalrymple Resources NL. The majority of historic drilling was completed by SWG between 1999 and 2001; • The project was acquired by St Barbara Limited ("SMB") in 2004. SBM work was limited to resource modelling and geological review.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Ulysses is an orogenic, lode-style deposit hosted within mafic rocks of the Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt; • Gold mineralisation occurs within a strong zone of shearing and biotite-sericite-pyrite alteration typically 5-10m true width; • High grade shoots have developed at the intersection of the Ulysses shear and magnetic dolerite sills within the mafic stratigraphy; • The shear zone strikes east-west and dips 30-400 to the north.
Drill Hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All material data is periodically released on the ASX.
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All significant intercepts have been length weighted with a minimum Au grade of 1ppm. No high grade cut off has been applied. • Intercepts are aggregated with minimum width of 0.5m and maximum width of 3m for internal dilution. • Where stand out higher grade zone exist with in the broader mineralised zone, the higher-grade interval is reported also. • There are no metal equivalents reported in this release.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is*	• Previous announcements included sufficient detail to clearly illustrate the geometry of the mineralisation and the recent drilling. All results are reported as downhole lengths.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	known, its nature should be reported. • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No Diagrams are referenced in this release.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results from previous campaigns have been reported, irrespective of success or not.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No substantive data acquisition has been completed in recent times.
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further resource definition and exploration drill holes are planned.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Ulysses

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The database used for the estimate an extract from an Datashed SQL database. The primary database is regulated by a locked framework which fixes the relationships between tables. The data model minimises the potential for data collection and data usage errors through pre-determined look up tables, storage and export functions. • User defined permissions also regulate the ability to add, edit or extract data. • Primary data is recorded using typical manual translation of logging and data capture from written logs and direct import of csv tables through a data import scheme where data is validated upon import or direct data entry options into the database using predefined look up values. • Data that is captured in the field is entered into Excel templates which are checked on import into the database for errors. Assay jobs are dispatched electronically to the lab to minimise the chance of data entry errors. Assay results from the lab are received in CSV format and are checked for errors on import into the database. Data is regularly validated using the mining software. The data validation process is overseen by the Database Administrator.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person regularly visits site to assess geological competency and ensure integrity across all geological disciplines.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is good, with highly continuous mineralised structures defined by good quality drilling; • The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are robust and are regularly reviewed to discuss the validity of interpretations or possible alternatives. • Geological domains interpreted from all available geological data are used as estimation domains. They are further sub-domained where internal multi-modal grade populations and sufficient sample data is available to improve grade homogeneity and reduce variance.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Ulysses Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 2,700m and has a vertical extent of 520m from surface at 420mRL to -100mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining,*	• Mineralisation is domained based on geological continuity. All domain wireframes are created using Leapfrog software and all subsequent estimation is completed using Datamine software.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Lode wireframes are intersected with a validated drill database from which all RAB, air core, and erroneous drill holes have been removed. All remaining diamond and RC samples are flagged with a domain identifier and composited to 1m with 0.3m minimum sample. Residual samples are distributed across adjacent component intervals. • Composites are analysed for population outliers by domain and are topcut proximal to population disintegration. The top-cut process affects only 1-2% of the data. • Many of the principal lodes exhibit bi/multi-model grade populations. These internal populations are controlled by grade indicators based on inflexion points derived from domain log probability plots from which indicator variograms are created. Categorical indicator kriging (CIK) is then used to sub-domain lodes with mixed populations. The block model used in the CIK estimation has blocks set at 1x2x1m to ensure sub-domain complexity is maintained then optimised and re-blocked to the parent block size of 5x10x5m. This model is then used to back flag the composite file with the defined sub-domain identifiers. • Variography is created for all domains and sub-domains with sufficient sample data. Output variograms are utilised in kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) to generate optimum parent block sizes and estimation parameters. • Domains and sub-domains are estimated using ordinary kriging utilising the estimation parameters defined in the KNA as inputs. Grade is estimated into parent blocks only and all kriging quality metrics and search pass values are output. The maximum distance of extrapolation from last known data points for the inferred material is dependent on the geological continuity and confidence across the lode, but less than 80m for the deposit. • Search distances are dictated by the range of each individual variogram but typically equate to 1-1.5 times the current 40x40m resource definition spacing. A 3-pass nested search strategy is employed with the first pass always set to the full range of the variogram. The second pass is set at 2 times the variogram range with the final pass set at a factor large enough to ensure all blocks comprising the domain are estimated. • The Mineral Resource Estimation is checked against the previous block model estimations following any material update. • No assumptions are made regarding the recovery of by-products for this Mineral Resource Estimation. • No estimation of deleterious elements or non-grade variables is required. • No assumptions have been made regarding the modelling of selective mining units for this Mineral Resource Estimation • No assumptions have been made regarding the correlation between variables for this Mineral Resource Estimation. • Mineralisation is partitioned into estimation domains relative to stratigraphic position, structural orientation, recorded lithology and specific alteration assemblage. The geological interpretation is initially created from drill data and later calibrated with mapping from open pit exposures. • Domains are estimated individually with search geometry and variography controlled by lode orientation and grade continuity respectively. Variogram major search directions are aligned with geologically interpreted high grade shoot trends. • Categorical indicator kriging has been utilised to define sub-domains in lodes with mixed grade populations to limit the spread of high-grade mineralisation. • Dynamic anisotropy has been employed on lodes exhibiting excessive undulation. • Boundary analysis has been conducted on key lodes indicating hard boundaries should be maintained across domain and sub-domain contacts. • Statistical and visual measures are used to validate the accuracy of the estimation. • Volume variance between the wireframe domains and block model domains are assessed. • A visual inspection of input composites is compared to the estimated block model in section for each domain. • The mean grade of the block model is compared to the naïve and declustered mean grades of the composites by domain with any variance greater than 10% investigated. • Swath plots are created by domain and sub-domain in the X, Y, Z, strike and cross strike directions and viewed holistically to vector into any problematic areas. • Kriging efficiency, and slope results are reviewed by domain/sub-domain to give an indication of the quality of the estimate. • Global change of support plots are created and reviewed for principal domains.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The adopted cut-off grades for Mineral Resource Estimation reporting are determined by the current mining cut-off grades. • The current resource is reported within a Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) open pit shell at 0.4g/t cut-off grade and MSO shapes run at 2.0g/t cut-off.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The mineral resource is reported as open pit and underground components at different cut-off's reflective of current break-even grade requirements for the mining method assumed. • To best capture Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE), the mineral resource was reported within an optimised pit shell at $4550 at a 0.4g/t cut off for the open pit resources. • The underground resource has been reported within MSO solids generated at 2.0g/t cut-off and 2.5m minimum mining width. • No assumptions have been made for mining dilution.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical testwork carried out by independent consultancies has indicated that there is moderate to high gravity recovery, with total cyanide soluble recoveries reporting between 88-91%. • Ore mined from Ulysses has been processed at the Gwalia mill since underground production commenced in 2024.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The previous mining operation included the development of waste dumps at the site; • The area is not known to be environmentally sensitive and there is no reason to think that approvals for further development including the dumping of waste would not be approved.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density determinations were made on samples from drill core using the weight in air/weight in water method; • Bulk density values used in the resource were 2.0t/m3, 2.25t/m3 and 2.90t/m3 for oxide, transitional and fresh mineralisation respectively. • Measurements have been recorded in the Datashed database. Bulk density is assigned by stratigraphy and weathering profile. • Ore zones predominantly fresh nonporous material, so additional measures to reduce moisture intake during the water displacement method is unnecessary at this stage.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Ulysses resource is classified as Indicated or Inferred by domain based on a combination of physical and estimation quality metrics including mining exposure, drill spacing, search pass, kriging efficiency / slope / variance, grade and geological continuity. • Measured material is assigned if exposed by mining (open pit or development), estimated in the first search pass, have established grade and geological continuity, and >50% kriging efficiency and >50% slope. • Indicated material is assigned if drill spacing is <=40x40m search pass either 1, established grade and geological continuity, broadly positive kriging efficiency and >25% slope. • Inferred material is drill spacing supported by <=80x80m with established geological continuity. • All other mineralisation is assigned a Potential resource category. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Genesis has adopted a process for geological modelling, estimation and reporting of mineral resources that meets high industry standards. • At the completion of resource estimation Genesis undertake an extensive review of the model that covers: • Model inventory and comparisons to previous and budget models if in existence. • Geological interpretation, wireframing, domain selection, statistics by domain, assay and metal evaluation, parent cell sizes, data compositing, variography, search strategy, estimation and KNA.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• Model validation – swath plots, visual checks, and volume comparisons, composite to model metal comparisons. • In the final stages the model and resource categorisation are all discussed and scrutinized by the geological and mine planning teams.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. • The resource estimate is a global estimate. • The Mineral Resource estimate compared to past reconciliation data and on ongoing basis is reconciling well against reported mill reconciliation figures (within +/-5%).

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Ulysses Underground

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Resource Estimate for Conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• Ulysses Mineral Resource as reported May 2026. The Mineral Resource estimate was completed by Genesis Minerals Limited using Ordinary Kriging within 0.3g/t Au wireframes. High-grade shoots were modelled separately. The resource is reported above 0.4g/t Au (open pit) and 2.0g/t Au (underground). Metallurgical test work confirms gold recoveries of 88-91% via cyanide leaching. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve
Site Visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person has conducted multiple site visits and is familiar with the region and is comfortable relying on site visit reports from other independent consultants and site surveys in determining the viability of the Ore Reserve.
Study Status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• Genesis historical and forecast production costs for Leonora provided the basis for costs, modifying factors and parameters resulting in an Ore Reserve mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable.
Cut-off Parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Historic and budgeted costs, revenue factors and physicals form the basis for Cut Off Grade calculations. • Mill recovery is calculated based on metallurgical test work carried out as part of the Feasibility Study, reconciliation of ore processed to date is in line with study expectations. • A gold price of A$2,800/oz was assumed for the Cut Off Grade calculations. • The underground COG of 1.8g/t was used as the basis for initial stope design, with all designs assessed by detailed financial analysis to confirm their viability in consideration to the works required to access and extract them.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e., either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made, and Mineral Resource model used for pit and*	• Mineral Resource material was converted to Ore Reserves after completing an optimisation process, detailed mine design, schedule and associated financial assessment. • The underground Ore Reserve is planned to be mined using conventional underground mining methods. The mining will consist of Longhole open Stoping (LHOS) on 12.5m level spacing with voids remaining open and in situ rock rib and sill pillars used for stability. Mining operations will be undertaken by an experienced and reputable mining contractor using a conventional fleet of twin boom jumbo drills, 76mm production drills, 17 tonne loaders and 63-65 tonne trucks. • The mining methods chosen are well-known and widely used in the local mining industry and production rates and costing can be predicted with a suitable degree of accuracy. Suitable access exists to the mine, with access to the underground workings via the pre-existing Ulysses West open pit.

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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>stope optimisation (if appropriate).
• The mining dilution factors used.
• The mining recovery factors used.
• Any minimum mining widths used.
• The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.
• The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.</td><td>• Underground designs are based on geotechnical parameters provided by independent consultants Operational Geotechs.
• Stoping was designed within the recommended HR parameters of 4.4.
• Stope parameters used in the underground reserves are 12.5m level spacing (height), maximum 30m strike length, staggered rib pillars with minimum 5m width and sill pillars on a maximum 100m spacing.
• Underground grade control will be carried out using diamond drill holes from dedicated hanging wall diamond drill drives. The costs have been based on estimated drilling requirements and recent underground diamond drilling rates.
• Mineral Resources used for optimisation were those detailed previously.
• A cut-off grade of 1.7g/t was applied as the basis for initial stope design, with all designs assessed by detailed financial analysis to confirm their viability in consideration to the works required to access and extract them. The assessed designs were used to determine the economic extent of the orebody.
• A cut-off grade of 0.81g/t was applied to development activities within the economic extent of the orebody as defined above,
• A 10% dilution factor was applied to capital mine development (i.e. declines, level accesses and associated development) at zero grade.
• Dilution was applied to operating mine development (i.e. ore drives) through increasing the planned cross sectional area of the design by 9%, then interrogating against the block model.
• Stope dilution was included in optimisation shapes at a 1.15m depth of overbreak, reflecting geotechnical recommendations for dilution. The skin represents dilution of approximately 25% on the average width stopes at Ulysses.
• In situ stope recovery as assumed at 90% after exclusion of rib and sill pillars from stope designs.
• A minimum mining width of 2.5m was applied to underground stopes.
• Inferred Resources were included in initial stope optimisation processes, however any Inferred material contained within final underground designs was treated as waste at zero grade.
• The Project currently has mine offices, workshops, power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. Ore will be hauled using road trains to the existing Laverton and Gwalia processing plant</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions</td><td>• The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.
• Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.
• The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.
• Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.
• The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.
• For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?</td><td>• A primary crusher, SAG and ball mill circuit with a pebble crusher will produce a final grind size distribution P80 of 90 microns to be fed to a Carbon-In-Leach (CIL) circuit based on free milling nature of orebody based on metallurgical testwork.
• Ore will be processed through the existing Gwalia processing facility located 35km North of Ulysses. This is a standard CIL circuit suitable for treatment of the Ulysses Ore
• All underground Material is Fresh.
• CIL is a standard and common gold extraction process for free milling ore.
• Metallurgical recovery has been determined from Feasibility Study test work used to create a recovery model for Ulysses ore. The model determines the tailings grade and then uses the head grade to calculate recovery. The model was developed from 17 composites tested during the Feasibility study. The model is as shown in the table below, where [Au] is the gold head grade ing/t.
• The recovery model for primary ore at Ulysses has a positive correlation between gold head grade and recovery.
<table>
<tr><th>Ore Source</th><th>Model</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ulysses Underground Primary</td><td>([Au] – (0.102[Au] + 0.045))/[Au]*100</td></tr>
</table>
• No deleterious elements were identified from the mineralogical/metallurgical assessments that impact on process selection.
• The Ore Reserve has been estimated based on appropriate mineralogy to meet specifications from the Feasibility Study level testwork.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental</td><td>• The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.</td><td>• Base line environmental assessments have been completed with no known impacts on the mining operation for Ulysses. A clearing permit, Mining Proposal and Mine Closure Plan is approved for the Ulysses Underground.
• Characterisation of representative waste rock samples from Ulysses indicated most waste components have low sulphide levels and are classified Non-Acid Forming (NAF).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Infrastructure</td><td>• The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk</td><td>• The Ulysses project is located 36km from Leonora adjacent the Goldfields highway, a sealed all-weather highway that is frequently travelled. This provides ready access to the site for transportation of infrastructure and consumables for</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.	the project. • The infrastructure is designed to be located on tenement areas licensed to Genesis Minerals. • Ulysses is a brownfields site with no pre-existing infrastructure in place. Feasibility study financial modelling includes consideration for the establishment of all required infrastructure on site. Infrastructure included in the study considers all necessary requirements including offices, workshops, power station, dewatering and water supply, compressors, laydown and site access roads. • Labour will be sourced primarily on a fly-in, fly-out basis through the Leonora airport, housing the workforce at accommodation facilities in the Leonora township Where possible, labour and subcontracted services will be sourced from local communities. • Power will be provided by on site natural gas and diesel generators. • Water will be sourced initially through pit lake water at Ulysses Central with any additional water requirements filled through pit lakes at the ABCDK mining area and Orient Well.
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• All costs used in the estimation of Ore Reserves are based on the Life-of-Mine plan. • Operating costs are estimated as part of the internal budgeting process and approved by the Genesis Minerals Limited board. • A gold price of AU$2,800/oz has been used in all calculations. • Exchange rates are sourced from recommendations by the GMD Corporate and accepted by the Executive Leadership Team. • Costs associated with treatment and transport have been included in the cost modelling completed for the project based on the Life-of-Mine plan. • Ulysses Underground incurs a 2.5% state royalty and a 0.9% private royalty.
Revenue Factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• Production and recovery for revenue calculations are based on detailed mine schedules, mining factors and cost estimates established as part of the Feasibility Study. • The gold price was derived internally based on gold price trends and historic pricing. A gold price of A$2,800/oz has been used for the Ore Reserve estimation. • The Competent Person considers this to be an appropriate commodity price assumption based on the current level of study and price environment at the time of the completion of the Ore Reserve work.
Market Assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• Gold ore from the mine is to be sold to the Perth mint. • There is a transparent quoted market for the sale of gold. • No industrial minerals have been considered.
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The Ore Reserve estimate is based on a Feasibility level of accuracy with inputs from mining, processing, transportation, sustaining capital and contingencies scheduled and costed to generate the Ore Reserve cost model. • The Ore Reserve is economic based on the assumed commodity price and cost estimation, and the Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve Estimate are suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, assumptions, and environment. • Sensitivity analysis has indicated that the project drivers are, gold price, mining and metallurgical recovery followed by operating expenditure.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• All relevant stakeholders have been engaged and are on-going as required. There are no notable concerns raised to date. Agreements with relevant stakeholders are in place. Granted tenements with prescribed purposes appropriate to the specific activities cover these operations. The Ulysses operation is covered by the Darlot Group Determination on the west side of the Goldfields Highway and by the Nyalpa Pirniku Registered claim on the east side of the Goldfields Highway, with mining leases pre-dating the Native Title registrations. Both groups will continue to be consulted on all heritage matters relating to the operations.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.*	• No material naturally occurring risks have been identified for the project. • No material legal agreements and marketing arrangements are in place. There are no other legal or marketing agreements that are expected to be material to the Ore Reserves. • There are no government agreements or approvals identified that are likely to materially impact the project.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• It is expected that future agreements and Government approvals will be granted in the necessary timeframes for the successful implementation of the project. • There are no known matters pertaining to any third parties to affect the development of the project.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• The classification of the Ore Reserve has been carried out in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. • The Ore Reserve results reflect the Competent Persons view of the deposit. • The Probable Ore Reserve is based on that portion of Indicated Mineral Resource within the mine designs that may be economically extracted and includes allowance for dilution and ore loss. • The Proved Ore Reserve is based on that portion of Measured Mineral Resources within the mine designs that may be economically extracted and includes allowance for dilution and ore loss.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• No external audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates have been conducted.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The mine designs, schedule and financial model for the Ore Reserve have been completed to a Feasibility standard with a better than +/- 10-15% level of confidence. • A degree of uncertainty is associated with geological estimates and the Ore Reserve classification reflects the level of confidence in the Mineral Resource. • There is a degree of uncertainty regarding estimates of modifying mining factors, geotechnical and processing parameters that are of a confidence level reflected in the level of the study. • The Competent Person(s) area satisfied that a suitable margin exists that the Ore Reserve estimate would remain economically viable with any negative impacts applied to these factors or parameters. • There is a degree of uncertainty in the commodity price used however the Competent person(s) are satisfied that the assumptions used to determine the economic viability of the Ore Reserve are based on reasonable current data.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – Admiral Group

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Admiral Group

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual*	• The Admiral Group Resource is based on 1,846 RC and 52 diamond drill holes for a total of 118,125m • In addition, a large amount of regional RAB (Rotary Air Blast) and air-core (AC) drilling has been completed at all prospects. • Multiple campaigns of drilling were completed at each of the deposits by various explorers since 1985. • Genesis RC and diamond drilling has included infill and extensional drilling. • In the deposit areas, holes were generally angled at -60° to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. • Genesis RC sampling in mineralised zones comprised 1m samples collected during drilling using a rig mounted cone splitter. • Diamond core was cut using a diamond saw and sampled either at 1m intervals or to geological boundaries. • RC and diamond drilling by previous holders has been completed to industry standard at the time.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The majority of drill holes are Reverse Circulation (RC) with face sampling hammer. • Diamond cored holes were completed mostly with NQ and HQ sized equipment and a standard tube.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Limited records of sample recovery in historical drilling were located for RC drill samples. • Drill core recovery was determined from physical core measurements. • Genesis RC and DD drilling reported excellent sample recoveries. • There is no indication of a relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Company geologists logged in detail each hole at the time of drilling. • All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure. • RC, AC and RAB drilling was logged for various geological attributes. • All drill holes were logged in full. • Core and RC chips have been photographed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Genesis RC samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone and cone splitter in one metre intervals. • For historic RC and DD drill programs, samples were assayed at commercial laboratories in Western Australia. • Genesis samples were assayed at the Intertek laboratory in Perth. Samples were dried and a 1kg split was pulverized to 80% passing 75 microns. • No QAQC reports have been located for the historic drilling data; • Genesis drilling included extensive QAQC protocols including blanks, standards and duplicates. Results were satisfactory and supported the use of the data in resource estimation. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Historic samples were submitted to commercial independent laboratories in Western Australia. • Each sample was dried, crushed and pulverised; Au was analysed by 30g, 40g or 50g Fire assay fusion technique with AAS finish. The techniques are considered quantitative in nature. • Historical AC, RAB, RC, and diamond sampling was conducted in accordance with industry standards at the time; however, specific details on the QAQC procedures, sampling protocols, and assay methodologies for some historical datasets are not available. Where possible, historical data has been validated against more recent drilling results, but potential inconsistencies in sampling, logging, or analytical procedures could impact the confidence level of resource estimation in these areas. As a precaution, historical data has been assigned a lower confidence classification unless it has been verified by recent drilling. • For Genesis drilling, analysis was by fire assay and atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish at the Intertek laboratory in Perth. • The analytical technique used approaches total dissolution of gold in most circumstances. • Genesis drilling included extensive QAQC protocols including blanks, standards and duplicates. Results were satisfactory and supported the use of the data in resource estimation.
Verification of sampling and assay	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Visual verification of significant intersections has been carried out by the Competent Person. The mineralisation is visually distinct and scan logging of 7 diamond holes confirmed the thickness and approximate tenor of mineralisation. • Multiple phases of drilling have confirmed the overall grade and distribution of mineralisation. • Primary data documentation is electronic with appropriate verification and validation. • Data is well organized and securely stored in a relational database.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Historic drill hole collars were surveyed in local mine co-ordinates or AMG 84 coordinates using a total station. All co-ordinates have been transformed to MGA94 Zone 51 coordinates for the resource estimate. • The majority of historic holes did not have down hole surveys. • Hole deviation has been assessed for all Genesis holes from an in-hole gyroscopic tool. • Detailed topographic surveys have been carried out to show the extent of open pit mining. End of Mine surveys support the recent topographic surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• All resources were defined with 25m by 25m or closer spaced RC holes for the upper portions of the resource. • The deeper parts have been defined at variable spacing of 50 to 80m centres. • The drilling has demonstrated sufficient geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resources, and the classifications applied in accordance the 2012 JORC Code. • Samples used in the Mineral Resource were based largely on 1m samples without compositing. Compositing of DD holes was required to provide equal support during estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The drilling is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of mineralisation and therefore the sampling is considered representative of the mineralised zones. • The majority of deposits are aligned with well-defined structural orientations and drilling is oriented to generally intersect at a high angle to the mineralisation. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Genesis samples were carefully identified and bagged on site for collection and transport by commercial or laboratory transport.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Reviews by independent consultants have been carried out at different times throughout the history of the project with satisfactory results reported. • Sampling and data procedures were audited by PayneGeo as part of the estimation program. • All work was carried out by reputable companies using industry standard methods.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Admiral Group

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Leonora South Gold Project is located over a 60km strike length of the Melita Greenstones on granted mining leases and exploration licences with associated miscellaneous licences. • The Admiral Group of deposits are located on Mining lease M40/110, M40/101, M40/288 and M40/003. • Mining Lease M40/110 expires 25 July 2032 • Mining Lease M40/101 expires 3 Dec 2031 • Mining Lease M40/003 expires 19 April 2025 • Mining Lease M40/288 expires 9 Aug 2025 • The tenements are in good standing. • Kookynie Project tenements are listed below. E40/229, E40/263, E40/291, E40/295, E40/306, E40/312, E40/333, E40/346, E40/347, E40/359, E40/371, E40/410, E40/424, E40/435, M40/3, M40/20, M40/94, M40/101, M40/107, M40/110, M40/120, M40/136, M40/137, M40/148, M40/151, M40/163, M40/164, M40/166, M40/174, M40/196, M40/209, M40/288, M40/289, M40/290, M40/291, M40/292, M40/293, M40/339, M40/340, M40/343, M40/345, P37/9140, P37/9141, P37/9142, P40/1373, P40/1425, P40/1426, P40/1427, P40/1433, P40/1434, P40/1435, P40/1436, P40/1439, P40/1440, P40/1441, P40/1445, P40/1449, P40/1454, P40/1457, P40/1465, P40/1476, P40/1477, P40/1479, P40/1523, P40/1524, P40/1529, P40/1537, P40/1541, P40/1542, P40/1543, P40/1544, P40/1545, G40/4, G40/5, G40/6, G40/7, L31/86, L40/10, L40/11, L40/12, L40/15, L40/17, L40/18, L40/19, L40/20, L40/21, L40/22, L40/30, L40/31, L40/32, L40/33, L40/34, L40/35, L40/36, L40/43, L40/7
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The majority of drilling was carried out by previous operators including A&C, Kookynie Resources, Consolidated Gold Mines, Melita Mining, Diamond Ventures, Dominion Mining and Forrest Gold; • Exploration has been ongoing since the 1980s across the Leonora Gold Project. Several phases of mining and processing operations have been conducted.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Leonora Gold Project is located in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna belt of the Eastern Goldfields terrane. Host rocks in the region are primarily metasedimentary and metavolcanic lithologies of the Melita greenstones.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• Gold mineralisation is developed within structures encompassing a range of orientations and deformation styles. • The Admiral, Butterfly, Clark, Danluce and King mineralisation is mainly hosted within multiple shallowly (30°) east dipping zones which strikes broadly north/south over 400m, with higher grades restricted to the magnetic dolerite sill (Main Zone). Mineralisation is also well developed in a steep north dipping shear zone which is part of the more extensive East/West striking Hercules shear, with mineralisation identified over 2km of strike. • Mineralisation within the dolerite is related to quartz albite- biotite alteration haloes surrounding narrow vein sets broadly parallel to the shallow ENE dipping Admiral, Butterfly and Clark shear zones. Mineralisation is typically 3 to 10m wide with gold grades ranging between • 2.0 and 5.0g/t Au. • Mineralisation within the Basalt or Hercules Shear is hosted within highly foliated basalt with intense quartz/carbonate/sericite alteration and associated sulphides. Mineralisation is typically 5 to 12m wide with gold grades ranging between 1.0 and 5.0g/t Au. • Mineralisation at Butterfly North is related to a quartz/pyrite stockwork within a granite host where the Butterfly shear intersects the granite.
Drill Hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• A very large number of drill holes were used to prepare the Mineral Resources. • The quantity of drill holes used to estimate each deposit is included in the body of this release. • The extent of drilling is shown broadly with diagrams included in this announcement. • A summary of all historic holes used in the Mineral Resource was included in a previous announcement dated 24 June 2020. • Results from Genesis drilling have been included in multiple releases to ASX between 31 March 2021 and 3 February 2022.
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All reported assay intervals have been length weighted. No top cuts were applied. A nominal cut-off of 0.5g/t Au was applied with up to 4m of internal dilution allowed. • The Intervals reported are used in the Mineral Resource Estimate. • High grade mineralised intervals internal to broader zones of lower grade mineralisation are reported as included intervals. • No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The drill holes are interpreted to be approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of mineralisation. • Due to the multiple orientation of structures, drilling is not always perpendicular to the dip of mineralisation and in those cases true widths are less than downhole widths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• The significant results of all resource drill holes have been previously reported. • No drill holes are being reported as part of this announcement
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The significant results of all resource drill holes have been previously reported. • Results of RAB and AC holes are not material to the project.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey*	• Extensive early-stage exploration has been conducted by previous operators including RAB drilling and geochemical sampling. The results have not been used in the Mineral Resource Estimate.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Various programs of metallurgical, geotechnical and groundwater testing have been completed as part of the permitting process for the different phases of mining at the project.
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Substantial exploration and resource extension programs are planned by Genesis to increase confidence in the defined Mineral Resources and to discover additional deposits of gold mineralisation.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Admiral Group

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• For recent exploration, resource definition and grade control work, the geological and assay data is captured electronically to prevent transcription errors. • For historic work, data collection methods were not documented. • Validation included comparison of gold results to logged geology to verify mineralised intervals. • Validation by previous operators included comparison of database records to open file records for historic drilling. • Data reviews have been carried out by independent consultants at different times. • All drill data is handled using MaxGeo DataShed database which involves strict referential checks to prevent transcription errors. • Similarly, QAQC data is verified upon upload to the database and managed by site geologists and supported by corporate database administrators.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person regularly visits site (monthly and more when the geological work is more complex and demanding) to assess geological competency and ensure integrity across all geological disciplines.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation for the deposits is high due to the close spaced drilling and generally consistent mineralisation. • The interpretation was based largely on high quality RC drilling, with a small number of diamond holes. Infill grade control drilling has been carried out at Butterfly, King and Clark and is routinely undertaken prior to production. • Geological mapping is conducted during active mining and supports the geological interpretation. • The deposits consist of variably oriented mineralised lodes which have been interpreted based largely on assay data from samples taken at regular intervals from angled or vertical drill holes. • Geological logging has been used to define lithology and weathering domains. • Due to the close spaced drilling, an alternative interpretation is unlikely other than in the extensions to the deposits. Generally good performance is observed between resource and grade control, whereby close spaced drilling allows further resolution of ore/waste contacts and volume. Variance is estimated at less than 5% between resource and grade control.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Admiral Mineral Resource area extends over a 400m strike length, 750m down dip to a depth of 200m below surface. • The Butterfly Mineral Resource area extends over a 370m strike length, 300m down dip to a depth of 150m below surface. • The Clark Mineral Resource area extends over a 250m strike length, 280m down dip to a depth of 130m below surface. Although recent exploration drilling has indicated substantial down-dip extensions. MSO demonstrated preliminary economic viability for underground mining. • The King Mineral Resource area extends over a 500m strike length, 230m down dip to a depth of 80m below surface. • The Danluce Mineral Resource area extends over a 300m strike length, 120m down dip to a depth of 100m below surface. • The Butterfly North Mineral Resource area extends over a 750m strike length, 180m down dip to a depth of 140m below surface.
Estimation and modelling	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining,*	• For Admiral, Butterfly, Clark, King, and Danluce parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate gold grades.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
techniques	*interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Leapfrog Geo software was used for geological interpretation and Datamine RM for estimation. Datamine's Snowden Supervisor was used to undertake geostatistical reviews. • A single block model is used for all the deposits to facilitate a single optimisation. • Samples were composited to 1m intervals and top cuts applied after a statistical review. The top-cut process affects only 1-2% of the data. • The parent block cell size is set appropriate for the data density of the deposit. Sub-celling is permitted down to 1mX by 1mY by 1mZ to reflect volume fill. • Previous resource estimates have been completed. The mineralisation domains used in this estimate were largely based on those previous interpretations and revised based on field mapping and new data collection. • No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products. • No estimation of deleterious elements was carried out. Only Au was interpolated into the block models. • An orientated ellipsoid search was used to select data and was based on kriging parameters, drill hole spacing and geometry of mineralisation. The estimation uses dynamic anisotropy to allow for local variation in dip/dip direction of the wireframes. • Up to three interpolation passes were used for each model. • A first pass search is modelled to the full length of the modelled variogram and uses a minimum of 8 samples and a maximum of 16 samples. Most blocks were estimated in the first pass. • The remaining blocks were filled using an expanding search strategy. The second search expanded by 2 times, with the final search intended to fill the remaining un-estimated blocks in extrapolated areas. • Selective mining units were not modelled in the Mineral Resource model. The block size used in the model was based on drill sample spacing and lode orientation; the block model is re-blocked prior to optimisation. • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.25-0.3g/t Au-off grade. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimates. • For validation, trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data within strike intervals of 20m and by 10m vertical intervals and on a global basis.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The in situ resources have been reported within an optimised pit shell at a 0.40g/t Au cut-off based on Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral resources. Underground resources are reported using XXX and mirror similar parameters as used at the Ulysses active underground mine.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Based on the previous production history and the shallow nature of the mineralisation, it is assumed that open pit mining is possible at the project if demonstrated to be economically viable to construct a processing facility or as satellite feed for an existing operation. • No mining parameters or modifying factors have been applied to the Mineral Resource, although spatial constraints are used to demonstrate RPEEE.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Extensive metallurgical test work has been undertaken by Genesis and previous operators at the project and has been reviewed. • Results of recent test work and processing results from the previous mining have demonstrated that good gold recovery can be expected from conventional processing methods. • There is nothing to suggest that high gold recoveries will not be achieved from the remaining Mineral Resources.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the*	• The area is not known to be environmentally sensitive and there is no reason to think that proposals for development including the stockpiling of waste would not be approved. • The Kookynie area is already highly disturbed with previous permitting granted for open pit mining and processing. • The area surrounding the Kookynie deposits is generally flat and uninhabited with no obvious impediments to the construction of stockpiles and other mine infrastructure.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• The deposits exist on Mining Leases and are being actively mined.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density determinations were made on samples from drill core using the weight in air/weight in water method. • Bulk density values are assigned on a combination of weathering and lithology. The data is reconciled back to active production and are suitably applied.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e., relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity, and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The Mineral Resources were classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. • The Indicated portion of the mineral resource was confined to the central portions of each of the main zones of mineralisation and are supported by close spaced drilling of at 10-25m centres, good continuity of grade and conditional bias slope of greater than 50%. The resource has been classified as Inferred at the edges of most zones where drill spacing is greater than 25m and there are some uncertainties on the orientation and continuity of mineralisation. Small portions of the mineralisation close to the base of the historic pits have not been classified due to the proximity of the existing open pit that will not allow an effective mining area for possible extraction. • The deposits have been reviewed by the Competent Person and results reflect the view of the Competent Person. • Reportable resources are only declared where spatially construed either by open pit optimisations or MSO for underground resources.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• A documented internal audit of the Mineral Resource estimate was completed by the consulting company responsible for the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The estimates for each deposit utilise good estimation practices, high quality drilling data and include observations and data from mining operations. These deposits are considered to have been estimated with a high level of accuracy. • The data quality throughout the project is reported to be good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • Previous open pit mining has been carried out at Admiral and Butterfly deposits. Minor historic underground workings are also present at each of the deposits. • Reconciliation is routinely reviewed and resource to grade control performance is estimated at less than 5% variance. The general observable changes from resource to grade control is the prediction of ore/waste contracts. Higher resolution is also afforded on zones of internal dilution, which allows additional discrete structures to be modelled.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Admiral Group

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Resource Estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• Admiral Group Mineral Resource as reported May 2026. The Mineral Resource estimate was completed by Genesis Minerals Limited using Ordinary Kriging within 0.2g/t Au wireframes. High-grade cuts (5-24g/t) were applied. The resource is reported above 0.4g/t Au. Metallurgical test work confirms gold recoveries of 88-92% via conventional cyanide leaching. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve
Site Visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person is a full time employee of Genesis Minerals and has conducted multiple site visits which have helped inform the generation of the Ore Reserve estimate.
Study Status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.*	• A Feasibility Study was undertaken by Genesis Minerals on the Admiral Group deposit, to develop the mine plan and geotechnical recommendations to a FS level in 2023. The mine has been in production since. Any further studies

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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.</td><td>undertaken are to extend the mine or optimise the current operating practices.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>• The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>• The cut-off grade of 0.6g/t Au to define ore is the breakeven grade for variable costs and a share of fixed costs for general and administration (G&A) and through the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Factors or Assumptions</td><td>• The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e., either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).
• The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.
• The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.
• The major assumptions made, and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).
• The mining dilution factors used.
• The mining recovery factors used.
• Any minimum mining widths used.
• The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.
• The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.</td><td>• Final pit limits were determined from pit optimisations using Whittle Four-X software, the diluted resource model, geotechnical parameters and metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, royalties, modifying mining factors and operating costs, followed by final pit designs and mine scheduling.
• Open cut mining will utilise 140t rear dump trucks and 200t & 100t hydraulic excavator mining fleets, using drill and blast on 5m benches and excavators operating on 2.5m flitches. The Competent Person considers the mining method to be appropriate for the nature of the Admiral Group deposit.
• A detailed Geotechnical assessment of the Admiral Group deposit was carried out by Operational Geotechs which recommended the wall angles and bench heights based on weathering zones and wall orientation.
• The upper benches of the deposit will be RC grade controlled prior to the commencement of mining, with subsequent grade control passes occurring at bench intervals and on patterns to be dictated by the mining schedule and lode width and geometry.
• Ore dilution was modelled by applying a modifying factor to the ore tonnes of the resource model. The modifying factor ranged from 15%-18% and was determined based on the geometry and grade distribution of the mineral lodes and the SMU.
• Mining recovery was modelled by applying a recovery factor on contained metal in the resource model above COG. The recovery factor ranged from 90%-95% and was determined based on the geometry and grade distribution of the mineral lodes and the SMU.
• Haul road widths of 27m for dual access roads and 16m for single access roads were used. Minimum mining width of 20m was used for cutbacks and pit benches with the exceptions of goodbye cuts that will be top loaded.
• Inferred Mineral Resources were included in dilution analysis but excluded from pit optimisations and treated as waste.
• The Project currently has mine offices, workshops, power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. The project will also rely on the nearby Ulysses underground mine infrastructure where appropriate. Ore will be hauled using road trains to the existing Laverton and Gwalia processing plant.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>• The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.
• Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.
• The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.
• Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.
• The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.
• For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?</td><td>• The Admiral Group ore is free milling and will be processed through a combination of the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants. The Laverton process plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi-Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process. The Gwalia process plant consists of a 1.4 Mtpa crushing and grinding circuit followed by a conventional gravity recovery and carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit.
• The metallurgical process is commonly used in Western Australian and international gold mining.
• A series of metallurgical test work programs have been undertaken for the Admiral Group deposit and used as the basis for determining the milling recovery factors for each pit. Domains were established by zone (Admiral, Butterfly, Butterfly North, Clark, Danluce, King) and by weathering state (oxide, fresh). All metallurgical test work programs were conducted on representative mineralised composites prepared from either RC chips or diamond drill core.
• There are no known deleterious elements, and no allowance is made in the Ore Reserve estimate for deleterious elements.
• The average recoveries for the Admiral Group domains are as follows:
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Laverton 106µm</th><th>Gwalia 90µm</th></tr>
<tr><td>Admiral</td><td>89.6%</td><td>90.6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Butterfly</td><td>87.6%</td><td>88.6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Clark</td><td>90.1%</td><td>90.2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Clark North</td><td>88.1%</td><td>89.3%</td></tr>
<tr><td>King</td><td>88.7%</td><td>89.7%</td></tr>
</table>
• No bulk sample test work has been carried out. Ore from the Admiral Group pits will be blended with other ore sources at the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants. Admiral, Butterfly, and King pits were previously mined in the 1990s. Ore from Admiral group is currently being processed at the Gwalia processing facility, however it is a small part of a</td></tr>
</table>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• blend which prevents grade reconciliation being completed. • No minerals are defined by a specification.
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation.* • *Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• All environmental studies have been completed for the Admiral Group Project and currently, regulatory approvals and permits have been approved. An addendum to the mining proposal is required to cover an extension to the pit following additional drilling and re-optimisations. At this stage there are no known reasons to believe that this additional approval will not be approved on time and prior to mining commencing. • Waste rock characterisation was completed on drill samples as a component of the FS. Some samples of waste rock have been classified as potentially acid forming (PAF). Sufficient quantities of non-acid forming (NAF) waste rock have been identified so as to allow any PAF material to be safely encapsulated within the waste dump
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided or accessed.*	• The Admiral Group deposit is located approximately 35km south-east of the Leonora township and is also within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access to the site is via sealed public highways and public and private unsealed roads. The site workforce will be primarily fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Leonora airstrip. • The project has established offices, workshops, power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. The workforce will utilize existing accommodation facilities available at the Leonora township.
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• All costs used in the estimation of Ore Reserves are based on the Life-of-Mine plan. • Operating costs are estimated as part of the internal budgeting process and approved by the Genesis Minerals Limited board. • A gold price of AU$2,800/oz has been used in all calculations. • Exchange rates are sourced from recommendations by the GMD Corporate and accepted by the Executive Leadership Team. • Costs associated with treatment and transport have been included in the cost modelling completed for the project based on the Life-of-Mine plan. • West Australian State Government royalty of 2.5% and third-party royalties of 1% were included based on statutory or agreed rates as appropriate.
Revenue Factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals, and co-products.*	• Ore production and gold recovery estimates for revenue calculations were based on detailed mine designs, mine schedules, mining factors and cost estimates for mining and processing. • A base gold price of A$2,800/oz was chosen for economic analysis. • No other revenue factors were used.
Market Assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• Gold ore from the mine is to be sold to the Perth mint. • There is a transparent quoted market for the sale of gold. • No industrial minerals have been considered.
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The Ore Reserve estimate is based on a Feasibility level of accuracy with inputs from mining, processing, transportation, sustaining capital and scheduled and costed to generate the Ore Reserve cost model. • The Ore Reserve is economic based on the assumed commodity price and cost estimation, and the Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve Estimate are suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, assumptions, and environment. • Sensitivity analysis has indicated that the project drivers are gold price, mining and metallurgical recovery followed by operating expenditure.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• All relevant stakeholders have been engaged in relation to the Admiral deposits, which are on-going as required. There are no notable concerns raised to date. Agreements with relevant stakeholders are in place. Granted tenements with prescribed purposes appropriate to the specific activities cover the Admiral deposits. The Admiral operations are covered by the Nyalpa Pirniku Registered claim and all associated Mining Leases pre-date the native Title registration. The Nyalpa Pirniku Group will continue to be consulted on all heritage matters related to the operations.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:*	• There are no known naturally occurring risks other than those risks present at any other mine site in the region, such as storms and bushfires.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• The deposit is subject to a State Government and third-party royalty. No issues foreseen. All legal and marketing contracts are in place/under negotiation for all critical goods and services to operate. • All proposed mining activities will take place on granted mining leases that are held in good standing. The existing approved mining proposal will allow project commencement on the due date, with an addendum to the MP anticipated to be approved prior to mining commencing.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• The classification of the underlying Mineral Resource estimate was accepted in the classification of Ore Reserve estimate. • The classification reflects the Competent Persons view of the Admiral Group deposit. • No Probable Ore Reserve was derived from Measured Mineral Resource.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken on the Admiral Group Ore Reserve.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The level of confidence in operating costs, geotechnical parameters, metal recoveries, and other technical modifying factors is at least at a FS level of assessment and in the opinion of the Competent Person, modifying factors applied to estimate the Ore Reserve are appropriately estimated and reasonable. • The Ore Reserve is a global estimate. • Metal prices are subject to market forces and therefore present an area of uncertainty. • In the opinion of the Competent Persons, there are reasonable prospects to anticipate that relevant legal, environmental, and social approvals to operate will be granted within the project timeframe.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – Hub
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Hub

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire*	• Diamond core is NQ (50.6mm) sized core, sampled to 1m intervals or geological boundaries where necessary and cut into half core. The upper or right-hand side of the core is routinely submitted for sample analysis, with each one metre of half core providing between 2.5 – 3kg of material as an assay sample. Minimum sample length is 0.30 m for DD core. • RC chips are cone or riffle split and sampled into 1m intervals. • All sampling methods are used to produce representative sample of less than 3kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. • Genesis core and chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 40g or 50g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. • Historical AC, RAB, RC and diamond sampling was carried out to industry standard at that time, however, specific

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	details on the QAQC procedures, sampling protocols, and assay methodologies for some historical datasets are not available. Where possible, historical data has been validated against more recent drilling results, but potential inconsistencies in sampling, logging, or analytical procedures could impact the confidence level of resource estimation in these areas. As a precaution, historical data has been assigned a lower confidence classification unless it has been verified by recent drilling.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• DDH typically used NQ (47.6mm) and HQ (63.5mm) sized core (standard double tubes). • Surface drill core was orientated using a Reflex orientation tool. • RC holes used mainly 5½" reverse circulation face sampling hammers.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC sampling recoveries are recorded in the database as a percentage based on a visual weight estimate rather than direct measurement. While this provides a general indication of sample recovery, it introduces potential subjectivity in the data. No historical recoveries have been recorded, and as such, assumptions have been made regarding sample representivity. However, comparisons with diamond core recovery (>98%) and visual assessments of sample quality suggest that RC recoveries are reasonable and do not materially impact the resource estimate. • Diamond core recovery percentages calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals are logged and recorded in the database. Recoveries average >98%. • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade for RC drilling. • Diamond drilling has high recoveries due to the competent nature of the ground meaning loss of material is minimal. • Recovery information for historic holes is unavailable, although this data largely impacts the mined-out portions of the project and is not material to the resource estimate
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Over 98% of the RC chips were geologically logged using the various companies standard logging codes. • All DD core was geologically and structurally logged. • Logging of RC chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. • All samples from drilling were wet-sieved and stored in chip trays. These trays were stored off site for future reference. The procedure for historical operators is not known. • Logging of DD core recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, recovery, structures and RQD. Structural measurements were taken using a kenometer to record alpha and beta angles relative to a bottom of hole line marked on the oriented core. The quality of the bottom of hole orientation line is also recorded. • These trays were photographed and then stored off site for future reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All drill core is cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw. Samples are always collected from the same side. • Historic diamond drilling has been half core sampled. • All exploration and RC samples are cone or riffle split. Occasional wet samples are encountered; increased air capacity is routinely used to aid in keeping the sample dry when water is encountered. • Historic AC, RAB and RC drilling was sampled using spear, grab, riffle and unknown methods. • RC samples were typically taken at 1m intervals. Half core was sampled on largely 1m intervals based on geological boundaries. • The sample preparation of diamond core and RC chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 85% passing 75 microns. • Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling. • All subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory and are satisfactory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• RC chip samples, and diamond core are analysed by external laboratories using a 50g fire assay with AAS finish. These methods are considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and are total digest methods. • Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia, and unknown methods. • No geophysical tools have been utilised for reporting gold mineralisation at Hub. • QC included insertion of 4 commercial standards per submission batch (4 commercial standards every 50 samples for diamond core), insertion of field duplicates every 40m and 2 blank control samples for every 100 samples. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits and are passed or failed prior to import to SQL database. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QAQC data

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		is reported monthly. • Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grind size of 85% passing 75 microns. • The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. • Sample pulp residues were submitted to an umpire laboratory to ensure accuracy. • QAQC results indicate that pulveriser bowls were adequately cleaned between samples, that analysis of gold was sound and re-analysis of pulps showed acceptable repeatability with no bias. • Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders.
Verification of sampling and assay	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intercepts are verified by the Geology Manager and corporate personnel. • Primary data is collated in a set of excel templates utilising lookup codes. This data is forwarded to the Database Administrator for entry into a secure Datashed database with inbuilt validation functions. • Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and validated as much as practicable before entry into the Genesis Datashed database. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for resource estimation. Non positive values have been set to half lower detection limit (0.005 ppm).
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drillhole collar locations are determined by DGPS and hence within 5 cm accuracy. • Hub collar locations were completed using DGPS • For NTM/DCN drilling the drill rig mast was set up using a clinometer and rig is orientated using handheld compass. Downhole surveys were conducted by a downhole gyro and measurements taken at varying intervals of approximately every 5 m to 50 m. • For historical drilling, downhole surveys were conducted using methods that are not fully documented, with some holes relying solely on collar azimuth readings. This introduces potential uncertainty in the spatial positioning of historical drillholes, particularly in deeper sections of the deposit. Where feasible, recent drilling has been used to verify historical hole positions, and adjustments have been made to collar RLs based on DGPS data to improve spatial accuracy. Despite these measures, areas relying predominantly on historical drill data have been assigned a lower confidence classification. • Some historic collar RL positions were adjusted to reflect more recent and more accurate pickups by DGPS.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51. • A DTM has been created for the Hub Gold Project based on all available DGPS data, with an accuracy of 5 cm. Relative Levels have been assigned based on this DTM. • Drill spacing is on an approximate 25 m grid which extends to 50 m in some areas. Grade Control (GC) drilling has been completed on a 12m x 6m drill spacing • The resource classification reflects the level of confidence reached when considering drillhole spacing, confidence in geological interpretation, QA/QC and the amount of historical drilling.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The vast majority the drilling is orientated perpendicular to the strike of the individual deposits. Also, much of the drilling intersects the mineralisation at high angles resulting in close to true widths being generated. • The drill hole azimuths and dips are generally perpendicular to the mineralisation and hence should not introduce any sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are prepared on site under supervision of Genesis geological staff. • Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into secured cages and collected by the laboratory personnel. • Sample submissions are documented via laboratory tracking systems and assays are returned via email.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All data has been reviewed by a Competent Person who is satisfied that the data is sound and suitable for resource estimation. • Since Genesis acquired the deposit an internal review of companywide sampling methodologies was conducted to create the current sampling and QAQC procedures.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Hub

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The RC & DD drilling occurred within tenement E37/1205 which is held 100% by Genesis Minerals Ltd. The Project is located 55km NE of Leonora in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. • The tenement subject to this report is in good standing with the Western Australian DMIRS.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration at the Project has been completed by Ashton, Dominion Mining, Sons of Gwalia and CRAE in the 1990s. Pacrim Energy Ltd/Redcliffe Resources Ltd completed exploration in the area from in 2007-2016. Previous MRE's have also been completed by NTM gold and Dacian Gold.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• At Hub, much of the mineralisation is hosted in a narrow (~ 4m wide) vertical to steep west dipping lode. Several minor subsidiary hanging and footwall lodes are present. The main lode has been cut by late dolerite and lamprophyre dykes which offset and disrupt the mineralisation in places. The depth of complete oxidation varies from between 50 and 100m below surface which is underlain by a transitional horizon typically 25m thick to the top of fresh horizon. A thin laterite cap covers the deposit.
Drill Hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All material data is periodically released on the ASX.
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All significant intercepts have been length weighted with a minimum Au grade of 1ppm. No high grade cut off has been applied. • Intercepts are aggregated with minimum width of 0.5m and maximum width of 3m for internal dilution. • Where stand out higher grade zone exist with in the broader mineralised zone, the higher-grade interval is reported also. • There are no metal equivalents reported in this release.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Previous announcements included sufficient detail to clearly illustrate the geometry of the mineralisation and the recent drilling. All results are reported as downhole lengths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Exploration results are not being reported
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not being reported
Other Substantive Exploration	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported*	• No other exploration data has been identified.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Data	*including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Infill drilling and resource extension drill testing is planned as mining progresses at Hub.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Hub

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The database used for the estimate an extract from an Datashed SQL database. The primary database is regulated by a locked framework which fixes the relationships between tables. The data model minimises the potential for data collection and data usage errors through pre-determined look up tables, storage and export functions. • User defined permissions also regulate the ability to add, edit or extract data. • Primary data is recorded using typical manual translation of logging and data capture from written logs and direct import of csv tables through a data import scheme where data is validated upon import or direct data entry options into the database using predefined look up values. • Data that is captured in the field is entered into Excel templates which are checked on import into the database for errors. Assay jobs are dispatched electronically to the lab to minimise the chance of data entry errors. Assay results from the lab are received in CSV format and are checked for errors on import into the database. Data is regularly validated using the mining software. The data validation process is overseen by the Database Administrator.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person regularly visits site to assess geological competency and ensure integrity across all geological disciplines.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The interpretation has been based on historical data captured by previous owners and refined by new information generated by Genesis following project acquisition. This knowledge is built on extensive geological logging of drill core, RC chips, detailed open pit mapping and assay data. The gross architecture of the deposit is relatively simple and the interpretation robust. • At the Hub deposit, the mineralisation interpretation does not extend into the interpreted dolerite and lamprophyre dykes which are observed to brecciate and stope out the mineralised zones. • The current Hub resource has been interpreted from 41 diamond holes (DDH), 633 reverse circulation holes (RC) and 21 diamond holes with an RC pre-collar. • The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are robust and are regularly reviewed to discuss the validity of interpretations or possible alternatives.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Hub deposit is 915m long and extends 335m below surface, striking 350°, with a vertical dip. The interpreted mineralisation ranges in thickness from 1 to 10m wide with an average width of approximately 2.5m. There are minor footwall and hanging lodes that are parallel to the main interpreted mineralisation. The mineralisation is truncated into three distinct zones by cross cutting lamprophyre dykes at the south and dolerite dykes to the north that have been identified in RC and DD drilling.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*	• Mineralisation is domained based on geological continuity. All domain wireframes are created using Leapfrog Geo software and all subsequent estimation is completed using Datamine software. • Lode wireframes are intersected with a validated drill database from which all RAB, air core, and erroneous drill holes have been removed. All remaining diamond and RC samples are flagged with a domain identifier and composited to 1m with 0.3m minimum sample. Residual samples are distributed across adjacent component intervals. • Composites are analysed for population outliers by domain and are topcut proximal to population disintegration. The top-cut process affects only 1-2% of the data. • Domains are estimated using ordinary kriging utilising the estimation parameters defined in the KNA as inputs. Grade is estimated into parent blocks (5x5x5m) only and all kriging quality metrics and search pass values are output. The

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	maximum distance of extrapolation from last known data points for the inferred material is dependent on the geological continuity and confidence across the lode, but less than 80m for the deposit. • Search distances are dictated by the range of each individual variogram. A 3-pass nested search strategy is employed with the first pass always set to the full range of the variogram. The second pass is set at 2 times the variogram range with the final pass set at a factor large enough to ensure all blocks comprising the domain are estimated. • The Mineral Resource Estimation is checked against the previous block model estimations following any material update. • No assumptions are made regarding the recovery of by-products for this Mineral Resource Estimation. • No estimation of deleterious elements or non-grade variables is required. • No assumptions have been made regarding the modelling of selective mining units for this Mineral Resource Estimation • No assumptions have been made regarding the correlation between variables for this Mineral Resource Estimation. • Mineralisation is partitioned into estimation domains relative to stratigraphic position, structural orientation, recorded lithology and specific alteration assemblage. The geological interpretation is initially created from drill data and later calibrated with mapping from open pit exposures. • Domains are estimated individually with search geometry and variography controlled by lode orientation and grade continuity respectively. Variogram major search directions are aligned with geologically interpreted high grade shoot trends. • Dynamic anisotropy has been employed on lodes exhibiting excessive undulation. • Boundary analysis has been conducted on key lodes indicating hard boundaries should be maintained across domain contacts. • Statistical and visual measures are used to validate the accuracy of the estimation. • Volume variance between the wireframe domains and block model domains are assessed. • A visual inspection of input composites is compared to the estimated block model in section for each domain. • The mean grade of the block model is compared to the naïve and declustered mean grades of the composites by domain with any variance greater than 10% investigated. • Swath plots are created by domain and sub-domain in the X, Y, Z, strike and cross strike directions and viewed holistically to vector into any problematic areas. • Kriging efficiency, and slope results are reviewed by domain to give an indication of the quality of the estimate. • Global change of support plots are created and reviewed for principal domains.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The adopted cut-off grades for Mineral Resource Estimation reporting are determined by the current mining cut-off grades. • The current resource is reported within a Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) open pit shell at 0.5g/t cut-off grade and MSO shapes run at 2.5g/t cut-off.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The mineral resource is reported as open pit and underground components at different cut-off's reflective of current break-even grade requirements for the mining method assumed. • To best capture Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE), the mineral resource was reported within an optimised pit shell at $3500 at a 0.4g/t cut off for the open pit resources. • The underground resource has been reported within MSO solids generated at 2.5g/t cut-off and 2.5m minimum mining width. • No assumptions have been made for mining dilution. • The HUB Mineral Resource is being successfully mined and processed through the Leonora processing centre (Gwalia Mill).
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation*	• Metallurgical testwork carried out by independent consultancies has indicated that there is moderate to high gravity recovery, with total cyanide soluble recoveries reporting between 9-95%.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• It is considered that there are no significant environmental factors, which would prevent the eventual extraction of material.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• The bulk densities for Hub were determined via testing of representative intervals from diamond drillholes. The sample size is generally between 0.5 and 1.5kg and the method of calculation is the water displacement technique. • Measurements have been recorded in the Datashed database. Bulk density is assigned by stratigraphy and weathering profile. • Ore zones predominantly fresh nonporous material, so additional measures to reduce moisture intake during the water displacement method is unnecessary at this stage.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Hub resource is classified as Measured, Indicated or Inferred by domain based on a combination of physical and estimation quality metrics including mining exposure, drill spacing, search pass, kriging efficiency / slope / variance, grade and geological continuity. • Measured material is assigned if grade control drilling at a 12m x 6m spacing has been completed, established grade and geological continuity, broadly positive kriging efficiency and >25% slope. • Indicated material is assigned if drill spacing is <=40x40m search pass either 1, established grade and geological continuity, broadly positive kriging efficiency and >25% slope. • Inferred material is drill spacing supported by <=80x80m with established geological continuity. • The Mineral Resource classification and results appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit and the current level of risk associated with the project to date.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Genesis has adopted a process for geological modelling, estimation and reporting of mineral resources that meets high industry standards. • At the completion of resource estimation Genesis undertake an extensive review of the model that covers: • Model inventory and comparisons to previous and budget models if in existence. • Geological interpretation, wireframing, domain selection, statistics by domain, assay and metal evaluation, parent cell sizes, data compositing, variography, search strategy, estimation and KNA. • Model validation – swath plots, visual checks, and volume comparisons, composite to model metal comparisons. • In the final stages the model and resource categorisation are all discussed and scrutinized by the geological and mine planning teams.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. • The resource estimate is a global estimate.

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Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Hub Open Pit

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Resource Estimate for Conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The Hub OP Mineral Resource as reported May 2026. The Mineral Resource estimate for Hub was completed using Ordinary Kriging on 1m composites within wireframes at 0.5g/t and 2.5g/t Au cut-offs for open pit and underground, respectively. Metallurgical test work confirms 90-95% cyanide recovery. The resource is classified under JORC (2012) guidelines as Measured, Indicated, and Inferred. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve
Site Visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person is a full time employee of Genesis Minerals and has conducted multiple site visits which have helped inform the generation of the Ore Reserve estimate.
Study Status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• A Pre-Feasibility Study was undertaken on the Hub deposit, to develop the mine plan and geotechnical recommendations to a PFS level and provide an Ore Reserve estimate in 2023. The mine commenced production H2 of CY 2024 with Ore from Hub being trucked to a combination of the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants. Any further studies undertaken are to extend the mine or optimise the current operating practices
Cut-off Parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade of 0.6mg/t Au to define ore is the breakeven grade for variable costs and a share of fixed costs for general and administration (G&A) and through the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e., either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made, and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• Final pit limits were determined from pit optimisations using Whittle Four-X software, the diluted resource model, geotechnical parameters and metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, royalties, modifying mining factors and operating costs, followed by final pit designs and mine scheduling. • Open cut mining will utilise 140t rear dump trucks and 200t & 100t hydraulic excavator mining fleets, using drill and blast on 10m benches and excavators operating on 2.5m flitches. The Competent Person considers the mining method to be appropriate for the nature of the Hub deposit. • A detailed Geotechnical assessment of the Hub deposit was carried out by Peter O'Bryan & Associates which recommended the wall angles and bench heights based on weathering zones and wall orientation. • The upper benches of the deposit have been RC grade controlled prior to the commencement of mining, with subsequent grade control passes occurring at bench intervals and on patterns to be dictated by the mining schedule and lode width and geometry. • Ore dilution was modelled by applying a modifying factor to the ore tonnes of the resource model. The modifying factor used was 25% and was determined based on the geometry and grade distribution of the mineral lodes and the SMU. • Mining recovery was modelled by applying a recovery factor on contained metal in the resource model above COG. The recovery factor used is 95% and was determined based on the geometry and grade distribution of the mineral lodes and the SMU. • Haul road widths of 27m for dual access roads and 16m for single access roads were used. Minimum mining width of 20m was used for cutbacks and pit benches with the exceptions of goodbye cuts that will be top loaded. • Inferred Mineral Resources were included in dilution analysis but excluded from pit optimisations and treated as waste. • The Project has established mine offices, workshops, power, fuel storage, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. Ore is hauled using road trains to the existing Laverton and Gwalia processing plant.

Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.*
	• *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.*
	• *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.*
	• *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.*
	• *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.*
	• *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve*
		• The Hub deposit ore is free milling and will be processed through a combination of the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants. The 2.9Mtpa Laverton process plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi-Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process. The Gwalia process plant consists of a 1.4 Mtpa crushing and grinding circuit followed by a conventional gravity recovery and carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit.
		• The metallurgical process is commonly used in Western Australian and international gold mining.
		• A metallurgical test work program was completed for Redcliffe ores using samples from RC drill chips in addition to previous test work by NTM Gold LTD to determine:
		  ○ physical properties for comminution circuit design.
		  ○ optimal grind size; and
		  ○ gold recovery.
		• The average processing recovery for the Hub deposit is estimated to be 92%

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	• There are no known deleterious elements, and no allowance is made in the Ore Reserve estimate for deleterious elements. • No bulk sample test work has been carried out. Ore from the Hub pit will be blended with other ore sources at the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants. • No minerals are defined by a specification..
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• All environmental studies have been completed for the Hub pit and currently, regulatory approvals and permits have been approved. An addendum to the mining proposal is required to cover an extension to the pit following additional drilling and re-optimisations. At this stage there are no known reasons to believe that this additional approval will not be approved on time and prior to mining commencing. • Waste rock characterisation was completed on drill samples as a component of the PFS. All Waste rocks for were characterised as non-acid forming (NAF)
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• The Hub deposit is located approximately 50km north-east of the Leonora township and is also within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access to the site is via public and private unsealed roads. The site workforce will be primarily fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Leonora airstrip. • The project will establish offices, workshops, power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. The workforce will utilize existing accommodation facilities available at the Leonora township.
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• All costs used in the estimation of Ore Reserves are based on the Life-of-Mine plan. • Operating costs are estimated as part of the internal budgeting process and approved by the Genesis Minerals Limited board. • A gold price of AU$2,800/oz has been used in all calculations. • Exchange rates are sourced from recommendations by the GMD Corporate and accepted by the Executive Leadership Team. • Costs associated with treatment and transport have been included in the cost modelling completed for the project based on the Life-of-Mine plan. • A 2.5% West Australian State Government royalty has been included.
Revenue Factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• Ore production and gold recovery estimates for revenue calculations were based on detailed mine designs, mine schedules, mining factors and cost estimates for mining and processing. • A base gold price of A$2,800/oz was chosen for economic analysis. • No other revenue factors were used.
Market Assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• Gold ore from the mine is to be sold to the Perth mint. • There is a transparent quoted market for the sale of gold. • No industrial minerals have been considered.
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The Ore Reserve estimate is based on a Pre-Feasibility level of accuracy with inputs from mining, processing, transportation, sustaining capital and scheduled and costed to generate the Ore Reserve cost model. • The Ore Reserve is economic based on the assumed commodity price and cost estimation, and the Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve Estimate are suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, assumptions, and environment. • Sensitivity analysis has indicated that the project drivers are gold price, mining and metallurgical recovery followed by operating expenditure.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• All relevant stakeholders have been engaged in relation to the Hub deposit, which is on-going as required. There are no notable concerns raised to date. Agreements with relevant stakeholders are in place. Granted tenements with prescribed purposes appropriate to the specific activities cover the Hub deposit. The operation is covered by the Darlot Registered claim. All associated Mining Leases pre-date the native Title registration. The Darlot Group will continue to be consulted on all heritage matters related to the operation.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:*	• There are no known naturally occurring risks other than those risks present at any other mine site in the region, such as storms and bushfires.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• The deposit is subject to a State Government royalty. No issues foreseen. All legal and marketing contracts are in place/under negotiation for all critical goods and services to operate. • All proposed mining activities will take place on granted mining leases that are held in good standing. The existing approved mining proposal will allow project commencement on the due date, with an addendum to the MP anticipated to be approved prior to mining commencing.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• The classification of the underlying Mineral Resource estimate was accepted in the classification of Ore Reserve estimate. • The classification reflects the Competent Persons view of the Hub deposit. • The Probable Ore Reserve is based on the portion of Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource containing 35% and 65% respectively. The Reported Reserve inventory is within the mine designs that may be economically extracted and includes an allowance for dilution and ore loss.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken on the Hub Ore Reserve.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The level of confidence in operating costs, geotechnical parameters, metal recoveries, and other technical modifying factors is at least at a PFS level of assessment and in the opinion of the Competent Person, modifying factors applied to estimate the Ore Reserve are appropriately estimated and reasonable. • The Ore Reserve is a global estimate. • Metal prices are subject to market forces and therefore present an area of uncertainty. • In the opinion of the Competent Persons, there are reasonable prospects to anticipate that relevant legal, environmental, and social approvals to operate will be granted within the project timeframe.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – Jupiter
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jupiter

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire*	• Surface and underground diamond core is NQ (50.6mm) sized core, sampled to 1m intervals or geological boundaries where necessary and cut into half core. The upper or right-hand side of the core is routinely submitted for sample analysis, with each one metre of half core providing between 2.5 – 3kg of material as an assay sample. Minimum sample length is 0.30m for DD core. • RC chips are cone or riffle split and sampled into 1m intervals. • All sampling methods are used to produce representative sample of less than 3kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. • Genesis core and chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 40g or 50g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. • Historical AC, RAB, RC and diamond sampling was carried out to industry standard at that time. Analysis methods include fire assay and unspecified methods.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drill holes used in the estimate include 121 diamond holes (DDH), 11,897 reverse circulation holes and 65 diamond holes collared from surface have RC pre-collars (RCD). In addition, large number of regional RAB (Rotary Air Blast) and air-core (AC) holes have been completed but excluded from the estimation due to lower sample quality. • DDH typically used NQ (47.6mm) and HQ (63.5mm) sized core (standard double tubes). • Surface drill core was orientated using a Reflex orientation tool. • RC holes used mainly 5½" reverse circulation face sampling hammers.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC sampling recoveries are recorded in the database as a percentage based on a visual weight estimate; no historic recoveries have been recorded. • Diamond core recovery percentages calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals are logged and recorded in the database. Recoveries average >98%. • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade for RC drilling. • Diamond drilling has high recoveries due to the competent nature of the ground meaning loss of material is minimal. • Recovery information for historic holes is unavailable, although this data largely impacts the mined out portions of the project and is not material to the resource estimate
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging of RC chips and diamond drill core records lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. • Geotechnical and structural logging is carried out on all diamond holes to record recovery, RQD, defect number, type, fill material, shape and roughness and alpha and beta angles. • Core is photographed in both dry and wet state. • Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness. • All diamond drillholes and exploration RC holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All drill core is cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw. Samples are always collected from the same side. • Historic diamond drilling has been half core sampled. • All exploration and RC samples are cone or riffle split. Occasional wet samples are encountered; increased air capacity is routinely used to aid in keeping the sample dry when water is encountered. • Historic AC, RAB and RC drilling was sampled using spear, grab, riffle and unknown methods. • RC samples were typically taken at 1m intervals. Half core was sampled on largely 1m intervals based on geological boundaries. • The sample preparation of diamond core and RC chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 85% passing 75 microns. • Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling. • All subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory and are satisfactory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• RC chip samples, and diamond core are analysed by external laboratories using 40g or a 50g fire assay with AAS finish. These methods are considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and are total digest methods. • Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia, and unknown methods. • No geophysical tools have been utilised for reporting gold mineralisation at Jupiter. • QC included insertion of 4 commercial standards per submission batch (4 commercial standards every 50 samples for diamond core), insertion of field duplicates every 40m and 2 blank control samples for every 100 samples. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits and are passed or failed prior to import to SQL database. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QAQC data is reported monthly. • Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grindsize of 85% passing 75 microns. • The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. • Sample pulp residues were submitted to an umpire laboratory to ensure accuracy.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• QAQC results indicate that pulveriser bowls were adequately cleaned between samples, that analysis of gold was sound and re-analysis of pulps showed acceptable repeatability with no bias. • Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders.
Verification of sampling and assay	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intercepts are verified by the Geology Manager and corporate personnel. • Primary data is collated in a set of excel templates utilising lookup codes. This data is forwarded to the Database Administrator for entry into a secure Datashed database with inbuilt validation functions. • Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and validated as much as practicable before entry into the Genesis Datashed database. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for resource estimation. Non positive values have been set to half lower detection limit (0.005ppm).
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Recent drill holes were surveyed using a Real Time Kinetic (RTK) GPS system. • Historical collars were located and verified by mine surveyors using RTK GPS survey equipment. • Recent drillholes have been down hole surveyed gyroscopically. • Historical drill holes have been downhole surveyed by a combination of single and multi-shot cameras. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51 grid.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Average data spacing of between 40m N-S by 40m E-W (up to 80m by 120m) is available for the bulk of the Jupiter Resource. • In areas of grade control, the drill spacing is at 10m by 10m and 10m by 8m (X by Y), which has informed the MRE. • Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC classifications applied. • Sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. • Some historic RAB and RC sampling was composited into 3-4m samples with areas of interest re-sampled to 1m intervals. It is unknown at what threshold this occurred.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill holes are positioned to achieve optimum intersection angles to the ore zone as are practicable. • No significant sampling bias is occurring due to orientation of drilling in regard to mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are prepared on site under supervision of company geological staff. • Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into secured cages and collected by the laboratory personnel. • Sample submissions are documented via laboratory tracking systems and assays are returned via email.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All data has been reviewed by a Competent Person who is satisfied that the data is sound and suitable for resource estimation. • Regular reviews of RC and DD sampling techniques are completed by Senior Geologists at the time of activities. • Since Genesis acquired the deposit an internal review of companywide sampling methodologies was conducted to create the current sampling and QAQC procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Jupiter

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Jupiter deposit is located on Mining Lease 39/236 and is 100% owned by Genesis Minerals Limited. • The tenement is in good standing at the time of reporting.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Open pit mining occurred at Jupiter (Doublejay – Jenny, Joanne and Potato Patch open pits) in the 1990s. • Other companies to have explored the deposit area include Whim Creek Consolidated NL, Dominion Mining, Plutonic Resources, Homestake Gold, Placer Pty Ltd, Barrick Gold Corporation, Croesus Mining NL, Metex Resources NL,

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		Delta Gold, and Range River Gold. • 175,000 ounces of gold was mined from two open pits called the Jenny and Joanne pits (collectively now termed the Doublejay pits) during the period 1994-1996. • High-grade ore was trucked to the Westralia plant, while the Dump Leach was established from low-grade mineralisation claiming to have a grade range of 0.4g/t – 1.5g /t. The ore blocks were defined by grade control drilling, and the mining of ore was supervised by production geologists. • Since then, Dacian solely has drilled and sampled the Jupiter deposit.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Jupiter is an Archean syenite related, lode gold style deposit. The material mined incorporates stacked, gently east-dipping mafic lodes, syenite stocks, and felsic porphyry intrusives. • The Jupiter deposit is interpreted to comprise structurally controlled mesothermal gold mineralisation related to syenite intrusions within altered basalt. Most mineralisation is associated with large, shallow, east-dipping shears, most significantly developed where these shears crosscut syenite intrusions or the altered basalt proximal to the syenite intrusions. Within and partially projecting only a short distance out of the Joanne syenite pipe, three carbonatite dykes have been modelled. These are weakly mineralised compared with the Joanne syenite pipe. • On the north side of the Heffernans pipe, a skin-like syenite dyke or radial intrusion has formed with a distinct, relatively consistent band of sericite-hematite-altered basalt separating it from the main pipe by approximately 5m – 10m. • A deposit-scale, shallow east-dipping structure known as the Cornwall Shear Zone (CSZ) transects all geology, which is most highly mineralised in its intersection of the major syenite pipes. Although the tenor decreases distally from the syenite pipes, the CSZ still presents itself as a higher-grade feature and mineralisation target. Several CSZ-parallel mineralisation lodes in the hanging wall above the CSZ have been mined with some success, although these are largely depleted through mining. The CSZ is clearly defined in the Joanne, Jenny, and Heffernans pipes, and through some Saddle Zone dykes, but becomes gradually less distinct elsewhere, with no clear boundary to its extents.
Drill Hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All material data is periodically released on the ASX. • No new drill results have been reported under Genesis ownership.
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No new drill results have been reported under Genesis ownership.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Previous announcements included sufficient detail to clearly illustrate the geometry of the mineralisation and the recent drilling. All results are reported as downhole lengths.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No Diagrams are referenced in this release.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results from previous campaigns have been reported, irrespective of success or not.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No substantive data acquisition has been completed in recent times.
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further resource definition and exploration drill holes are planned.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Jupiter

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The database used for the estimate an extract from an Datashed SQL database. The primary database is regulated by a locked framework which fixes the relationships between tables. The data model minimises the potential for data collection and data usage errors through pre-determined look up tables, storage and export functions. • User defined permissions also regulate the ability to add, edit or extract data. • Primary data is recorded using typical manual translation of logging and data capture from written logs and direct import of csv tables through a data import scheme where data is validated upon import or direct data entry options into the database using predefined look up values. • Data that is captured in the field is entered into Excel templates which are checked on import into the database for errors. Assay jobs are dispatched electronically to the lab to minimise the chance of data entry errors. Assay results from the lab are received in CSV format and are checked for errors on import into the database. Data is regularly validated using the mining software. The data validation process is overseen by the Database Administrator.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person regularly visits site to assess geological competency and ensure integrity across all geological disciplines.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The interpretation has been based on historical data captured by previous owners and refined by new information generated by Genesis following project acquisition. This knowledge is built on extensive geological logging of drill core, RC chips, detailed open pit mapping and assay data. The gross architecture of the deposit is relatively simple and the interpretation robust. • The current Jupiter resource has been interpreted from 121 diamond holes (DDH), 11,897 reverse circulation holes (RC) and 65 diamond holes with an RC pre-collar. • The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are robust and are regularly reviewed to discuss the validity of interpretations or possible alternatives. • Geological domains interpreted from all available geological data are used as estimation domains. They are further sub-domained where internal multi-modal grade populations and sufficient sample data is available to improve grade homogeneity and reduce variance.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Jupiter Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 2,080m (from 6,811,400m N – 6,813,480m N) and includes the 800m vertical interval from 500m RL to -300m RL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data*	• Mineralisation is domained based on geological continuity. All domain wireframes are created using Leapfrog software and all subsequent estimation is completed using Datamine software.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Lode wireframes are intersected with a validated drill database from which all RAB, air core, and erroneous drill holes have been removed. All remaining diamond and RC samples are flagged with a domain identifier and composited to 1m with 0.3m minimum sample. Residual samples are distributed across adjacent component intervals. • Composites are analysed for population outliers by domain and are topcut proximal to population disintegration. The top-cut process affects only 1-2% of the data. • Grade tenure for mineralisation that crosses lithological boundaries has undergone a contact analysis, particularly the CSZ within basalt and syenite host lithologies. Contact analysis has shown that a soft boundary is appropriate for estimation across the syenite contact. • The one-way soft boundary that has been implemented works whereby the CSZ inside the syenites and basalts are estimated independently, however samples inside the syenite can see samples in the basalt up to 5m (distance determined by contact analysis) • Variography is created for all domains with sufficient sample data. Output variograms are utilised in kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) to generate optimum parent block sizes and estimation parameters. • Domains are estimated using ordinary kriging utilising the estimation parameters defined in the KNA as inputs. Grade is estimated into parent blocks only and all kriging quality metrics and search pass values are output. The maximum distance of extrapolation from last known data points for the inferred material is dependent on the geological continuity and confidence across the lode, but less than 80m for the deposit. • Search distances are dictated by the range of each individual variogram but typically equate to 1-2 times the current 20x20m resource definition spacing. A 3-pass nested search strategy is employed with the first pass always set to the full range of the variogram. The second pass is set at 2 times the variogram range with the final pass set at a factor large enough to ensure all blocks comprising the domain are estimated. • The Mineral Resource Estimation is checked against the previous block model estimations following any material update. • No assumptions are made regarding the recovery of by-products for this Mineral Resource Estimation. • No estimation of deleterious elements or non-grade variables is required. • No assumptions have been made regarding the modelling of selective mining units for this Mineral Resource Estimation • No assumptions have been made regarding the correlation between variables for this Mineral Resource Estimation. • Mineralisation is partitioned into estimation domains relative to stratigraphic position, structural orientation, recorded lithology and specific alteration assemblage. The geological interpretation is initially created from drill data and later calibrated with mapping from open pit exposures. • Domains are estimated individually with search geometry and variography controlled by lode orientation and grade continuity respectively. Variogram major search directions are aligned with geologically interpreted high grade shoot trends. • Dynamic anisotropy has been employed on lodes exhibiting excessive undulation. • Statistical and visual measures are used to validate the accuracy of the estimation. • Volume variance between the wireframe domains and block model domains are assessed. • A visual inspection of input composites is compared to the estimated block model in section for each domain. • The mean grade of the block model is compared to the naïve and declustered mean grades of the composites by domain with any variance greater than 10% investigated. • Swath plots are created by domain and sub-domain in the X, Y, Z, strike and cross strike directions and viewed holistically to vector into any problematic areas. • Kriging efficiency, and slope results are reviewed by domain to give an indication of the quality of the estimate. • Global change of support plots are created and reviewed for principal domains.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The adopted cut-off grades for Mineral Resource Estimation reporting are determined by the current mining cut-off grades. • The current resource is reported within a Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) open pit shell at 0.4g/t cut-off grade.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is*	• The mineral resource is reported as open. • To best capture Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE), the mineral resource was

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	reported within an optimised pit shell at $3500 at a 0.4g/t cut off for the open pit resources. • Open pit mining recommenced with Genesis in 2025 with ore being processed through the Mt Morgans Mill and will continue as per the Genesis 10-year LOM plan.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Ore is processed at the proximal Jupiter Processing Facility with recoveries averaging 91%.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• All requisite environmental approvals remain in place. • Waste rock will be stored in a conventional waste dump.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• The bulk densities for Jupiter were determined via testing of representative intervals from diamond drillholes. The sample size is generally between 0.5 and 1.5kg and the method of calculation is the water displacement technique. • Measurements have been recorded in the Datashed database. Bulk density is assigned by stratigraphy and weathering profile. • Quantitative gamma-density measurements were captured on six Ganymede GC holes and four Doublejay resource development holes in February 2021 by Surtech to mitigate the risk of the lack of density determinations in oxide and transitional material. • Ore zones predominantly fresh nonporous material, so additional measures to reduce moisture intake during the water displacement method is unnecessary at this stage.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Jupiter resource is classified as Indicated or Inferred by domain based on a combination of physical and estimation quality metrics including mining exposure, drill spacing, search pass, kriging efficiency / slope / variance, grade and geological continuity. • Indicated material is assigned if drill spacing is <=20x30m search pass either 1, established grade and geological continuity, broadly positive kriging efficiency and >25% slope. • Inferred material is drill spacing supported by <=40x40m with established geological continuity. • All other mineralisation is assigned a Potential resource category.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Genesis has adopted a process for geological modelling, estimation and reporting of mineral resources that meets high industry standards. • At the completion of resource estimation Genesis undertake an extensive review of the model that covers: • Model inventory and comparisons to previous and budget models if in existence. • Geological interpretation, wireframing, domain selection, statistics by domain, assay and metal evaluation, parent cell sizes, data compositing, variography, search strategy, estimation and KNA. • Model validation – swath plots, visual checks, and volume comparisons, composite to model metal comparisons. • In the final stages the model and resource categorisation are all discussed and scrutinized by the geological and mine planning teams. • The Jupiter resource model was independently audited by external consultants Entech Pty Ltd in October 2024 with a focus on sensitivities pertaining to domaining, statistical and spatial analysis, estimation outcomes, Mineral Resource classification and Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) and found the

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		resource suitable for reporting within the JORC Code and ASX reporting framework.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. • The resource estimate is a global estimate.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Jupiter

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Resource Estimate for Conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The Jupiter Group Mineral Resource as reported December 2025. The Mineral Resource estimate for Jupiter was completed using Ordinary Kriging on 1m composites within wireframes at a 0.4g/t Au cut-off. The resource is classified under JORC (2012) guidelines as Measured, Indicated, and Inferred. Metallurgical recoveries from previous mining (2017-2022) averaged 91%. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve.
Site Visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person is a full time employee of Genesis Minerals and has conducted multiple site visits which have helped inform the generation of the Ore Reserve estimate.
Study Status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• Development of the Jupiter open pit mine commenced in December 2017 and open pit mining operations were subsequently suspended at the end of June 2022. Processing of low-grade stockpiles continued until March 2023, after which the processing facility was placed under a comprehensive care and maintenance regime. • Study work completed to update the Ore Reserve Estimate comprised open pit optimisation, detailed mine design and scheduling that considers open pit mining conditions and performance experienced during operations. This includes: • Updated mining contractor pricing for open pit mining works. • Application of current mine owner costs. • Recent mining performance regarding equipment productivity and availability. • Ore processing performance and costs based on recent historical performance. • Genesis budgetary estimates for restarting of the Laverton processing facility. • The mine plan is considered technically achievable and involves the application of conventional technology and open pit mining methods widely utilised in the Western Australian goldfields. • The Ore Reserve Estimate and associated mine plan and financial modelling is supported by recent historical mining performance, processing costs and recovery information in addition to updated mining operating costs.
Cut-off Parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade of 0.4g/t Au to define ore is the breakeven grade for variable costs and a share of fixed costs for general and administration (G&A) and through the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants
Mining Factors or Assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e., either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made, and Mineral Resource model used for pit and*	• Minor changes have been made to the pit designs for Jupiter Mining Area since the last reported Ore Reserve in 2025. These changes were based on the outcomes from an updated pit optimisation process. • All pits were historically mined via mechanised open pit methods utilising conventional mining equipment. The updated mining estimate is based on the same approach and the equipment selected remains appropriate. • Regular geotechnical inspections by an independent geotechnical engineer were historically carried out on the Jupiter open pits. Their most recent recommendations have been included as part of the pit design update. • Pit designs were validated against optimised pit shells as part of the initial design process for the 2025 Ore Reserve Estimate. • Ore dilution was modelled using minable shape optimisation (MSO) software to generate minable ore block designs. This accounts for planned ore loss and dilution. A skin was then applied to these ore blocks to account for unplanned

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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>stope optimisation (if appropriate).
• The mining dilution factors used.
• The mining recovery factors used.
• Any minimum mining widths used.
• The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.
• The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.</td><td>ore loss and dilution.
• Minimum mining bench widths of 25m have been assumed based on selected mining equipment.
• No Inferred Mineral Resources have been included in the Ore Reserve Estimate. Inferred Mineral Resources were treated as waste and assigned no economic value.
• The proposed mine design and associated mine plan does require further expansion of the current processing infrastructure by way of an additional tailings dam cell and increasing the lifts of the current 1 and 2 cells.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions</td><td>• The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.
• Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.
• The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.
• Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.
• The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.
• For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?</td><td>• The Jupiter Ore to be mined will be treated through the 2.9Mtpa Laverton Processing plant which consists of a SABC-CIL Processing plant currently under care and maintenance.
• The Laverton process plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process.
• The metallurgical process is commonly used in Western Australian and international gold mining. The same process configuration was previously utilised at Laverton during the 1990s.
• A metallurgical test work program was completed during the 2016 DFS using samples from diamond drill core and RC drill chips to determine:
o physical properties for comminution circuit design.
o optimal grind size; and
o gold recovery.
• Since the process plant was commissioned in late March 2018, a total of 14.2Mt (dry) has been processed until the plant was placed on care and maintenance in March 2023. The average gold recovery over this period was 92.3% for a blended feed from the Jupiter open pits, Westralia underground as well as the Mt Marven open pit. A recovery of 92% was used for the economic evaluation of the Jupiter open pits.
• The Jupiter Recovery Model is based on actual reconciled monthly processing data from the Laverton mill. The dataset selected determined recovery at three head grade categories as below,
<table><tr><th>Head Grade g/t</th><th>Jupitor Au Plant Recovery Equation %</th></tr><tr><td>≤0.7</td><td>[(HG - 0.0792))/(HG)]*100</td></tr><tr><td>≥0.8 to ≤1.4</td><td>[(HG - ((0.0625*HG)+0.0211))/(HG)]*100</td></tr><tr><td>>1.4</td><td>92.3</td></tr></table>• The ≤0.7g/t head grade recovery assumption was determined from October 2022 and December 2022 monthly reconciled data where a total of 0.5Mt (dry) was processed. In this dataset Jupiter Low Grade Stockpiles was processed at a Mill Feed blend of 90%.
• The ≥0.8 to ≤1.4g/t head grade and the >1.4g/t head grade recovery assumptions were determined from 28 months of reconciled data. In this dataset Jupiter ore was processed at a Mill Feed blend of >70% and the total ore processed was 6.8Mt (dry) accounting for 48% of the total ore processed through the Laverton mill.
• No deleterious elements were identified from the mineralogical/metallurgical assessments carried out during the 2016 DFS and evidence of such has not been observed during ore processing operations from plant commissioning in March 2018 to December 2022.
• In addition to processing ore from the Heffernans and Doublejay deposits as a component of the mill feed blend from March 2018, under previous owners approximately 10Mt of ore was treated through the historic Laverton treatment plant during the 1990s. This included ore mined from the historic Joanne and Jenny pits (now subject to a cutback as the Doublejay pit). The average recovery during the 10-year period was 91.4%.for 740,000 ounces produced.
• Not applicable. No minerals are defined by a specification.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental</td><td>• The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.</td><td>• All regulatory approvals and permits have been granted for ongoing mining and processing at Laverton, including mining of the Jupiter Mining Area. This includes approvals for extensions to the TSF and water sourced from a combination of the current pit workings and the licensed Laverton bore field. An addendum to the mining proposal is required to cover the planned extension to the pit. At this stage there are no known reasons to believe that this additional approval will not be approved on time and prior to mining commencing.
• Waste rock characterisation was completed on drill samples as a component of the 2016 DFS. All Jupiter waste rocks were characterised as non-acid forming (NAF) apart from highly localised portions of basalt and to a lesser extent, intermediate quartz porphyry. This material accounts for less than 6% of all waste rock mined from the Jupiter pits.</td></tr>
</table>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• The Laverton operations are in the immediate vicinity of the Laverton and Leonora townships and is within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access is to the site is via sealed public highways and public and private unsealed roads. • The site workforce is primarily fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Laverton airstrip. • The Laverton site is well established with a modern processing plant, associated 16.5MW gas fired power station, bore field and tailings storage facility; a 400-person capacity accommodation village; administration offices; workshops; reverse osmosis and wastewater treatment plants.
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• All costs used in the estimation of Ore Reserves are based on the Life-of-Mine plan. • Operating costs are estimated as part of the internal budgeting process and approved by the Genesis Minerals Limited board. • A gold price of AU$2,800/oz has been used in all calculations. • Exchange rates are sourced from recommendations by the GMD Corporate and accepted by the Executive Leadership Team. • Costs associated with treatment and transport have been included in the cost modelling completed for the project based on the Life-of-Mine plan. • In addition, a 2.5% Western Australian State Government royalty has been allowed for.
Revenue Factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• Ore production and gold recovery estimates for revenue calculations were based on detailed mine designs, mine schedules, mining factors and cost estimates for mining and processing. • A base gold price of A$2,800/oz was chosen for economic analysis. • No other revenue factors were used.
Market Assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• Gold ore from the mine is to be sold to the Perth mint. • There is a transparent quoted market for the sale of gold. • No industrial minerals have been considered.
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The Ore Reserve estimate is based on a Pre-Feasibility level of accuracy with inputs from mining, processing, transportation, sustaining capital and scheduled and costed to generate the Ore Reserve cost model. • The Ore Reserve is economic based on the assumed commodity price and cost estimation, and the Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve Estimate are suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, assumptions, and environment. • Sensitivity analysis has indicated that the project drivers are gold price, mining and metallurgical recovery followed by operating expenditure.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• Laverton has good working relationships with neighbouring stakeholders. • Granted tenements of types appropriate to the activities performed cover all areas of Mining Operations. • The Jupiter open pit mine is not affected by pastoral land. • The Nyalpa Pirniku Native Title Claim was determined on 31 October 2023. The Claim covers the majority of the Laverton tenements, including Mining Lease M39/236 within which the Heffernans and Doubeljay deposits of the Jupiter Mining Area are located. The Nyalpa Pirniku People will be consulted on all heritage matters related to the Jupiter open pit operations
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss*	• There are no likely identified naturally occurring risks that may affect the Jupiter Ore Reserve Estimate area. • Contractual agreements are expected to be in place for all material services and supply of goods required for the restart of the Laverton operation. • All proposed mining activities will take place on granted mining leases that are held in good standing. The existing approved mining proposal will allow project commencement on the due date, with an addendum to the MP anticipated to be approved prior to mining commencing.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.	
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• The classification of the 2026 Jupiter Ore Reserve Estimate has been carried out and reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. • The 2026 Jupiter Ore Reserve Estimate reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • The Probable Ore Reserve is based on that portion of Indicated Mineral Resource within the mine designs that may be economically extracted and includes allowance for dilution and ore loss. No Probable Ore Reserves have been derived from Measured Mineral Resource.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken on the Jupiter Ore Reserve.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Detailed mine designs and schedules, application of Modifying Factors for ore loss, dilution and ore processing gold recovery, and subsequent financial analysis used to estimate Ore Reserves are all supported by updated mining assumption for productivity rates and production capacity. • The level of confidence in operating costs, geotechnical parameters, metal recoveries, and other technical modifying factors is at PFS level of assessment and in the opinion of the Competent Person, modifying factors applied to estimate the Ore Reserve are appropriately estimated and reasonable. • The Ore Reserve is a global estimate. • Metal prices are subject to market forces and therefore present an area of uncertainty. • In the opinion of the Competent Persons, there are reasonable prospects to anticipate that relevant legal, environmental, and social approvals to operate Westralia project will be granted within the project timeframe.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – MT MARVEN
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Mt Marven

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Surface reverse circulation (RC) drilling chips and diamond drilling (DD) core informed the Mt Marven Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) update. • All DD and 80% of RC holes that intersected mineralisation were drilled by Dacian from 2019. • Surface RC holes were angled to intersect the targeted mineralised zones at optimal angles. • In-pit RC holes were variably angled and vertical to target mineralised zones at optimal angles, and to fit around historic workings. • For historical RC drilling, where available the original logs and laboratory results that are in the central SQL Server database are retained by Dacian as either original hard copies or as scanned copies. • 94MCRC (107 holes) and 95MCRC holes (29 holes) was undertaken by Dominion Mining Limited using RC rigs from Ausdrill, Robinsons and Drillex. 1m samples were collected using a riffle splitter. Only samples expected to be anomalous were sent to the onsite lab for analysis. • MM holes (32 holes) were drilled during 1987-1988 by Taurus Resources. No information exists regarding drill contractor or sample methodologies; however, after review of the assay table in the database, all samples were taken at 1m intervals. • The historic drilling that informs the MRE has been almost entirely mined or represents an insignificant proportion of the informing data.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and*	• Dacian surface diamond core was sampled as half core at 1m intervals or to geological contacts. To ensure

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	representative sampling, half core samples were always taken from the same side of the core. • Dacian RC holes are sampled over the entire length of hole. Dacian RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals via an on-board cone splitter
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling -problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Dacian surface diamond core was sampled as half core at 1m intervals or to geological contacts. Sampling did not cross geological boundaries. Samples were cut in half, sampled into lengths in sample bags to achieve approximately 3kg, and submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce either a 40g or 50g charge for fire assay. • Dacian surface RC holes are sampled over the entire length of hole. Dacian RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals via an on-board cone splitter to achieve approximately 3kg samples. Samples were then submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce either a 40g or 50g charge for fire assay. • Dacian in pit RC holes are sampled over the entire length of hole on 1m intervals via an on-board cone splitter to achieve approximately 3kg samples. Prior to December 2020, samples were submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce either a 40g or 50g charge for fire assay. After December 2020, samples were submitted to the on-site laboratory for Pulverise and Leach (PAL) analyses using a 600g subsample.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling that informed the Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) included 1,688 reverse circulation (RC) holes for 75,966m and 7 surface diamond drill (DD) holes for 1,945.45 m. • Drilling that intersected modelled mineralisation included 1,119 reverse circulation (RC) holes for 44,501m and 2 diamond drill (DD) holes for 466.35 m. • Rotary Air Blast drilling (RAB) and was used to guide the geological and mineralisation interpretation, but the data were not used in for grade estimation. • For Dacian RC holes, a 5¼" face sampling hammer bit was used except to drill Dacian Mt Marven South holes, where a 5" face sampling hammer was used. • Dacian Diamond drilling was mostly carried out with NQ2 sized equipment, along with minor HQ3 and PQ2, using standard tube. Surface drill core was orientated using a Reflex orientation tool. • Dominion holes (94MCRC and 95MCRC holes) were drilled with RC rigs utilising face-sampling hammers for maximum sample return. • Other than the drill type being RC, nothing is known about the MM historic holes.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Recoveries from Dominion drilling, while not recorded in the database, were noted as being generally greater than 60%. • Recoveries from historical MM holes are unknown. • Recoveries from Dacian diamond drilling were measured and recorded into the database.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Dacian RC holes were drilled with a powerful rig with compressor and booster compressor to ensure enough air to maximise sample recovery. The splitter is cleaned at the end of each rod, to ensure that efficient sample splitting. The weight of each sample split is monitored. Drilling is stopped if the sample split size changes significantly. • Dacian RC drilling sample volumes, quality and recoveries are monitored by the supervising geologist, with a geologist always supervising RC drilling activities to ensure good recoveries
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• In Dacian, drilling no relationship has been observed between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure. For Dacian drilling, diamond core was photographed both wet and dry. • All RC holes were logged for geology, alteration, and visible structure. • All RC chip trays were photographed. • All drill holes were logged in full. • RC drilling was logged by passing a portion of each sampled metre into a sieve to remove rock flour from coarse chips, the chips are then washed and placed into metre marked chip trays for logging. Where the material type does not allow for the recovery of coarse rock chips the rock flour is retained as a record. The un-sieved sample is also observed for logging purposes. The detail is considered common industry practice and is at the appropriate level of detail to support mineralisation studies. • Dacian's DD core was photographed wet and dry, and geotechnically logged to industry standards. • All Dominion RC holes have lithological, weathering and mineralisation information stored in the database.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• For historical RC drilling, where available the original logs and laboratory results are retained by Dacian as either original hard copies or as scanned copies. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the logging detail supports the MRE.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• All holes are logged qualitatively by geologists familiar with the geology and control on the mineralisation for various geological attributes including weathering, primary lithology, primary & secondary textures, colour and alteration. • For Dacian drilling, diamond core was photographed both wet and dry. For RC drilling chip trays are photographed. Diamond core is retained on site.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology, and structure. Structural measurements are taken using a kenometer to record alpha and beta angles relative to a bottom of hole line marked on the oriented core. The quality of the bottom of hole orientation line is also recorded. • All Dacian drill holes were logged in full, from start of hole to bottom of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Core was cut in half using an automatic core saw at either 1m intervals or to geological contacts; core samples were collected from the same side of the core where orientations were completed.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Dacian RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. Most samples were dry, any wet samples are recorded as wet, this data is then entered into the sample condition field in the drillhole database. • The RC sample was split using the cone splitter to give an approximate 3kg sample. The remainder was collected into a plastic sack as a retention sample. At the grain size of the RC chips, this method of splitting is considered appropriate. • Dominion historical RC samples were collected at the rig using riffle splitters if dry while wet samples were bagged for later splitting. Samples condition was not recorded for a majority of the historic sampling. For historic RC drilling, information on the QAQC programs used is limited but acceptable with original batch reports having been reviewed and retained by Dacian. • The historic drilling that informs the MRE has been almost entirely mined or represents an insignificant proportion of the informing data.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• For RC drilling, sample quality was maintained by monitoring sample volume and by cleaning splitters on a regular basis. If due to significant groundwater inflow or drilling limitations sample quality became degraded (consecutive intervals of wet sample or poor sample recovery), the RC hole was abandoned.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• For Dacian RC drilling, RC field duplicates were taken from the on-board cone splitter at 1 in 50 or 1 in 25 for exploration and infill drilling respectively. • Externally prepared Certified Reference Materials were inserted within the sample stream for QAQC. • For Dacian samples analysed by fire assay, sample preparation was conducted by a contract, National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) Australia accredited laboratory. After drying, the sample is subject to a primary crush, then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. • For Dacian samples analysed by PAL, dried samples were subjected to a primary and secondary crush to 90% passing 3 mm, before being cone split into a 600g subsample. The 600g sample was then pulverised to 90% passing 80um and simultaneously leached for 60 minutes in a PAL machine using 2kg of grinding media, 1 Litre of water and 2 x 10g cyanide tablets (75% NaCN). The leached solution was separated by centrifuge and analysed by AAS. • No information is available for the historic holes.
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	• For Dacian exploration DD drilling field duplicates were not taken. • FOR Dacian RC drilling, field duplicates are generally taken a 1 in 25 samples.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• For Dacian surface drilling, and in pit RC drilling prior to December 2020, the analytical technique used was a 40g or 50g lead collection fire assay and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS). This is a full digestion technique. Samples were analysed at Bureau Veritas in Perth or Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. This is a commonly used method for gold analysis and is considered appropriate for this project. • For in pit RC drilling after December 2020, samples were analysed at the onsite SGS laboratory, using a Pulverise and Leach (PAL) technique which analyses a 600g subsample. The leached solution is analysed by AAS. PAL is a partial digestion method.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The majority (117 of 136) of the Dominion holes were analysed at their onsite lab using fire assay (50g). The remaining 19 holes were assayed using fire assay at Analabs. • No information regarding the analysis of the 32 MM series holes is known. • For Dacian drilling analysed at Bureau Veritas, sieve analysis was carried out by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm was being attained. • For Dacian surface RC and diamond drilling, QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials, standards (1 in 20) and blanks (1 in 50). For diamond drilling additional coarse blanks and standards are submitted around observed mineralisation. • For Dacian in-pit RC drilling, QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials (1 in 20) and blanks (1 in 20). • Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received and were acceptable in all cases. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. • No QAQC data has been reviewed for historic drilling, although mine production and twinned drill holes have validated drilling results. The historic drilling that informs the MRE has been almost entirely mined or represents an insignificant proportion of the informing data.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• Quantitative geophysical data, most notably wireline gamma-density data, were captured by Surtech using sonde serial number 9239B, with logging by unit SL33, and a caesium radioactive source. • Data were captured from MVGC_395_0035 and MVGC_395_0064 on 18/02/2021, entirely logging transitional material. • To adjust the gamma-density values by porosity, the values of 10% for oxide, 7.5% for transitional and 5% for fresh were applied based on analysis from Ganymede wireline logging, which incorporated borehole magnetic resonance (BMR) data to quantitatively measure moisture or porosity. • Geophysical sondes used in the wireline data capture were calibrated against known density standards and repeat logging of a calibration hole at Laverton. • Single and three arm callipers were used in-hole to identify areas where blowouts and significant aberrations in the hole rugosity were encountered; any deviations from within 20% of the nominal hole diameter were removed from the analysis. • The wireline gamma-density data were compared to the core density for transitional material, which showed that acceptable correlations existed for inclusion of either dataset in the MRE.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Certified reference materials demonstrate that sample assay values are accurate. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. • Commercial laboratories used by Dacian were audited in April 2021 by the Competent Person. The laboratory is monitored regularly by Dacian through QAQC practices, and strong communication channels are in place for data quality. • The on-site laboratory was visited by the Competent Person twice in December 2020, is monitored regularly by Dacian through QAQC practices, and strong communication channels are in place for data quality. • Umpire laboratory test work was completed in 2019 over mineralised intersections with good correlation of results. • Umpire testwork of grade control pulp duplicate samples from December 2020 through June 2021 between PAL/LW_AAS and FA40AAS methods showed high correlation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Significant intersections were visually field verified by company geologists.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• In areas of grade control, the drill spacing is at 10m x 5 m, and numerous examples exist of mineralisation showing repeated visual continuity for the estimated volumes. • The mineralisation at Mt Marven South is analogous to the grade control areas. • Variogram models for the grade continuity at Mt Marven incorporate a moderately high nugget and a short-range first structure that accounts for a high proportion of the variance. Therefore, for statistical confidence, twin drilling at spacings closer than 5m are unlikely to be valuable for informing the repeatability of the grade mineralisation, and instead the high visual continuity and density of the drill spacing has informed the confidence in the estimate.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data*	• Prior to 2021, primary data was collected into a custom logging Excel spreadsheet and then imported into a Datashed

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	drillhole database. The logging spreadsheet included validation processes to ensure the entry of correct data. • From January 2021, primary data was collected into LogChief logging software by MaxGeo and then imported into a Data Shed drillhole database. Logchief has internal data validation.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Assay values that were below detection limit are stored in the database in this form, but are adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value for grade estimates. The following records were set to half detection limit: o Negative below detection limit assays o Zeros o Nulls o Unsampled intervals • Any negatives below -1 were set to null, as these represent lab error codes such as samples not received, samples destroyed in sample preparation, insufficient sample volume/weight etc.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• All Dacian hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS to 3cm accuracy. • Historic drill hole collar coordinates were tied to a local grid with subsequent conversion to MGA94 Zone 51. • Mine workings support the locations of historic drilling. • Dacian RC holes were down hole surveyed with a north seeking gyro tool at 30m intervals down the hole. • Dacian in-pit RC holes were down hole surveyed with a north seeking gyro tool, where the depth was greater than 30m. • Dacian DD holes were down hole surveyed with a north seeking gyro tool at 12m intervals down the hole. • Historic holes have no down hole survey information recorded.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51 grid.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic surfaces were prepared from detailed ground, mine and aerial surveys. • Material above all surfaces was coded in the model as depleted to ensure no mineralisation above these surfaces was included in the MRE. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the topographic control provides the quality required to report the Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• For the Dacian RC exploration drilling at Mt Marven South, the nominal hole spacing of surface drilling is approximately 40x40m in the core of the mineralisation. Surrounding this is 80x120m.
	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• Dacian in-pit RC holes are drilled to a 10 x 5m spacing for grade control purposes, and which has informed the MRE. • The mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation procedures and classification applied under the JORC Code, and mining has further supported this.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Samples have been composited to 1m lengths in mineralised lodes for statistics and estimation. • Compositing was completed using a 'best-fit' method in Datamine software, which forces all samples to be included in one of the composites by adjusting composite lengths, while keeping it as close as possible to 1m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• At Mt Marven South, Dacian RC holes were drilled at a planned bearing of 240^{o} (azimuth) relative to MGA94 grid north at a planned dip of -60^{o} which is approximately perpendicular to orientation of mineralised lodes within the Mt Marven open pit. • The majority of surface and in-pit RC holes have been drilled to approximately 240^{0} relative to MGA94 grid north, although due to the location of the historic pit, it was necessary to drill some holes towards approximately 60^{0} relative to MGA94 grid north.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by Dacian. Samples are stored on site until collected for transport to the sample preparation laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Dacian personnel have no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport. Tracking spreadsheet are used by Dacian personnel to track the progress of samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Regular reviews of RC and DD sampling techniques are completed by the Dacian Senior Geologists and the Principal Resource Geologist, which concluded that sampling techniques are satisfactory. • The Competent Person visited the on-site contract laboratory twice in December 2020 and again in 2021, and Bureau Veritas in Perth and Kalgoorlie in April 2021 and the latter again in November 2022. The laboratories were performing

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and producing results at a standard required to report a MRE in accordance with the JORC Code. • Review of Dacian QAQC data has been carried out by company geologists.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Mt Marven

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• The Mt Marven project includes an active open pit gold mine. The Mt Marven project is located within Mining Leases M39/36 and M39/1107, 100% owned by Mt Morgans WA Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Genesis Minerals Limited.
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The above tenements are all in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• At Mt Marven, open pit mining occurred between 1989 and 1996, mostly when under operation my Dominion Mining. Exploration activities have been undertaken by Croesus Mining NL, Metex Resources NL, Homestake Gold, Barrick Gold and Placer Pty Ltd. • A high proportion of the historic data is confirmed by recent drilling and is of a quality that, in the Competent Person's view, supports the MRE at the classification applied.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit is Archean lode gold style. • The Mt Marven deposit consists of a series of lode structures within basalt flows and felsic rock intrusions, generally striking north to north-west and dipping approximately 60-75^0. Mineralisation is associated with basalt hosted shearing and sheared intrusive contacts. Mineralised intervals typically display a combination of chlorite-carbonate to sericite-albite alteration with increased fine disseminated sulphide (predominantly pyrite with lesser chalcopyrite). • Mineralisation within felsic rock intrusions is associated with quartz-carbonate veining with pyrite-chalcopyrite, and disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite adjacent to the veins as a selvedge. Mineralisation and host rocks within the nearby open pit confirm the geometry of the mineralisation. • There are both visual and non-visual mineralisation types at Mt Marven. Some mineralized shear zones are clearly visible within pit exposures and in drill chips, distinguished by goethitic to hematitic red defined zones that correlate with grades greater than 0.3g/t Au. Beneath the oxidized profile, higher gold grades are sometimes associated with higher disseminated pyrite and sometimes associated with silica-sericite +/- albite alteration.
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length*	• All information that is material to the understanding of exploration and infill drilling results completed by Dacian is documented in the appendices (results table) that accompany this announcement.
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No drill hole information related to new exploration drilling has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Exploration results are reported as length weighted averages of the individual sample intervals.
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	• No aggregation of data has been undertaken. • Exploration results are not being reported.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent values have been used

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• At Mt Marven, Dacian RC holes were drilled at a bearing of 240^{o} (azimuth) relative to MGA94 grid north at a dip of -60^{o}.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• The holes are drilled approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the expected trend of mineralisation
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• It is interpreted that true width is approximately 60-100% of down hole intersections depending on the orientation of the target which varies along strike and down dip.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body this ASX release.
Balanced Reporting	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• All Dacian hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS to within 3cm. Dacian holes were down-hole surveyed either with a north seeking gyroscopic tool at 30m intervals to 20cm accuracy.
	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• In February 2020, downhole/wireline logging was undertaken by Surtech Systems to achieve gamma-density values at 10 cm spacing downhole for two grade control holes. • The logging in counts-per-second (c/s) used a compensated density logging tool equipped with a Cs137 radioactive source. • The CPS values were then converted to physical property values using calibrations determined specifically for each physical property parameter. • The final data were supplied in a Logging ASCII Standard (CSV) file format. • The type of instrument used was a 9239 Dual Density Instrument. • Single and three arm callipers were used in-hole to identify areas where blowouts and significant aberrations in the hole rugosity were encountered; any deviations from within 20% of the nominal hole diameter (1,460 mm for RC) were removed from the analysis. • The internal consistency of the downhole gamma-density data was demonstrated by repeat logging of against a calibration hole at Laverton. • Prior to mobilisation to site, the instrument was calibrated immediately against standard materials for density. • Calliper-filtered gamma density readings related to transitional mineralisation, and were compared against dry water immersion/Archimedes method core density samples from the diamond drill core. • A high correlation was shown between the gamma-density and core density determinations. • The wireline geophysical logging for a nearby deposit, Ganymede, also included borehole magnetic resonance (BMR) data, which quantitatively assesses the porosity of the material logged. The BRM logs were used to adjust the gamma-density values to a dry density.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Infill MRE drilling; north, south and depth extensional drilling; RPEEE and LOM pit optimisation; UG review. • Estimate the highly discrete volumes of copper, as found in the base of the Mt Marven main pit in a small structure. Copper is assayed on grade control holes only, so during grade control model estimates, copper will be estimated to inform the expected recovery of gold. This will be further mitigated by a cyanide monitor, expected in place in Q1 FY2022.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Mt Marven

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• The data base has been systematically audited by a Dacian geologist. Original drilling records were compared to the equivalent records in the data base (where original records were available). Any discrepancies were noted and rectified by the data base manager.
	• *Data validation procedures used.*	• Historic logs were located and additional logging information, particularly relating to weathering, was input into the

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		database. • Ongoing database (DB) validation has been undertaken by a dedicated DB administrator communicating with geologists as the primary data sources and labs. • Extensive validation was undertaken by the database administrator. • Data were loaded into DataShed back-end SQL Server DB on a related data schema, providing a referentially integral database with primary key relations and look-up validation fields. • Additional validation completed in Datamine by Dacian geologists, with any validation issues relayed to DB administrator. All Dacian drilling data has been verified as part of a continuous validation procedure. Once a drill hole is imported into the data base reports of the collar, down-hole survey, geology, and assay data are produced. These are then checked by a Dacian geologist in geological software and any corrections are sent to the data base administrator to complete. • All data were checked for the following errors: o Duplicate drillhole IDs o Missing collar coordinates o Mis-matched or missing FROM or TO fields in the interval tables (assays, logging etc) o FROM value greater than TO value in interval tables o Non-contiguous sampling intervals o Sampling interval overlap in the assay table o The first sample in the interval file not starting at 0 m o Interval tables with depths greater than the collar table EOH depth. • Survey data were checked for large deviations in azimuth and dip between consecutive records, with none found.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• The Competent Person has made several site visits during 2020 and 2021 and has worked with the site-based geologists and mining engineers on the MRE and reconciliation processes relevant to this estimate. • Inspection of the equipment used by Dacian's drilling contractor at the time of the visits found all operators working to a standard required to report a MRE in accordance with the JORC Code. • The Competent Person visited the on-site laboratory twice in December to review processes, and each of the two National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accredited offsite contract laboratories in 2021. All laboratories were performing at and producing results for a standard required to report a MRE in accordance with the JORC Code.
	• *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• N/A
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation in the central part of Mt Marven is very high, as it is based on mining exposure as well as a high drilling density. Visual confirmation of lode position and orientations has been observed and mapped in the Mt Marven operating open pit. • In the area of the model which sits to the north or the south of the Mt Marven open pit, the confidence in the geological model is moderate, with a lower confidence resulting from the lower drilling density, and no existing mining. • Ongoing infill drilling has confirmed geological and grade continuity.
	• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*	• Geological and structural logging and pit mapping have been used to assist identification and delineation of lithology and mineralisation. • All lodes were treated as hard boundaries for statistics and estimation.
	• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Alternate interpretations may consider a different gold grade cut-off for the modelling of mineralisation, which may increase the tonnages and lower the grade for a reduced grade cut-off and vice-versa for an increased grade. Either of these are likely to result in a similar balance of metal. • However, the volumes and grades mineralisation model has been demonstrated by open pit ore mark-outs at slightly higher-grade cut-offs, and which show that the boundaries of the mineralisation are suitable for the delineation of ore and waste.
	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Mt Marven is hosted by massive to pillowed basalts, which are variably altered, sheared, oxidised and mineralised. There are a series of lode structures striking north and dipping at 60° – 75° to the east, shallowing in the east. Mineralised shear zones can be hematite altered in the oxide material and sericite/carbonate altered in fresh rock. • The mineralisation was modelled with a relatively strict gold cut-off of 0.3g/t Au, which has been confirmed as appropriate for the mining methods and ore markouts.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		• Porphyry units are also mineralised at times but not visually recognisable as mineralised.
		• The following objects were modelled that the Competent Person considers adequate to control the MRE.
		  ○ Lodes: 67
		  ○ Porphyry dykes: 34
		  ○ Oxidation/weathering: base of complete oxidation (BOCO), top of fresh (TOFR)

	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The mineralised lodes at Mt Marven occur within a greater shear corridor and are hosted by both mafic and porphyry units suggesting gold mineralisation continued post-intrusion. A WNW structure splits the mineralisation between the historic northern and southern pit.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Mt Marven Mineral Resource area extends over a SE-NW strike length of 900m (from 6811800m N – 6812700m N). It extends from 419350 mE to 420200 mE and extends from surface (approximately 425mRL) to 150mRL.

Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• Samples were composited to 1m intervals ("composites") based on assessment of the raw drillhole sample intervals. Statistics were weighted by composite length in Supervisor.
		• High-grade top-cuts ranging from 4.9 – 20g/t Au were applied to the mineralisation domains following statistical analysis completed in Snowden Supervisor™ software.
		• The top-cuts were kept at around 1% – 2% of the grade distribution for each lode.
		• To model the spatial continuity of gold grades, variography was conducted in Supervisor 8.12. Statistics were length-weighted.
		• Composite samples were declustered prior to variography for the statistical domains that contained lodes. A normal-score transform was applied to all data.
		• In total, there are 62 individual mineralized lodes at Mt Marven. Due to lack of data in some lodes, they were grouped together based on lode orientation, statistics and location. The groups consist of the following:
		  ○ Supergene envelope
		  ○ NNW-SSE lodes in north-western pit area
		  ○ NNW-SSE lodes in southern area
		  ○ N-S lodes in southern area
		  ○ NW-SE lodes in southern area
		  ○ Lode 6 – WNW structure splitting north and south pit
		  ○ Lode 25 – large, flat EW lode at northern end
		• Variograms were modelled for each of the above lode groups – seven in total. The majority of the variograms yielded poor experimental variograms, however, the modelling of short-range and long-range spherical structures was possible.
		• Two spherical structures were modelled for each lode group.
		• After variograms were modelled, a back-transform model was exported with Datamine rotations for use in Datamine parameter files. All variograms contained a low nugget when back-transformed, and typically a very high proportion of the variance accounted for in the short-range structure.
		• Multi-block kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) was undertaken using Supervisor™ software to assess the effect of changing key kriging neighbourhood parameters on block grade estimates. Kriging efficiency (KE), slope of regression (SOR) and negative weights were determined for a range of block sizes, minimum and maximum samples, search dimensions and discretisation grids.
		• KNA found that a 5 x 5 x 5m block size was among the best statistics, and was considered most appropriate considering the drill density. KNA suggested using between 6 and 8 minimum samples and between 16 and 20 maximum samples. The maximum samples allowed per drillhole was set to 3 for all lodes. These parameters were set for the first pass.
		• The KNA suggested adopting a search ellipse size matching the short-range structure in all cases, followed by the full range. The short range structure was often very short (6m to 28m in the major directions.)
		• The second pass was the full range of the variogram, from 16.8m to 57.6 m, and the minimum samples was 10 and maximum was 20. The third pass was 8x to 12x the full range of the variogram, from 60m to 224 m, and the minimum samples was 4 and maximum was 8.
		• The major direction was modelled with a ratio of between 1.2x to 2.3x the semi-major direction, and 2.3x 6.8x the minor direction. The latter of 6.8x ratio to the minor is an exception, relating to domain South, which incorporates

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the elongated lodes drilled to a lower density, and that have almost entirely been classified as Inferred. • Ordinary kriging was adopted to interpolate grades into cells for the mineralised domains. The technique is considered appropriate to allow the geostatistical continuity determined from variography to weight samples during estimation. • Dynamic anisotropy was used only on the first pass to prevent wildly fluctuating large ellipses from weighting samples in high angles to the prevailing orientations of the lodes. • Geological modelling was undertaken in Leapfrog Geo 6.0 software. • Compositing, block modelling and grade estimation were undertaken using Datamine™ RM software. • The estimation technique is appropriate to allow a locally adequate estimate for detailed mine planning and with a globally unbiased estimate per lode.
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• Previous estimates provided lower overall tonnages with similar grades; however, these were completed prior to a large amount of additional drilling occurring and the introduction of density estimates based on quantitative data. • Production figures are not able to be reconciled with confidence, as material from Mt Marven is blended together with Jupiter material prior to crushing at the Jupiter mill.
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*	• No assumptions have been made regarding the recovery of by-products.
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	• To date, the elevated soluble copper grades at Mt Marven have not had an adverse impact on gold recovery through the mill. • Analysis of the assays from the Pulp-and-Leach (Leachwell™) sample preparation method used by the site-based laboratory (provides an estimate of the cyanide-soluble portion of gold) against duplicate fire assays has shown a very high correlation, indicating that copper oxides are either not present or are in a form that does not impact gold recovery for the samples. • Copper values have been averaged for each lode and included in the model to assist with planning.
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	• A parent block size of 5m x 5m x 5m (X x Y x Z) was chosen, which was supported KNA and by drill hole spacing in KNA Y and Z directions. In the mine area, most of the deposit has been sampled at a density of 5m x 10m (on a rotated drilling grid to enable drilling perpendicular to the mineralisation direction) out to 80m x 40m on the fringes. • Sub-celling to 1/5 of parent cell in all directions has provided appropriate resolution for volume control to account for the moderately thin lode wireframes.
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	• No assumptions have been made regarding SMUs.
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*	• While some copper assays have been taken, the dataset is not sufficient to enable correlation analysis.
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*	• Geology and grade are used to define the mineralisation lodes at Mt Marven. Within each lode, whose modelling is outlined above, the estimate was constrained to blocks within the lode wireframe using only top-cut composited samples from the corresponding lode.
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	• High-grade top-caps were applied to limit the influence of extreme outliers on the grade estimate. The top-caps were applied to the mineralisation domains following statistical analysis. • The top-cuts were kept at around 1% – 2% of the grade distribution for each lode.
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Validation of the estimate was completed for the resource block models using numerical methods (histograms, CDFs and swath plots) and validated visually against the input raw drillhole data, declustered data, composites and blocks.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades have been estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The reporting cut-off parameters were selected based on known open pit economic cut-off grades. • The potential to extract mineralisation via underground mining methods has not been considered due to the depth of drilling and mineralisation. • The MRE has been reported above a lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au and within a pit optimisation shell that allows the test of reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) for the undepleted MRE, and without the inclusion of dilution and ore loss, as the Competent Person considers these excessive economic modifying factors, whereas the other parameters are based on in situ material parameters or fixed costs: o Gold price A$2,400/oz o Pit overall slope angles: oxide 44°, transitional, 49° fresh 63° o Ore loss 0%

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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>

Dilution 0%
Mining costs (scaled by RL range as per actual rates): 425m RL: A$7.06/t – 360m RL: A$9.24/t
Processing recovery 92% (oxide, transitional and fresh)
Processing costs: oxide: A$20.50/t; transitional A$22.50/t; fresh A$24.50/t
Refining cost: A$1.60/oz
Gold royalty of 2.5%
Discount rate: 5%

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</td><td>Dacian began open pit production at Mt Marven in July 2020. It is assumed that the same mining methods will be applicable for extraction of in situ material included in this MRE update.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</td><td>The ore is processed at the proximal Laverton Processing Facility. Recoveries achieved to date are 92.3%.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td><td>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td>Mt Marven is an active open pit mine at the Laverton Operation with all requisite environmental approvals in place.
Waste rock is stored in a conventional waste dump.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Bulk density</td><td>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</td><td>Density used to estimate tonnages for the MRE update has been determined from 891 core immersion method samples.
Surtech captured quantitative wireline gamma-density data from two holes at Mt Marven in early 2021, entirely within the transitional zone.
A high graphical correlation (compared visually) was shown between the gamma-density and core density determinations.
Density assignments by oxidation type for waste and mineralisation, adjusted for porosity are shown below:
<table>
<tr><td>Material</td><td>Density value (t/m3)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oxide</td><td>1.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transitional</td><td>2.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fresh</td><td>2.8</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</td><td>Void space has been accounted for in the industry-standard, immersion method core density determination process.
No borehole magnetic resonance data were captured; therefore the data were not porosity or moisture adjusted.
Instead, the data were adjusted for an assumed porosity by using the porosity adjustment by oxidation state for a nearby deposit with a similar weathering profile, Ganymede, which utilised borehole magnetic resonance (BMR) data. The BMR data quantitatively assesses the porosity of the material logged, from which the percentage of porosity was removed to provide an in situ, dry bulk density.
Porosity values of 10% for oxide, 7.5% for transitional and 5% for fresh were applied to the density.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation</td><td>For gamma-density, the data are quantitative and independent of sample weight and have been analysed by</td></tr>
</table>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	process of the different materials.	modelled material types. • For core immersion-method density data, no relationship to sample weight has been determined, and is expected to be unrelated, as the core density data show little variation with lithological types.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• The Mineral Resources have been classified based on the guidelines specified in The JORC Code. Classification level is based on: o Drill density data o Geological understanding o Quality of gold assay grades o Continuity of gold grades o Economic potential for mining. • Unclassified material: o Part of lode 74, a flat lying oxide zone, located on the south-eastern extent of the model remained unclassified due to very limited drill density. • Indicated Mineral Resources: o Statistical consideration has been employed to assess the grade estimate quality in considering large, contiguous and coherent zones of blocks form zones where: o Large areas are formed that have been grade control drilled, but also extending out to where drill hole spacing reaches 20m to 20m max. o Estimation was chiefly undertaken in search passes of 1 and 2. o Number of samples was predominantly near the optimum. o Slope of regression formed large volumes of > 0.4 with cores of 0.6. • The remainder of the mineralisation was classified as Inferred.
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*	• All factors the Competent Person has deemed relevant to the MRE have been incorporated into the classification of Mineral Resources.
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal audits were completed by Dacian, which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• The accuracy of the MRE is communicated through the classification assigned to the deposit. The MRE has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) using a qualitative approach. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 and Section 3 of this table.
	• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*	• The MRE statement relates to a global estimate of in situ tonnes and grade.
	• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Production figures are not able to be reconciled with confidence, as material from Mt Marven is blended with Jupiter material prior to crushing at the Jupiter mill.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – Maxwell Bore

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Maxwell Bore

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals*	• Surface Reverse Circulation (RC) chips informed both the Mineral Resource estimate (MRE). • Dacian RC holes were sampled over the entire length of hole. Dacian RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals via an

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	on-board cone splitter. • Dacian RC holes within mineralisation were sampled on 1m intervals in mineralisation via an on-board cone splitter (Dacian) mounted at the base of the cyclone to achieve a representative split of approximately 3kg samples. • Dacian surface RC holes were sampled over the entire length of hole. • Dacian samples were submitted to a National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) certified contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce either a 40g or 50g charge for fire assay with an atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish. • Historic sampling practices are unknown.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling that informed the modelling area of the MRE included 119 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes for 10,170 m, all of which intersected mineralisation and were used to estimate grades, while air core (AC) and rotary air blast (RAB) were used to guide, but not inform, the MRE. • Dacian drilled 97% of the RC holes. The remainder were drilled in 1998 by an unknown company, but Homestake, the company whose drilling dates are closest to the involved in the area drilled RAB and AC in 1999. • For Dacian RC holes, a face sampling hammer bit was used. • Dominion holes were drilled with RC rigs utilising 5¼" to 5 ¾" face- sampling hammer bits for maximum sample return.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Recoveries from historical holes are unknown. • Recoveries from Dacian diamond drilling were measured and recorded into the database. Recovery was generally above 95% in fresh rock. • Dacian RC holes were drilled with a powerful rig with compressor and booster compressor to ensure enough air to maximise sample recovery. The splitter was cleaned at the end of each rod, to ensure that efficient sample splitting. The weight of each sample split was monitored. Drilling was stopped if the sample split size changed significantly. • Dacian RC drilling activities, sample volumes, quality and recoveries were monitored by the supervising geologist to ensure good recoveries • Sample splitters were cleaned on a regular basis. • No relationship has been noted between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All RC holes were logged for geology, alteration, and visible structure. • All RC chip trays were photographed. • All drill holes were logged in full. • RC drilling was logged by passing a portion of each sampled metre into a sieve to remove rock flour from coarse chips, the chips are then washed and placed into metre marked chip trays for logging. The un- sieved sample was also observed for logging purposes. • For Dacian drilling, where the material type does not allow for the recovery of coarse rock chips the rock flour is retained as a record. The detail is considered common industry practice and is at the appropriate level of detail to support the MRE. • For historical RC drilling, where available the original logs and laboratory results are retained by Dacian as either original hard copies or as scanned copies. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the logging detail supports the MRE. • All holes were logged qualitatively by geologists familiar with the geology and control on the mineralisation for various geological attributes including weathering, primary lithology, primary & secondary textures, colour and alteration. • The wireline geophysical data logged throughout Laverton by Surtech systems in February 2021 is quantitative in nature. The data were used to assist the density determination of the MRE, although they were not taken from the Maxwell Bore deposit. • All drill holes were logged in full, from start of hole to bottom of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether*	• The Dacian RC sample was split using the cone splitter to give an approximate 3kg sample. The remainder of the sample was collected into a plastic sack as a retention sample. At the grain size of the RC chips, this method of

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	sampled wet or dry. • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	splitting is considered appropriate. • Most samples were dry; any wet samples are recorded as wet; this data is then entered into the sample condition field in the drillhole database. • At all times, an attempt was made to keep samples dry. If due to significant groundwater inflow or drilling limitations sample quality became degraded (consecutive intervals of wet sample or poor sample recovery), the RC hole was abandoned. • No information was available for historic RC samples. • For RC drilling, the sub-sample preparation by splitting by cone splitters, which is an industry standard method of creating a representative split. • Dacian RC sample preparation was conducted by a contract, NATA Australia accredited laboratory. • After drying, samples were subject to a primary crush, then pulverised and homogenised to 85% passing 75µm before a 40gor 50gcharge was scooped. This is an industry standard and appropriate method for preparing samples for fire assay. • For Dacian RC drilling, RC field duplicates were taken from the on-board cone splitter at 1 in 50 or 1 in 25 for exploration and infill drilling respectively. • Externally prepared Certified Reference Materials were inserted within the sample stream for QAQC. • No information is available for the historic holes. • The internal consistency of the wireline geophysical data was demonstrated by repeat logging of against a calibration hole at Laverton. • The wireline geophysical data logged throughout Laverton by Surtech systems in February 2021 was used to inform the MRE, although they were not taken from the Maxwell Bore deposit. • Prior to mobilisation to site, the instrument was calibrated immediately against standard materials for density. • A high correlation was shown between the gamma-density and core density determinations where collected on the same holes. • For Dacian RC drilling, field duplicates are generally taken a 1 in 25 samples. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The analytical technique used was lead collection fire assay and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) on a 40g or 50g for Dacian samples, and unknown weight for historic samples. This is a full digestion technique. This is a commonly used method for gold analysis and is considered appropriate for this project. • For Dacian drilling analysed at Bureau Veritas, sieve analysis was carried out by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm was being attained. • Dacian QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials, standards (1 in 20) and blanks (1 in 50). For diamond drilling additional coarse blanks and standards are submitted around observed mineralisation. • Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received and were acceptable in all cases. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. • Field duplicates for the four historical RC holes were inserted at a rate of ~1:35, which showed results of lower precision than Dacian samples but which were acceptable for inclusion in the MRE. • The six standards inserted with the historical sample stream were unknown, while four of the five blanks were at detection limit, with one insignificantly above. • The wireline gamma-density data logged throughout Laverton by Surtech systems in February 2021 were used to assist the density determination of the MRE, although they were not taken from the Maxwell Bore deposit. • The logging in counts-per-second (c/s) used a compensated density logging tool equipped with a Cs137 radioactive source. • The CPS values were then converted to physical property values using calibrations determined specifically for each physical property parameter. • The final data were supplied in a Logging ASCII Standard (CSV) file format. • Single and three arm callipers were used in-hole to identify areas where blowouts and significant aberrations in the hole rugosity were encountered; any deviations from within 20% of the nominal hole diameter were removed from

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		the analysis. • Certified reference materials demonstrate that sample assay values are accurate. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. • Commercial laboratories used by Dacian were audited in April 2021 by the Competent Person. The laboratory is monitored regularly by Dacian through QAQC practices, and strong communication channels are in place for data quality.
Verification of sampling and assay	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections were visually field verified by several company geologists. • Recent have verified the intersections of historic mineralisation by either confirming the continuity of the mineralisation and geological • interpretations or twinning the mineralisation. • Prior to 2021, primary data was collected into a custom logging Excel spreadsheet and then imported into a DataShed drillhole database. The logging spreadsheet included validation processes to ensure the entry of correct data. • From January 2021, primary data was collected into LogChief logging software by MaxGeo and then imported into a Data Shed drillhole database. LogChief has internal data validation. • Assay values that were below detection limit are stored in the database in this form but are adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value for grade estimates. The following records were set to half detection limit: o Negative below detection limit assays o Zeros o Nulls o Unsampled intervals o Any negatives below -1 were set to null, as these represent lab error codes such as samples not received, samples destroyed in sample preparation, insufficient sample volume/weight etc.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All Dacian hole collars were surveyed in a local grid with transform parameters determined from surveyed pillars accurately surveyed in both the local "MTM2017" grid and MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS to 3cm accuracy. • Historic drill hole collar coordinates were tied to a local Dominion Mining grid with subsequent conversion to MGA94 Zone 51. • The down-hole survey method for 160 RC holes and 57 DD holes (including diamond tails) informing the resource is varied. Survey methods include Eastman SS, Reflex, Gyro, Camtek, Sunto, SingleShot, Devi Rapid, Azi Aligner and EMS. • Open pit (OP) mine workings support the locations of historic drilling. • UG DD and all Dacian RC holes were down hole surveyed with a north seeking gyro tool at <=30m intervals down the hole. • The grid system used is the local "MTM2017" grid, with all collars and surveys transformed from either the MGA94 Zone 51 or historic • Dominion grids. • Topographic surfaces were prepared from detailed ground, mine, and aerial surveys. • Material above all surfaces was coded in the model as depleted to ensure no mineralisation above these surfaces was included in the MRE. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the topographic control provides the quality required to report the Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Exploration results are not being reported • The drill hole spacing is highly variable as a result of the variable drilling and sampling techniques. • Craic face samples have been taken on 4m advances, which has created a highly clustered dataset when incorporated with the exploration and resource drilling. Therefore, samples were declustered prior to statistics, and the face samples were used in the first estimation pass only. • The exploration RC holes are typically on 20m sections, although they extend wider to 80m sections outside of the modelled mineralisation. • The mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation procedures and classification applied under the JORC Code.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• Samples have been composited to 1m lengths in mineralised lodes for statistics and estimation. • Compositing was completed using a 'best-fit' method in Surpac software, which forces all samples to be included in one of the composites by adjusting composite lengths, while keeping it as close as possible to 1m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Surface holes were drilled entirely to the north and –60° dip, which is at an angle that approximates a perpendicular orientation of mineralised lodes. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody was managed by the companies that owned the projects at the time, and no issues regarding historic sample security are known. • Dacian samples were stored on site until collected for transport to the sample preparation laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Dacian personnel had no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport. Tracking spreadsheets were used by Dacian personnel to track the progress of samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Regular reviews of RC -sampling techniques were completed by the Dacian Senior Geologists and the Principal Resource Geologist, which concluded that sampling techniques are satisfactory. • No audits or reviews have been documented for historic sampling

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Maxwell Bore

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The deposit is located within Mining Lease M39/1120, which is 100% owned by Mt Morgans WA Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Genesis Minerals Limited. • The above tenement is in good standing with no known security issues or impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Open pit and underground mining has occurred since the 1890s across Mt Morgans. • Exploration activities at the deposit have been undertaken by Delta Gold, Indian Ocean Resources, Dominion Mining Ltd, Croesus, Forrest Gold, and Homestake.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The deposit is Achaean lode-gold-style, hosted in the Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. • The gold mineralisation has been deposited in lodes along a BIF-chert ridge, dominantly contained within the BIF-chert units, but also is emplaced along the contacts of the mafic material, forms larger halos around the units, and occasionally obliquely transects the BIF-chert units at low-angles resulting from unmeasured local structural controls. • The BIF-chert units and lodes are dominantly buried beneath an extensive, shallow colluvial cover and laterite to the west, but also outcrop in parts of the central and north • The variably deep weathering/oxidation profile extends 10m – 50m to the base of the completely oxidised surface, and ~25m – 70m to the top of fresh surface.
Drill Hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain	• Exploration results are not being reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	why this is the case.	
Data Aggregation Methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Exploration results are not being reported. • No grade-weighting or other techniques have been applied to gold grades in figures.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The drilling angle of holes is entirely to the north, intersecting the moderate to steep southerly dip at a high angle. • Exploration results are not being reported. • The holes are drilled approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the plane of mineralisation. • It is interpreted that true width is approximately 60-100% of down hole intersections depending on the orientation of the target which varies along strike and down dip.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Exploration results are not being reported.
Balanced Reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid. • Dacian holes used a differential GPS to within 3cm accuracy. Dacian holes were down-hole surveyed either with a north seeking gyroscopic tool at 30m intervals to 20cm accuracy. • The method of collar and down-hole survey for historic drill hole collar coordinates is unknown. • Exploration results are not being reported.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• The wireline geophysical data logged throughout Laverton by Surtech systems in February 2021 was used to inform the MRE, although they were not taken from the Maxwell Bore deposit.
Further Work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• OP optimisation of the MRE is planned, which will provide guidance on the locations of infill drilling to permit a MRE update.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Maxwell Bore

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	• The data base has been systematically audited by Dacian geologists and database-specialist consultant geologists. Original drilling records were compared to the equivalent records in the data base (where original records were available). Any discrepancies were noted and rectified by the data base manager. • Historic logs were located and additional logging information, particularly relating to weathering, was input into the database. • Ongoing database (DB) validation has been undertaken by a dedicated DB administrator communicating with geologists as the primary data sources and labs. • Extensive validation was undertaken by the database administrator. • Data were loaded into DataShed back-end SQL Server DB on a related data schema, providing a referentially integral

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		database with primary key relations and look-up validation fields. • Additional validation completed in Datamine by Dacian geologists, with any validation issues relayed to DB administrator. All Dacian drilling data has been verified as part of a continuous validation procedure. Once a drill hole is imported into the data base reports of the collar, down-hole survey, geology, and assay data are produced. These are then checked by a Dacian geologist in geological software and any corrections are sent to the data base administrator to complete. • All data were checked for the following errors: o Duplicate drillhole IDs o Missing collar coordinates o Mis-matched or missing FROM or TO fields in the interval tables (assays, logging etc) o FROM value greater than TO value in interval tables o Non-contiguous sampling intervals o Sampling interval overlap in the assay table o The first sample in the interval file not starting at 0 m o Interval tables with depths greater than the collar table EOH depth. Survey data were checked for large deviations in azimuth and dip between consecutive records, with none found.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• The Competent Person has made a site visit during 2020, and has worked with the site-based geologists on the MRE. • Inspection of the equipment used by Dacian's drilling contractor at the time of the visit found all operators working to a standard required to report the MREs in accordance with the JORC Code. • The Competent Person visited the on-site laboratory twice in December to review processes, and each of the two National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accredited offsite contract laboratories in 2021. All laboratories were performing at and producing results for a standard required to report the MREs in accordance with the JORC Code.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• The confidence in the geological interpretations for the MRE is moderate to high, as the drilling density is 20m by 20m in most of the deposit, and the angle of intersection of the mineralisation is perpendicular. • Geological logging has been used to assist identification and delineation of lithology, weathering and mineralisation. • The following mineralisation modelling techniques were incorporated into the modelling, which has formed assumptions regarding the continuity: o Logging of weathering was used to model base-of-complete- oxidation (BOCO) and top-of-fresh (TOFR) surfaces. Isolated peaks and troughs created by variable logging were ignored for a smoother surface that is assumed to be less likely to be influenced by subjective differences or error in the logging. o Any internal waste units not assayed across several metres were excluded from mineralisation wireframes to provide coherent geometries. o All lodes were modelled above a moderately strict cut-off of 0.5g/t, except for the retention of continuity, where lower grades were allowed. o Boundary strings were utilised to control the strike and down dip extents beyond the last known drill hole data. o Amorphous blob-shapes were prevented to avoid estimates 'seeing' o composites across holes and around fluid boundaries. o All lodes were treated as hard-boundaries for statistics and estimation. • The deposit has been divided into four domains based on the orientation of the lodes • Porphyries and meta-sandstone/siltstone and other sedimentary lithologies exist in the stratigraphy, but they are minor or not associated with or proximal to the modelled mineralisation, and so they have not been modelled. • Alternate interpretations may consider a different gold grade cut-off for the modelling of mineralisation, which will change the tonnages and have a complementary higher or lower grade. Either of these are likely to result in a similar balance of metal. • Differences may result from alternate mining software used or approaches to solid volumes modelled, as the Leapfrog modelling method tends to create more fluid and drillhole constrained objects than a sectionally produced wireframe approach. • The mineralisation was modelled with a relatively strict gold cut-off of 0.3g/t Au, which was confirmed by statistical

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		evidence and other deposits in the Laverton operations that are being or have been mined using the same modelling cut-off for ore–waste delineation. • All modelled lodes were treated as hard boundaries for statistics and estimation, although where geological and statistical observations deemed suitable, the lodes were grouped into domains for increased sample counts. • The composited samples within the modelled lode objects were used to estimate the corresponding block object codes with the resource block model. • The lodes show high continuity through the oxidation/weathering profile without dispersion halos. Statistics were reviewed, including grade distributions, and contact analysis, between the oxidation domains, which showed that no boundaries were present, and therefore no hard boundaries by oxidation domain were applied. • Displacement by brittle faulting is evident in the stratigraphy and mineralisation. The fault plane orientations are unclear, but the significant offset across the planes was incorporated into the models of the lodes and stratigraphy by truncation on the fault planes into new objects. • The mineralisation was modelled with a relatively strict gold cut-off of 0.3g/t Au, which has been confirmed as appropriate for the mining methods and ore markouts. • The following objects were modelled that the Competent Person considers adequate to control the MRE. o Lodes: 15 o BIF–chert units: 8 • Oxidation/weathering: base of complete oxidation (BOCO), top of fresh (TOFR) • While the mineralisation is not entirely hosted within the BIF-chert horizons, the extensive continuity of the BIF-chert ridge has led to a reasonable confidence in the mineralisation and grade continuity, notwithstanding the brittle offsets. • The modelling of the fault planes has caused the continuity to be reduced, but without the offsets applied, the mineralisation continuity displays unrealistic warping of the mineralisation and stratigraphic wireframes. • The lodes show high continuity through the oxidation/weathering profile without dispersion halos.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• The Maxwells Mineral Resource area extends over an east-west strike length of 640m (from 419,960mE – 420,600mE), has a maximum width of 40m and includes the 200m vertical interval from 450mRL to 250mRL. • The thickness of the lodes ranges from 2m – 10 m, averaging 3 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Geological modelling, sample compositing, block modelling and grade estimation were undertaken using Surpac™ software. • Statistical analysis including variography was undertaken in Supervisor™ software. • Samples were composited to 1m intervals (“composites”) based on assessment of the raw drillhole sample intervals. Statistics were weighted by composite length in Supervisor. • Statistical analysis was completed in Snowden Supervisor™ 8.14 software, including modelling of the spatial continuity of gold grades by variography. • Statistics were length-weighted. • Cell de-clustering analysis using cell size combinations of 10m to 50m in X, Y and Z directions were undertaken for the Max_Central domain, as the data were more clustered. A 20m cube was selected based on the analysis that the declustered mean grade was significantly lower than the naïve mean, while being within the range of other declustered cell sizes and not extremely lower. De-clustering was also analysed for the other domains, but was not applied, as it had immaterial impact on statistics reviewed. • Domains were based on spatial characteristics (location, orientation, and geometry) of lodes. • Visual validation of composite grades was reviewed in Surpac to determine if there were any trends with depth or accumulation on weathering/oxidation boundaries. • Multi-block kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) was undertaken to assess the effect of changing key kriging neighbourhood parameters on block grade estimates. Kriging efficiency (KE), slope of regression (SOR) and negative weights were determined for a range of block sizes, minimum and maximum samples, search dimensions, and discretisation grids. Statistics were invariable for changes in discretisation. • Ordinary kriging was adopted to interpolate grades into cells for the mineralised domains. The technique is considered appropriate to allow the geostatistical continuity determined from variography to weight samples during estimation and allow a locally adequate estimate for detailed mine planning, while ensuring a globally unbiased estimate per lode. • A three-pass expanding search ellipse strategy was used, honouring the anisotropic ratios from the relevant domain

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		variogram orthogonally, except for the first pass, which employed dynamic anisotropy (DA), and the dynamic orientation of the search ellipse in Surpac causes the major and semimajor directions to be incorrect. DA was employed as local flexures not related to modelled structural offsets (which divided the deposit's modelled objects) were evident. • Search parameters for each pass were as follows: o Pass 1: o Search ellipse size 44 m, isotropic in the major-semimajor plane, DA o Minimum samples: 9 o Maximum samples: 22 o Maximum samples per hole: 6 o Discretisation: 3 by 3 by 3 Pass 2: o Search ellipse size 100% of the full range of the domain variogram (44m to 118 m) o Minimum samples: 9 o Maximum samples: 22 o Maximum samples per hole: 6 o Discretisation: 3 by 3 by 3 Pass 3: o Search ellipse size 300 m o Minimum samples: 4 o Maximum samples: 10 o Maximum samples per hole: 6 o Discretisation: 3 by 3 by 3 • Grades have not been interpolated into the waste, as there is little evidence for a grade halo or mineralisation in other objects. • In 2019, Dacian Gold updated the MRE following the receipt of data from 37 RC holes for a total length of 2,900m drilled during 2019 • The deposit has not been mined; therefore, no production data is available. • No assumptions have been made regarding the recovery of by-products. • No deleterious elements have been estimated. • A parent block size of 15m x 15m x 10m (X x Y x Z) was chosen, which was supported KNA and by drill hole spacing all directions. • Sub-celling to 1/8 of parent cell in all directions has provided appropriate resolution for volume control to account for the moderately thin lode wireframes. • Most of the deposit has been drilled at a density of 20m by 20m and out to 40m by 40m on the fringes. • No assumptions have been made regarding SMUs. • Gold has been estimated univariately and in isolation of other variables. • Geology and grade were used to define the mineralisation lodes. Within each lode, the estimate was constrained to blocks within the lode wireframe using only top-cut composited samples from the corresponding lode. • High-grade top-caps were applied to limit the influence of extreme outliers on the grade estimate. The top-caps were applied to the mineralisation domains following statistical analysis. • The top-cuts were kept at around 1% – 2% of the distribution. • Validation of the estimate was completed for the resource block models using numerical methods (histograms, CDFs and swath plots) and validated visually against the input raw drillhole data, declustered data, composites and blocks.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• Tonnages and grades have been estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• The MRE has been reported above a lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au. • A RL was considered for reporting above the MRE at this cut-off; however, as the mineralisation is no more than 140m depth from surface RPEEE is established for the shallow depths, no RL cut-off was applied. • The reporting cut-off parameters were selected based on known UG economic cut-off grades from other Westralia UG operations.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• It is assumed that the deposit will be amenable to open pit methods, as has been undertaken for similar deposits in the Laverton project.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• The ore is intended to be processed at the Laverton Processing Facility. Recoveries achieved to date are 92.3%.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• Maxwell Bore lies within the Laverton mining leases, where many historic pits and and several mines are active, in a very mature mining district. Therefore, Dacian believes that there will be no impediments to the approval of mining the deposits again. • Waste rock will be stored in a conventional waste dump.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• The wireline gamma-density data logged throughout Laverton by Surtech systems in February 2021 were used to assist the density determination of the MRE, although they were not taken from the Maxwell Bore deposit. • The density for mafic material of differing oxidation states was taken from the density assigned to the Craic deposit, whose style of mineralisation is mafic- hosted. The waste laterite and colluvium was assigned based on the Competent Person's knowledge of similar material throughout Laverton and similar geological settings in the Yilgarn. As the BIF material was frequently logged as chert-rich BIF or chert, the densities applied were lower than those determined by wireline gamma-density and diamond core immersion methods. • The gamma-density data were further adjusted by total porosity determined by borehole magnetic resonance (BMR) logging. • For gamma-density, the data are quantitative and independent of sample weight, and have been analysed by modelled material types. • For core immersion-method density data, no relationship to sample weight has been determined, and is expected to be unrelated, as the core density data show little variation with lithological types.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The Mineral Resources have been classified based on the guidelines specified in The JORC Code. Classification level is based on: o Drill density data o Geological understanding o Quality of gold assay grades o Continuity of gold grades o Economic potential for mining. • For Indicated Mineral Resources, statistical consideration has been employed to assess the grade estimate quality in considering large, contiguous and coherent zones of blocks form zones where: • From the 15 total lodes modelled in the deposit, only two lodes each from the Max_Central and Max_East domains total that displayed the highest geological confidence were considered. • Drill hole spacing reached a nominal maximum of 20 m. • Estimation dominantly was undertaken in search pass 1.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• Number of samples was near the optimum. • Slope of regression formed large volumes of > 0.4 with cores of 0.6. • Inferred Mineral Resources: • All other mafic-hosted mineralisation, as the drill hole spacing and pierce was never greater than 80m within the geological model that is considered robust. • Unclassified material: All material outside of the mineralisation. • All factors the Competent Person has deemed relevant to the MRE have been incorporated into the classification of Mineral Resources. • The result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• Internal audits were completed by Dacian, which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available	• The accuracy of the MRE is communicated through the classification assigned to the deposit. The MRE has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) using a qualitative approach. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 and Section 3 of this table. • The MRE statement relates to a global estimate of in situ tonnes and grade. • The deposit has not been mined; therefore, no production data is available.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – MCKENZIE WELL
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – McKenzie Well

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30gcharge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Surface (RC) holes were angled to intersect the targeted mineralised zones at optimal angles. • DCN RC holes are sampled over the entire length of hole. DCN RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals via an on-board cone splitter. • DCN samples were submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce either a 40g or 50g charge for fire assay. • For all historical RC drilling the original logs and laboratory results are retained by Dacian as either original hard copies or as scanned copies. • McKenzie Well Historic RC drilling was undertaken by Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd between 1987 and 1990 using a RC rig contracted from Robinson Drilling in Kalgoorlie. • McKenzie Well historical RC samples were collected at 1m intervals into plastic bags using a riffle splitter. 2m composites were then collected for analysis. • McKenzie Well historical RC samples were submitted to Australian Assay Laboratories Group in Leonora for crushing and pulverising to produce a 50g charge for fire assay with a 0.01ppm detection limit.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• RC holes, a 5¼" face sampling bit was used. • For Historic RC drilling across the McKenzie Well project RC holes were completed using a Schram rig contracted from Robinson Drilling (Kalgoorlie), hole diameters are not recorded, field observations of historic RC collars suggest the bit size was approximately 5 inch.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• RC drilling sample volumes, quality and recoveries are monitored by the supervising geologist, with a geologist always supervising RC drilling activities. • RC holes are drilled with a powerful rig with compressor and booster compressor to ensure enough air to maximise sample recovery. The splitter is cleaned at the end of each rod, to ensure that efficient sample splitting. The weight of each sample split is monitored. Drilling is stopped if the sample split size changes significantly • Recoveries from historical drilling are unknown. • In DCN drilling no relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• RC drilling was logged by passing a portion of each sampled metre into a sieve to remove rock flour from course chips, the chips are then washed and placed into metre marked chip trays for logging. Where the material type does not allow for the recovery of coarse rock chips the rock flour is retained as a record. The un-sieved sample is also observed for logging purposes. The detail is considered common industry practice and is at the appropriate level of detail to support mineralisation studies. • RC drilling is logged qualitatively by company geologists for various geological attributes including weathering, primary lithology, primary & secondary textures, colour and alteration. All drill chips are photographed in the chip trays and RC chip trays are retained on site. • At McKenzie Well, historic RC holes were logged for geology, alteration and structure, The Company retains copies of either the original or scanned copies of the geological logs. • All DCN and historic drill holes were logged in full from start of hole to bottom of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• DCN RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. A majority of samples were dry. Any wet samples are recorded as wet under sample condition, this data is then entered into a database. • The RC sample was split using the cone splitter to give an approximate 3kg sample. The remainder was collected into a plastic sack as a retention sample. At the grain size of the RC chips, this method of splitting is considered appropriate. • For RC drilling, sample quality was maintained by monitoring sample volume and by cleaning splitters on a regular basis. If due to significant groundwater inflow or drilling limitations sample quality is degraded (consecutive intervals of wet sample or poor sample recovery) the RC hole is abandoned. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold. • Externally prepared Certified Reference Materials are inserted as QAQC. • RC field duplicates were taken at 1 in 50. • For DCN samples, sample preparation was conducted by a contract laboratory. After drying, the sample is subject to a primary crush, then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. • All historical RC samples were collected at the rig using riffle splitters. Samples condition was not recorded for a majority of the historic sampling. For historic RC drilling, information on the QAQC programs used is limited but acceptable with original batch reports having been reviewed and retained by DCN.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• For DCN drilling, the analytical technique used was a 40g or 50g lead collection fire assay and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. This is a full digestion technique. Samples were analysed at Bureau Veritas in Perth or Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. This is a commonly used method for gold analysis and is considered appropriate for this project. • For DCN drilling, sieve analysis was carried out by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm was being attained. • For DCN RC drilling, QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials (1 in 20) and blanks (1 in 50). • Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received and were acceptable in all cases. • QAQC data has been reviewed for historic RC drilling and is acceptable. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. • Certified reference materials demonstrate that sample assay values are accurate. • Umpire laboratory test work was completed in 2019 over mineralised intersections with good correlation of results. • Commercial laboratories used by DCN were audited in November 2019.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• For historic RC drilling, a fire assay technique was used and are viewed as appropriate with a detection limits of 0.01ppm for all results. Information on the QAQC programs used is limited but acceptable with original batch reports having been reviewed and retained by DCN. Historic RC assay results will not be used for resource estimation or economic evaluation until a number of the historic assays have been validated through the completion of twinned RC holes by DCN.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Significant intersections were verified visually in the field by company geologists and Senior Geologists. • Twin holes: • At McKenzie Well, historic RC drilling has been twinned in this round of drilling. A twin of a Dacian RC hole was also undertaken in this round of drilling. • Primary data was collected into an Excel spread sheet and then imported into a Data Shed drillhole database. The logging spreadsheet includes validation processes to ensure the entry of correct data. • Assay values that were below detection limit are stored in the database in this form, but are adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value when exported for reporting.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• All DCN hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS. • DCN holes were down hole surveyed with a north-seeking gyro tool at 30m intervals down the hole. • Historic drill hole collar coordinates were tied to a local grid or were surveyed in AMG with subsequent conversion to MGA94 Zone 51. For McKenzie Well, the historic RC hole collars have been located in the field and surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS to confirm the original and subsequently translated coordinates. • Topographic surfaces were prepared from detailed aerial surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• For the DCN RC drilling at McKenzie Well, the nominal hole spacing of surface drilling is approximately 40x40m, and 20x40m in the central area of the prospect. • Samples have not been composited.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• At McKenzie Well, RC holes were drilled at a bearing (Azimuth) of 210^{o} relative to MGA94 grid north, at a dip of -60^{o} which is approximately perpendicular to orientation of the host stratigraphy. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Chain of custody is managed by DCN. Samples are stored on site until collected for transport to the sample preparation laboratory in Kalgoorlie. DCN personnel have no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of samples.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Regular reviews of RC sampling techniques are completed by the DCN Exploration Manager, and concluded that sampling techniques are satisfactory. • Commercial laboratories used by DCN have been audited in November, 2019. • Review of QAQC data has been carried out by company geologists

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – McKenzie Well

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• McKenzie Well exploration project is located within Mining Lease M39/1137. • The above tenement is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• At McKenzie Well, previous exploration activities were completed by Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		between 1987 and 1990.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• All Dacian Gold deposits are located within the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. • The McKenzie Well exploration project occurs within the same stratigraphy as the Westralia project and it is assumed that the mineralisation type, setting and style is comparable to Westralia. • The Westralia (including the Phoenix Ridge deposit) group of deposits are BIF hosted, sulphide replacement, mesothermal Archaean gold deposits comprising sedimentary packages composed predominantly of BIF but also including chert, mudstone, shales, conglomerate and minor felsic volcaniclastic rocks. All are intercalated within or separated by ultramafic volcanic rocks and variably intruded by felsic porphyry dykes and lamprophyres. Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz carbonate fractures and fine veinlets within BIF. BIF acts as the primary host for mineralisation though other rock types including basalt, porphyry intrusive and ultramafic may also be mineralised in smaller volumes and with less continuity. The grade and geometry of mineralisation is controlled by cross cutting structures that are interpreted to introduce reduced fluids into the oxidised BIF host.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• All information that is material to the understanding of exploration and infill drilling results completed by DCN is documented in the appendices (results table) that accompany this announcement. • Previous Dacian and historical RC results referenced in this release, drilling information and significant intercepts have been included as appendices in the previous announcement about McKenzie Well dated 24 July 2020 "Mt Morgan's Gold Operation Exploration Update".
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Exploration results are reported as length weighted averages of the individual sample intervals. • No high-grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results, where an intercept includes a much higher-grade interval, a second, shorter high grade intercept is also reported within the results table. • For McKenzie Well RC drilling, intersection with a grade (g/t) multiplied by down hole length (m) greater than 1.0 have been reported, using a 0.5g/t lower cut-off, and can include 2m of internal dilution. • Historic RC drilling intersections have been reported using a 0.5g/t lower cut-off and can include 2m of internal dilution. • No metal equivalent values have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• At McKenzie Well, surface drill holes are angled to -60 degrees which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the expected trend of mineralisation. It is interpreted that true width is approximately 60-100% of down hole intersections depending on the orientation of the target which varies along strike and down dip.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• No exploration results are reported this ASX release.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• No exploration results are reported this ASX release.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey	• All interpretations for McKenzie Well mineralisation are consistent with observations made and information gained during mining at the analogous Westralia UG mining projects including Beresford and Allanson.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• The DCN RC drilling subject of this announcement is part of a larger RC drilling program and further information will be reported when data become available.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Targeting for this area is under review.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.	• Ongoing DB validation undertaken by dedicated DB admin communicating with geologists as the primary data sources and labs. Extensive validation undertaken by the database administrator. Data loaded into DataShed with back-end SQL Server DB on a related data schema, providing a referentially integral database with primary key relations and look-up validation fields. • Additional validation completed Surpac by Dacian geologists, with any validation issues relayed to DB administrator.
	• Data validation procedures used.	• All data were checked for the following errors: o Duplicate drillhole IDs o Missing collar coordinates o Mis-matched or missing FROM or TO fields in the interval tables (assays, logging etc) o FROM value greater than TO value in interval tables o Non-contiguous sampling intervals o Sampling interval overlap in the assay table o The first sample in the interval file not starting at 0 m o Interval tables with depths greater than the collar table EOH depth. o Survey data were checked for large deviations in azimuth and dip between consecutive records, with none found.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• The Competent Person has not visited McKenzie Well, but has made several visits to the Laverton area, including the same BIF stratigraphy that hosts the Westralia Area deposits. The Competent Person relied on colleagues for their knowledge and guidance in the preparation of the MRE, and has reviewed the drilling and sampling practices for the same drilling contractor as the RCdrilling campaign that sampled the deposit for Dacian Gold. • The Competent Person has not visited Bureau Veritas, the laboratory in Kalgoorlie, that undertook the assaying for Dacian samples.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.	• The confidence in the geological model is moderately high. The BIF stratigraphy conforms well to the nominal mineralisation modelling cut-off of 0.3g/t Au. Geological mapping of the BIF outcrops was used to guide the surface extension of the mineralisation wireframe interpretations. The mapping and wireframes broadly showed high correlation. Geological logging was informed by strong knowledge of the Westralia stratigraphy, in which the resources are located.
	• Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• Detailed geological/alteration/structural logging in conjunction with chemical assays have been used during the interpretation process to minimise assumptions and risk. • The DGPS collar pick-ups in 2019 of the pegs of the 17 historic drillholes completed in 1988 (“MWRC1” through “MWRC19”), and which informed the Mineral Resource estimate, are assumed to be in the original positions of the collars without significant movement. Although it is possible that the pegs may have moved to a significant degree, these historic holes have been infilled to a high degree by the density of recent 2020 drilling by Dacian Gold (90 holes), meaning that the Mineral Resource estimate does not rely on any clusters of historic holes. Although no holes have been twinned, the mineralisation intercepts between the historic and recent drilling shows good visual correlation.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• A change in the mineralisation modelling cut-off used may yield different tonnages and grades. However, the Competent Person expects the variance in volumes to be low, while the estimate of global metal is likely to balance when compared to alternate estimates of tonnages and grade.
	• The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	• Geology, alteration, structure and chemistry have been used to guide the model. Wireframes have been constructed for the host BIF mineralisation as determined by the geological logging and chemical assays. *The Mineral Resources are hosted within two banded iron formation limbs of an overturned, south plunging syncline with vergence to the SSE at the fold hinge, where several axial planar lodes have developed. The geological model of the banded iron formation (BIF) forms the basis of the mineralisation model, as the two showed high visual correlation. The wireframes of BIF encompass 10 lodes of mineralisation, lodes 1 through 5 lying on the western-most Viper Tooth limb, and lodes 6 through 10 lying on the eastern-most Welshgreen limb. The lodes were used to select and composite samples as hard-boundaries, determine statistics, and estimate grades by each individual lode by the corresponding composites within the lode.* • Following statistical analysis, *two domains representing the lodes of the two limbs* were created to group mineralisation lenses together. Composites were selected within the mineralisation discretely. The block model was coded with the wireframes and the MRE was conducted by constraining composites and blocks to each relevant domain • Investigation of the geological logging was undertaken for the presence porphyry dykes that commonly deplete the mineralisation in the Westralia deposits, but only insignificant intercepts were identified, and no geological continuity was established.
	• The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• The geology has a substantial impact on the grade and continuity. Spatial statistics on the Viper Tooth and Welshgreen domains modelled with moderate nuggets and a single, short range structure in the major direction along strike for 32m and 40m respectively. These ranges were approximately 1.5 times higher than the semi-major, down-dip direction, and up to 15 times higher than across the strike, which is across the bedding of the banded iron formation units.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• The lodes all outcrop at surface in part. The true thickness ranges from 2m to 14 m, averaging approximately 4 m. • The lodes of the Viper Tooth limb exhibit a strike length of approximately 550m in a WSW direction, and extend 170m NNE across strike, where lode 1 synformally folds under the Welshgreen limb. The depth from surface to the base of lode 1 is 150 m, although the nominal average depth of all Viper Tooth lodes is 45 m. Lodes formed in the axial plane as fold nose cleavage style mineralisation are shorter in length – these are coplanar with the Viper Tooth lodes and therefore have been grouped with this domain. • The Welshgreen domain lodes strike 335m NW, exhibit a plan extent across strike of 65 m, and extend 65m from surface, averaging approximately 40 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.	• Samples were composited to 1m intervals based on assessment of the raw drillhole sample intervals. • The following high-grade top-cuts were applied to the mineralisation domains following statistical analysis completed in Snowden Supervisor™ software: • Viper Tooth domain: no top-cut. • Welshgreen domain lodes: 7g/t Au top-cap. • Quantitative kriging neighbourhood analysis (QKNA) was undertaken using Supervisor™ software to assess the effect of changing key kriging neighbourhood parameters on block grade estimates. Kriging efficiency (KE) and slope of regression (SOR) were determined for a range of block sizes, minimum and maximum samples, search dimensions and discretisation grids. • Ordinary kriging was adopted to interpolate grades into cells for the mineralised domains and low-grade halo domains around the mineralisation, inside which the composites for the high-grade domain were removed. • The block size appropriately reflects the inputs of the open-pit scenario, and the drillhole spacing, which varies from 20m to 40m sections along strike. Mineralisation pierce points are evenly spaced, varying from 20m to 40m in the Viper Tooth domain and 40m to 80m in the Welshgreen domain. • The estimate employed a three-pass search strategy to improve the local grade estimate for well informed blocks and to ensure all blocks received a grade estimate. The first pass was equal to the full range of the variogram model—32m for the Viper Tooth domain lodes and 40m for the Welshgreen domain lodes—honouring the anisotropic ratios orthogonally (approximately 1.5:1 major:semi-major and 14:1 major:minor for lodes of both domains). The second pass equated to 200% of the full range, and the third was set to 200 m. All blocks received an estimated grade, and

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		therefore no assignment was necessary. • Dynamic anisotropy was used for lode 1 of the Viper Tooth domain, as the wireframe folded around in a synformal shape. A very minor number of samples were included in the folded wireframe, and as such did not influence the statistics. Therefore, dynamic anisotropy was used instead of splitting into separate domains. • All geological modelling and grade estimation was undertaken using Surpac™ 2020 software.
	• The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	• Unpublished, internal estimates undertaken by previous geologist in alternate software yielded comparable results.
	• The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products.
	• Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• No deleterious or other non-grade variables have been estimated.
	• In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• Drilling chiefly lies on 40m by 40m grid angled obliquely to the SSW to intersect the strike of the stratigraphy and mineralisation at a high-angle. The grid was infilled to 20m by 20m on 5 sections. Kriging neighbourhood analysis statistics showed with is nominally 40m by 20in the Y direction
	• Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• No assumptions have been made regarding SMUs.
	• Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• No assumptions have been made about correlation between variables.
	• Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• The mineralisation lodes, representing the banded iron formation
	• Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• Top-cuts (or caps) were reviewed by statistical domain. The Viper Tooth lodes were not cut, as their maxima (approximately 7g/t) did not display outliers beyond the classically log-normal distributions, and the CV was below 1.0. The Welshgreen lodes were top-capped at 7g/t.
	• The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Standard model validation has been completed using numerical methods (histogram and swath plots) and validated visually against the input raw drillhole data, composites and blocks.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• The tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. The densities taken from other deposits of the Westralia area were adjusted to remove moisture content, and were taken from mining reconciliation.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• The Mineral Resources have been reported above a lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au, which is the cut-off used by Dacian Gold for low-grade stockpiles in active mining, and also an industry standard in the Competent Person's experience.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• The Mineral Resources are assumed to be amenable to open pit mining methods based on numerous other similar deposits in the Laverton area successfully mined by Dacian Gold and previous operators. The Merinal Resources lie approximately 9.6 km from the historic Westralia pit and approximately 23.7 km and 29 km respectively as the crow flies and via potential haul route to the Jupiter mill. It is assumed that these distances will not cause any issues with haulage that would prevent the Mineral Resources from achieving reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• The Laverton mine site is an active mining operation that has established high recoveries for BIF-hosted mineralisation recently mined by Dacian Gold within the same Westralia stratigraphy as that modelled for the McKenzie Well Mineral Resources. Therefore, any material mined and processed from the deposit is assumed to conform to results of processing of Westralia mineralisation.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts	• The Laverton mine site is an active mining operation with waste and residue disposal in place. The Mineral Resource model includes the same Westralia stratigraphy as that recently mined by Dacian Gold, and therefore any material mined and processed from the deposit is assumed to conform to the same material and methods that gained environmental approval in recent mining.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.	• The bulk density has been assumed, as no density data were available for the McKenzie Well drilling. The densities chosen were selected from information on other Westralia deposits.
	• The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	• The immersion method has adequately accounted for void spaces. Moisture has not been considered in the original density, and therefore a conservative density assignment has been used. The densities of various rock types has not been considered in the assignment. The Competent Person has reflected the risk of density to the MRE in the classification.
	• Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• The bulk density is assumed to be influenced by the host rock and not the gold content. The BIF-hosted gold material has been
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The Mineral Resources have been classified as entirely Inferred within the mineralisation volumes. Although a reasonable confidence has been established in the geological model and a moderate confidence in the grade estimate, confidence in the quality control and density data is low.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• The Mineral Resource estimate has been the subject of Dacian Gold's internal peer review process prior to public release.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• The Mineral Resource accuracy is communicated through the classification of Inferred assigned to the deposit. The MRE has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code using a qualitative approach. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 and Section 3 of this Table.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – STOCKPILES JUPITER DUMP LEACH

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Stockpiles Jupiter Dump Leach

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Dacian RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. Most samples were dry, any wet samples are recorded as wet, this data is then entered into the sample condition field in the drillhole database.
		• The RC sample was split using the cone splitter to give an approximate 3kg sample. The remainder was collected into a plastic sack as a retention sample. At the grain size of the RC chips, this method of splitting is considered appropriate.
		• Samples were analysed by different methods depending on the vintage of Dacian drilling, as follows:
		  ○ 2016: ICPES
		  ○ 2018: fire assay

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ 2022: pulp-and-leach (PAL) method employing the Leachwell™ leaching process
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Dacian RC holes were sampled over the entire length of hole. • Dacian RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals via an on-board cone splitter.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30gcharge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling -problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Dacian RC drilling was sampled on 1m intervals via an on-board cone splitter to achieve approximately 3kg samples, and then samples were dried in laboratories. • For fire assay and ICPES, samples were submitted to a contract laboratory. After drying, the sample was subject to a primary crush, then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm to produce either a 40g or 50g. Sample preparation was conducted by a contract, National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) Australia accredited laboratory. • For samples analysed by PAL, dried samples were subjected to a primary and secondary crush to 90% passing 3 mm, before being cone split into a 600g subsample. The 600g sample was then pulverised to 90% passing 80 um and simultaneously leached for 60 minutes in a PAL machine using 2kg of grinding media, 1 Litre of water and 2 x 10g cyanide tablets (75% NaCN). The leached solution was separated by centrifuge and analysed by AAS.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• All holes were drilled by Dacian, two west-angled holes in 2016 on pads prepared on the eastern side of the dump, 41 in 2018 from the top of the dump on 30m spacing, and 273 in 2022 infilling to 10m spacing where possible. • For 2018 and 2022 RC holes, a 5½" drill bit face sampling hammer was used two holes, while for the two 2016 holes, a 5⅝" drill bit face sampling hammer bit was used.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Recoveries were highly variable, from unrecovered to high, owing to the nature of the Dump Leach material. • Recovery was recorded into logging spreadsheets. • Frequent unsampled intervals and low recoveries were encountered. • Of the 10,579m of drilling, only 8,378m was sampled on 1m intervals. The 21% of unsampled metres represents a significant proportion of missing intervals to estimate the grade, which has been considered in the classification.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Dacian RC holes were drilled with a powerful rig with compressor. • Recoveries were highly variable, from unrecovered to high, owing to the nature of the Dump Leach material.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No relationship has been established between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• The material sampled is composed entirely of heterogenous waste rock mixed from extraction and dumping of multiple sources of the historic Joanne and Jenny pits of the Jupiter deposit mined and dumped from 1994 through 1996. • The Competent Person is satisfied that further logging detail is not required, and that this supports the MRE at the classification stated.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• N/A
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• N/A
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• N/A
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Dacian RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. Most samples were dry, any wet samples are recorded as wet, this data is then entered into the sample condition field in the drillhole database. • The RC sample was split using the cone splitter to give an approximate 3kg sample. The remainder was collected into a plastic sack as a retention sample. At the grain size of the RC chips, this method of splitting is considered appropriate.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• For RC drilling, sample quality was maintained by monitoring sample volume and by cleaning splitters on a regular basis. If due to significant groundwater inflow or drilling limitations sample quality became degraded (consecutive intervals of wet sample or poor sample recovery), the RC hole was abandoned.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• For Dacian RC drilling, RC field duplicates were taken from the on-board cone splitter at 1 in 50 or 1 in 25 for exploration and infill drilling respectively. • Externally prepared Certified Reference Materials were inserted within the sample stream for QAQC.
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	• Field duplicates were generally taken at a 1 in 25 sample ratio.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being*	• Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on the style of

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampled.	mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• For fire assay, 40 g or 50 g lead collections were then analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS). This is a full digestion technique. Samples were analysed at Bureau Veritas in Perth or Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. This is a commonly used method for gold analysis and is considered appropriate for this project. • For PAL assays, samples were analysed at the onsite SGS laboratory, using a Pulverise and Leach (PAL) technique which analyses a 600g subsample. The leached solution is analysed by AAS. PAL is a partial digestion method.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• N/A
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials (1 in 20) and blanks (1 in 20). • Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received, and were acceptable in all cases. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. • Certified reference materials demonstrate that sample assay values are accurate. • Commercial laboratories used by Dacian were audited in April 2021 by the Competent Person. The laboratory is monitored regularly by Dacian through QAQC practices, and strong communication channels are in place for data quality. • The on-site laboratory was visited by the Competent Person twice in December 2020, is monitored regularly by Dacian through QAQC practices, and strong communication channels are in place for data quality.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• The variable heterogeneity of the dump-leach material types negates the identification of significant intersections.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twin holes were drilled. Twin holes are likely to show no value, as the high variability of the samples and their sources related to no geological control will result in highly variances over very short distances.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Prior to 2021, primary data was collected into a custom logging Excel spreadsheet and then imported into a DataShed drillhole database. The logging spreadsheet included validation processes to ensure the entry of correct data. • From January 2021, primary data was collected into LogChief logging software by MaxGeo and then imported into a DataShed drillhole database. Logchief has internal data validation.

	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Assay values that were below detection limit are stored in the database as a negative detection limit value but were adjusted to half of the detection limit value for grade estimates. The following records were set to half detection limit:
		  ○ Negative below detection limit assays
		  ○ Zeros
		  ○ Any negatives below –1g/t were set to null, as these represent lab error codes such as samples not received, samples destroyed in sample preparation, insufficient sample volume/weight etc.
		• Missing sample intervals related to insufficient sample recovery were not treated by adjustment to zero, half detection or quarter detection limit.
		• Missing sample intervals are a significant component of the dataset. The MRE has been classified accordingly for this missing data.

Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• All Dacian hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS to 3 cm accuracy. • The short nature of the vertical holes negates the need for down-hole surveys.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51 grid.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic surfaces were prepared from detailed ground, mine, and aerial surveys. • Material above all surfaces was coded in the model as depleted to ensure no mineralisation above these surfaces was included in the MRE. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the topographic control provides the quality required to report the Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The 2022 drilling infills the ~30m by 30m spaced 2018 drilling to ~10m by 10m where possible on the dump-leach structures.
	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and*	• As the volume being estimated is highly heterogenous, there is no geological control other than the dump leach volume, and therefore no geological nor grade control continuity is possible.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	• The classification is applied on the basis that the entire volume of the dump leach will be mined. If this is undertaken, then the data spacing is sufficient to support the Mineral Resource estimation procedures and classification applied.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No sample compositing has been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• As the volume being estimated is highly heterogenous, there is no orientation possible to create unbiasedness nor prevent it. Therefore, the vertical orientation is appropriate.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• N/A
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by Dacian. Samples are stored on site until collected for transport to the sample preparation laboratory in Kalgoorlie. • Dacian personnel have no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport. Tracking spreadsheet are used by Dacian personnel to track the progress of samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Regular reviews of RC sampling techniques are completed by the Dacian Senior Geologists and the Principal Resource Geologist, which concluded that sampling techniques are satisfactory. • Commercial laboratories used by Dacian were audited in April 2021 by the Competent Person. • The Competent Person visited the on-site contract laboratory twice in December 2020 to review processes. All laboratories were performing at and producing results for a standard required to report a MRE in accordance with the JORC Code. • Review of Dacian QAQC data has been carried out by company geologists.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Stockpiles Jupiter Dump Leach

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• The Dump Leach lies adjacent to the Laverton processing plant and the active Jupiter open pit gold mine. The Dump Leach is located within Mining Lease M39/236, 100% owned by Mt Morgans WA Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Genesis Minerals Limited.
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The above tenements are all in good standing. • The Dump Leach was rehabilitated, and therefore approval is required to allow its disturbance. It is assumed that there will be no impediment to mine the Dump Leach.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by* • *other parties.*	• 175,000 ounces of gold was mined from two open pits called the Jenny and Joanne pits (collectively now termed the Doublejay pits) during the period 1994-1996. • High-grade ore was trucked to the Westralia plant, while the Dump Leach was established from low-grade mineralisation claiming to have a grade range of 0.4g/t – 1.5g /t. The ore blocks were defined by grade control drilling, and the mining of ore was supervised by production geologists. • The estimated grade of the dump leach was 0.84g/t. During the dump leach treatment, 36 koz of gold was recovered (giving rise to a 38% recovery). • Dacian estimated 3.5 Mt @ 0.5g/t for 58 koz of entirely Measured Mineral Resources under a different Competent Person for the Dump Leach stockpile, which was determined as the balance of the recovered gold during heap leach processing, and the remainder unextracted. • Since then, Dacian solely has drilled and sampled the Dump Leach.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Dump Leach incorporates heterogenous material from the Jupiter deposit, which was mined from the Jenny and Joanne historic pits during 1994–1996. • The Jupiter deposit is Archean lode gold style. The material mined incorporates stacked, gently east-dipping mafic lodes, syenite stocks, and felsic porphyry intrusives. • Mineralisation is primarily associated with gently east-dipping structures extending from within the syenite pipe stocks and which extend out into the surrounding basalts.
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill*	• Exploration results are not being reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	holes: • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length*	
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No drill hole information related to new exploration drilling has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Exploration results are reported as length weighted averages of the individual sample intervals.
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	• No aggregation of data has been undertaken. • Exploration results are not being reported.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent values have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Dacian RC holes were drilled predominantly vertically (381), or at an of – 60° to east (2), south (12) or west (6) around the dump slopes to provide samples where vertical drilling could not infill to the same extent. • Mineralisation orientations do not exist, as the Dump Leach incorporates heterogenous material.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• Mineralisation orientations do not exist, as the Dump Leach incorporates heterogenous material.
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• N/A
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body this ASX release.
Balanced Reporting	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• All Dacian hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS to within 3cm. Dacian holes were down-hole surveyed either with a north seeking gyroscopic tool at 30m intervals to 20cm accuracy.
	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• N/A
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Samples from RC drilling are still being received, and therefore a further MRE update is anticipated. • Economic testing of the MRE is ongoing.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Stockpiles Jupiter Dump Leach

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• The data base has been systematically audited by a Dacian geologist. Original drilling records were compared to the equivalent records in the data base (where original records were available). Any discrepancies were noted and rectified by the data base manager. • Data were loaded into DataShed back-end SQL Server DB on a related data schema, providing a referentially integral database with primary key relations and look-up validation fields. • Additional validation has been completed in Surpac, Leapfrog and Datamine by Dacian geologists, with any validation issues relayed to DB administrator.

	• *Data validation procedures used.*	• Ongoing database (DB) validation has been undertaken by a dedicated DB administrator communicating with geologists as the primary data sources and labs.
		• Extensive validation was undertaken by the database administrator.
		• All Dacian drilling data has been verified as part of a continuous validation procedure. Once a drill hole is imported into the data base reports of the collar, down-hole survey, geology, and assay data are produced. These are then checked by a Dacian geologist in geological software and any corrections are sent to the data base administrator to complete.
		• All data were checked for the following errors:
		  ○ Duplicate drillhole IDs
		  ○ Missing collar coordinates
		  ○ Mis-matched or missing FROM or TO fields in the interval tables (assays, logging etc)
		  ○ FROM value greater than TO value in interval tables
		  ○ Non-contiguous sampling intervals
		  ○ Sampling interval overlap in the assay table
		  ○ The first sample in the interval file not starting at 0 m
		  ○ Interval tables with depths greater than the collar table EOH depth.
		  ○ Survey data were checked for large deviations in azimuth and dip between consecutive records, with none found.

Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• The Competent Person has made several site visits during 2020 and 2021 and has worked with the site-based geologists and mining engineers on the MRE and reconciliation processes relevant to this estimate. • The Competent Person visited the on-site laboratory twice in December 2020 to review processes, and each of the two National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accredited offsite contract laboratories in 2021. All laboratories were performing at and producing results for a standard required to report a MRE in accordance with the JORC Code.
	• *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• N/A
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• There is no confidence in the internal geology of the Dump Leach structure, as no domaining is possible. • Therefore, the geological model consists entirely of the volume of the Dump Leach pad.
	• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*	• The Dump Leach upper surface was surveyed by drone aerial photogrammetry at high resolution, then resampled on a lower density grid. The lower surface was taken from historic topographic surfaces built from hole collar positions drilled on the surface, which were surveyed by DGPS.
	• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	• No alternative interpretation is possible.
	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	• The geological model consists entirely of the volume of the Dump Leach pad. • No further geological domaining is possible to control the estimate.
	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The highly heterogenous and variable nature of the samples affects the continuity of grade and geology. • The MRE is reported globally on the basis that the entire Dump Leach volume will be processed.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Dump Leach is a relatively regular square shape aligned north–south, with rehabilitated terraces, measuring approximately 350m (from 68126700m N – 6813050m N and 423080m E – 423445m E). The top is a relatively consistent 440m RL, while the base sits at approximately 405m RL at its east sloping down to approximately 400m RL at its west, making the thickness approximately 37.5 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a*	• The drill hole intervals within the surveyed Dump-leach volume were coded, and samples for those intervals were selected into 1m composites. Variography was undertaken solely to determine a range for the search ellipse to use in the estimation process. • A top-cut of 12.5g/t was applied after statistical analysis of the input grade distribution. The top-cut was aggressive,

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	description of computer software and parameters used.	cutting only three samples or 0.1% of the distribution. The estimation method selected, inverse distance (ID) cubed (ID3), provides a highly localised estimate that prevents any samples from becoming unrepresentatively high on the volume they influence compared to other samples, and no statistical influence or impact on Kriging weights is possible from outliers. • The estimate of gold grades was undertaken using the 1m composite samples as a combined dataset, for PAL assays only, and for non-PAL assays (fire assay and ICPES), which were estimated into three different gold attributes. The estimate employed an isotropic, three-pass expanding search ellipse of sizes 30 m, 60 m, and 240m with minima of and maxima of 8, 8, and 6 respectively, and maxima of 20, 20, and 12 respectively, and with a maximum of four samples per hole in each search pass. • The final grade estimates on datasets with different volumes of sample data showed consistent agreement between the grade estimates, showing low sensitivity to the geochemical analysis method, and higher sensitivity to the volume of samples. • The final assay grade assigned to all blocks of the entire Dump-leach volume was the average of the PAL assay dataset. • Density was estimated by determining the volume and weight of three excavation sites across the western side of the Dump-leach dump, employing the following process: • The Dump-leach dump was aerial photogrammetrically surveyed in high resolution with a drone by prior to excavation.
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• The estimated grade of the dump leach was 0.84g/t. During the dump leach treatment, 36 koz of gold was recovered (giving rise to a 38% recovery). • Dacian estimated 3.5 Mt @ 0.5g/t for 58 koz of entirely Measured Mineral Resources under a different Competent Person for the Dump Leach stockpile, which was determined as the balance of the recovered gold during heap leach processing, and the remainder unextracted. • The updated MRE is established from quantitative drilling, density, and metallurgical recovery data. Therefore the reconciliation between the balance of gold from the gold recovered by Heap Leaching used as the basis for the previous MRE, and the MRE update, is highly variable.
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*	• No assumptions have been made regarding the recovery of by-products.
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	• No deleterious elements or other non-grade variables have been estimated.
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	• A parent block size of 10m x 10m x 2.5m (X x Y x Z) was chosen, which is approximately the drill hole spacing, meaning that the volume of the blocks is large. • In the mine area, most of the deposit has been sampled at a density of 5m x 10m (on a rotated drilling grid to enable drilling perpendicular to the mineralisation direction) • Sub-celling to 1/4 of parent cell in all directions has provided appropriate resolution for volume control to account for the moderately thin lode wireframes.
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	• It has been assumed that the entire Dump Leach volume will be mined without any selectivity.
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*	• No assumptions about correlation between variables.
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*	• The geological model consists entirely of the volume of the Dump Leach pad. • No further geological domaining is possible to control the estimate.
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	• A top-cut of 12.5g/t was applied after statistical analysis of the input grade distribution. The top-cut was aggressive, cutting only three samples or 0.1% of the distribution. • The estimation method selected, inverse distance (ID) cubed (ID3), provides a highly localised estimate that prevents any samples from becoming unrepresentatively high on the volume they influence compared to other samples, and no statistical influence or impact on Kriging weights is possible from outliers.
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The estimated grade of the dump leach was 0.84g/t. During the dump leach treatment, 36 koz of gold was recovered (giving rise to a 38% recovery). • Dacian estimated 3.5 Mt @ 0.5g/t for 58 koz of entirely Measured Mineral Resources under a different Competent Person for the Dump Leach stockpile, which was determined as the balance of the recovered gold during heap leach processing, and the remainder unextracted. • The updated MRE is established from quantitative drilling, density, and metallurgical recovery data. Therefore, the reconciliation between the balance of gold from the gold recovered by Heap Leaching used as the basis for the

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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>previous MRE, and the MRE update, is highly variable.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td><td>• Tonnages and grades have been estimated on a dry in situ basis.
• The moisture content has been assumed to be 7.5%. The Dump-leach has remained in place since construction in 1994 and completion in 1996, followed by heap-leach processing. Therefore, there is uncertainty how much addition of moisture by rainfall and subsequent drying has taken place.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>• There has been no cut-off grade applied to the MRE, as it has been assumed the entire Dump Leach will be processed without selectivity. The MRE is not applicable to any selectivity based on grade cut-offs.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</td><td>• It has been assumed the entire Dump Leach will be processed without selectivity.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</td><td>• In 2022, Dacian undertook metallurgical recovery testwork on four composite samples, which yielded a calculated assay mean gold grade of 0.34g/t and a recovery of 85.7%.
• In 2020, metallurgical testwork by Dacian achieved a mean calculated head grade of 0.64g/t and an 80% recovery.
• Metallurgical testwork summary for Dump-leach dump undertaken during 2022
<table>
<tr><td>Composite name</td><td>HL 21</td><td>HL 28</td><td>HL 52</td><td>HL57</td><td>Average</td></tr>
<tr><td>Assay Values from Hole (g/t)</td><td>0.71</td><td>0.78</td><td>0.40</td><td>0.44</td><td>0.58</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recalculated Head Grade (g/t)</td><td>0.29</td><td>0.51</td><td>0.32</td><td>0.25</td><td>0.34</td></tr>
<tr><td>PAL Final Tail (g/t)</td><td>0.04</td><td>0.04</td><td>0.04</td><td>0.03</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>PAL Recovery (%)</td><td>87.9</td><td>92.1</td><td>87.4</td><td>88.1</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimated Plant Recovery (%)</td><td>84.4</td><td>90.2</td><td>84.2</td><td>84.1</td><td>85.7</td></tr>
</table>
o Note: PAL = pulp-and-leach method employing the Leachwell™ leaching process.
• The estimated plant recovery was based on 0.01g/t solution to tail, which may show lower solution losses for low-grade samples, hence slightly increased recovery.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td><td>• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td>• The Dump Leach was rehabilitated, and therefore approval is required to allow its disturbance. It is assumed that there will be no impediment to mine the Dump Leach.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</td><td>• Density was estimated by determining the volume and weight of three excavation sites across the western side of the Dump-leach dump, employing the following process:

The Dump-leach dump was aerial photogrammetrically surveyed in high resolution with a drone by prior to excavation.
A loader with a Load-Right bucket weightometer excavated three lower sections of the Dump-leach dump, which provided tonnages of 55.1 t, 56.06 t, and 59.45 t.
Loader buckets are calibrated approximately every six months by Sitech, the most recent being 14 June 2022 for the loader used to undertake the density determinations.

• The excavated sections were side cast into three piles for each excavation site.
• After excavation, the surface and the side cast piles were surveyed again by a drone.
• The volume was calculated as m^3 between the two surfaces in Deswik.
• The density of the three excavations was calculated for each excavation section separately and aggregated by</td></tr>
</table>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		dividing the tonnes by the volume to achieve the following t/m^3 determinations: ○ Site 1: excavation section = 2.24 t/m3; side cast pile = 1.84 t/m3 ○ Site 2: excavation section = 2.03 t/m3; side cast pile = 1.81 t/m3 ○ Site 3: excavation section = 1.90 t/m3; side cast pile = 1.87 t/m3 ○ Weighted-average: excavation sections = 2.04 t/m3; side cast piles = 1.84t/m3
	• *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.*	• Density samples were not dried prior to weighing. The moisture content has been assumed to be 7.5%. The Dump-leach has remained in place since construction in 1994 and completion in 1996, followed by heap-leach processing. Therefore, there is uncertainty how much addition of moisture by rainfall and subsequent drying has taken place. • The porosity has been accounted for in the loader volume and weight method. • The moisture-adjusted, weighted-average of the side cast piles was fixed at 1.7 t/m^3 as the final density assignment for the entire Dump-leach dump volume.
	• *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• For gamma-density, the data are quantitative and independent of sample weight, and have been analysed by modelled material types. • For core immersion-method density data, no relationship to sample weight has been determined, and is expected to be unrelated, as the core density data show little variation with lithological types.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• The MRE has been classified based on the guidelines specified in The JORC Code. Classification level is based on: ○ Drill sample density data ○ Geological understanding ○ Quality of density samples ○ Reliability of the density estimate ○ Quality of gold assay grades ○ Continuity of gold grades ○ Economic potential for mining • The Mineral Resources have been classified as Inferred on the basis that the dump leach volume solely defines the geological model, meaning that the grade estimate has no further geological control. Therefore, despite the drill hole density reaching 10m by 10m for a significant proportion of the area, the estimate of grades and the recovery of metal cannot be defined on a locally accurate basis, and only a global grade is applicable. Therefore, Mineral Resources are only classified on the bases that the entire Dump-leach dump volume is mined and treated with no selectivity. • Internal financial modelling by Dacian shows that the estimated grade may be economic once blended with other material. The Competent Person has established that RPEEE exists on the basis that there are enough grounds for Mineral Resource classification by reference to Clause 41 of the JORC Code: "If some portion of the mineralised material is currently sub-economic, but there is a reasonable expectation that it will become economic, then this material may be classified as a Mineral Resource." • However, the uncertainty in the grade estimate from the sampling loss and proportion attributable to cavities, means that the inability to provide an accurate estimate of the tonnages and particularly the grade at such marginal financial modelling measures means that the confidence in the RPEEE is low. Therefore, the Dump Leach will remain Inferred until material can be batch treated to demonstrate RPEEE.
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*	• All factors the Competent Person has deemed relevant to the MRE have been incorporated into the classification of Mineral Resources.
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal audits were completed by Dacian, which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect*	• The accuracy of the MRE is communicated through the classification assigned to the deposit. The MRE has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) using a qualitative approach. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 and Section 3 of this table.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.	
	• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*	• The MRE statement relates to a global estimate of in situ tonnes and grade.
	• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Production figures are not available.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Cardinia Group

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Surface diamond core is NQ2 or HQ3 sized core, sampled to 1m intervals or geological boundaries where necessary and cut into half core or quarter core longitudinally. The upper or right-hand side of the core is routinely submitted for sample analysis, with each one metre of half core providing between 2.5 – 3kg of material as an assay sample. Minimum sample length is 0.30m for DD core. Some historical core is 0.2m in length. • RC chips are cone or riffle split and sampled into 1m intervals. • All sampling methods are used to produce representative sample of less than 3kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. • Genesis core and chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 40g or 50g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. • Historical AC, RAB, RC and diamond sampling was carried out to industry standard at that time. Analysis methods include fire assay and unspecified methods. On occasion, initial assaying may have been carried out via Aqua Regia digest and AAS/ICP finish. Anomalous samples were subsequently re-assayed by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. • Multi element analysis was also conducted on approximately 10% of samples, predominantly through ore zones. This was conducted via a 4-acid digest with ICP-MS/OES determination for a 48-element suite. • All rock chip samples were taken using a pick. The samples are taken from outcrop where possible. Samples are also taken from in situ float material or waste rock around historic workings, where outcrop is not present. Care is taken to ensure all samples are representative of the medium being sampled. For example, if a 1m sediment unit is being sampled, a channel sample will be taken across the entire unit.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drill holes used in the estimate include 45 diamond holes (DDH), 5,502 reverse circulation holes and 3 diamond holes collared from surface have RC pre-collars (RCD). In addition, large number of regional RAB (Rotary Air Blast) and air-core (AC) holes have been completed but excluded from the estimation due to lower sample quality. • DDH typically used NQ (45-48mm) and HQ (61-64mm) sized core (standard double tubes). Drill core is retrieved from the inner tubes and placed in plastic core trays and each core run depth recorded onto core marker blocks and placed at the end of each run in the tray. • Core orientation was obtained for each core run where possible, using electronic core orientation tools (e.g. Reflex EZ-ACT) and the 'bottom of core' marked accordingly. • Drill holes were down hole surveyed by either north seeking gyro within the rods or by electronic multi-shot in open holes. Independent programs of downhole deviation surveying were also carried out to validate previous surveys. These programs utilised either electronic continuous logging survey tool (AusLog A698 deviation tool) or gyroscopic survey equipment. Less than 10% of holes were surveyed down hole using a Reflex Single Shot camera. • RC holes used mainly 5½" reverse circulation face sampling hammers.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and*	• RC sampling recoveries are recorded in the database as a percentage based on a visual weight estimate; historic sample recovery information for RC, AC, and RAB drilling is limited. • Diamond core recovery percentages calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals are logged and recorded in the database. Historic recoveries average >80%, with more recent DDH recoveries exceeding 95%. When poor ground conditions were anticipated, a triple tube drilling configuration was utilised to maximize core recovery.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade for RC and DDH drilling. • Diamond drilling has high recoveries due to the competent nature of the ground meaning loss of material is minimal. However, recovery is generally less in the thick oxide blanket.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* •	• Logging of RC chips and diamond drill core records lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. • Geotechnical and structural logging is carried out on all diamond holes to record recovery, RQD, defect number, type, fill material, shape and roughness and alpha and beta angles. • Core is photographed in both dry and wet state. Only a portion of historic DDH photography is available. • All RC chips are photographed since Genesis ownership. • Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness. • All diamond drillholes and exploration RC holes are logged in full. • Diamond drillholes completed for geotechnical purposes were independently logged for structural data by geotechnical consultants. • All information collected is entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, validated in the field, and then transferred to the Datashed database. • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All drill core is cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw. Samples are always collected from the same side. • Historic diamond drilling has been half core or quarter core sampled. • All exploration and RC samples are cone or riffle split. Occasional wet samples are encountered; increased air capacity is routinely used to aid in keeping the sample dry when water is encountered. • Historic AC, RAB and RC drilling was sampled using spear, grab, riffle and unknown methods. • RC samples were typically taken at 1m intervals. Half core was sampled on largely 1m intervals based on geological boundaries. • The sample preparation of diamond core and RC chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 85% passing 75 microns. • Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling. • All subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory and are satisfactory. QA/QC procedures implemented during each drilling program are to industry standard practice.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• RC chip samples, and diamond core are analysed by external laboratories using a 50g fire assay with AAS finish. These methods are considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and are total digest methods. • Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia, and unknown methods. In the initial exploration stages, Aqua Regia digest with AAS/ICP finish, was generally used as a first pass detection method, with follow up analysis by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. This was a common practice at the time. Mineralised intervals were subsequently Fire Assayed (using 30, 40 or 50 gram catchweights) with AAS/ICP finish. • No geophysical tools have been utilised for reporting gold mineralisation at Bruno-Lewis. • QC included insertion of 5 commercial standards per submission batch (5 commercial standards every 100 samples for RC), insertion of field duplicates every 25m and 2 blank control samples for every 100 samples. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits and are passed or failed prior to import to SQL database. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QAQC data is reported monthly. • Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grindsize of 85% passing 75 microns. • The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. • Sample pulp residues were submitted to an umpire laboratory to ensure accuracy. • QAQC results indicate that pulveriser bowls were adequately cleaned between samples, that analysis of gold was sound and re-analysis of pulps showed acceptable repeatability with no bias. • Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders. • Regular laboratory site visits and audits have been conducted since April 2018 on an annual basis..
Verification of sampling and	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or*	• Significant intercepts are verified by the Geology Manager and corporate personnel.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
assay	*alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Primary data is collated in a set of excel templates utilising lookup codes. This data is forwarded to the Database Administrator for entry into a secure Datashed database with inbuilt validation functions. • Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and validated as much as practicable before entry into the Genesis Datashed database. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for resource estimation. Non positive values have been set to either absent or half lower detection limit (0.005 ppm). • Areas without twinned holes illustrate a drill density that is considered sufficient to enable comparison with surrounding historic information. No material difference of a negative nature exists between historical drilling information and Genesis drilling information.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* • *Specification of the grid system used* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Recent drill holes were surveyed using a Real Time Kinetic (RTK) GPS system. Location data was collected in the GDA94 Zone51 grid coordinate system. • Historical collars were located and verified by mine surveyors using RTK GPS survey equipment. • Recent drillholes have been down hole surveyed gyroscopically. • Historical drill holes have been downhole surveyed by a combination of single and multi-shot cameras. • Several local grids were established and used by previous project owners. During the 1990s, Sons of Gwalia transformed the surface survey data firstly to AMG and subsequently to MGA (GDA94 zone51). • Previous owners recognised errors in the collar co-ordinates resulting from transformations and as a result, a significant number of holes were resurveyed and a new MGA grid transformation generated. Historical collars have been validated against the original local grid co-ordinates and independently transformed to MGA co-ordinates and checked against the database. MGA co-ordinates were checked against the surveyor's reports.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Average data spacing of between 20m N-S by 20m E-W (up to 40m by 40m) is available for the bulk of the Bruno-Lewis Resource. • Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC classifications applied. • Sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. • Some historic RAB and RC sampling was composited into 3-4m samples with areas of interest re-sampled to 1m intervals. It is unknown at what threshold this occurred.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill holes are positioned to achieve optimum intersection angles to the ore zone as are practicable. • No significant sampling bias is occurring due to orientation of drilling regarding mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are prepared on site under supervision of Genesis geological staff. • Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into secured cages and collected by the laboratory personnel. • Sample submissions are documented via laboratory tracking systems and assays are returned via email.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Historical data was reviewed and extensively validated by both Gensis and previous owners during project acquisition, including cross-checking data against original hard copy records where available. • All data has been reviewed by a Competent Person who is satisfied that the data is sound and suitable for resource estimation. • Since Genesis acquired the deposit an internal review of companywide sampling methodologies was conducted to create the current sampling and QAQC procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Cardinia Group

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known*	• The Cardinia Group (consisting of Bruno-Lewis and Kyte) Project is located 25-30km NE of Leonora within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the Northeastern Goldfields. • The Bruno-Lewis and Kyte deposits include granted mining tenements M37/86 (expiry 21/12/2028), M37/227 (expiry 17/07/2031), M37/277 (expiry 10/04/2032), M37/300 (expiry 21/10/2032), M37/428 (expiry 03/02/2036) and M37/646 (expiry 27/06/2027). All tenements are renewable for further periods of 21 years. Genesis purchased the tenements

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	from Navigator Mining Pty Ltd in 2023 under an Asset Sale Agreement. The following royalty payment may be applicable to the Bruno and Kyte deposit: • Vox Royalty in respect of M37/86 (purchased off Gloucester Coal Ltd in November 2022) - 1% of the quarterly gross value of sales for gold ounces produced, more than 10,000 ounces. • There are no known native title interests, historical sites, wilderness areas, national park or environmental impediments over the outlined current resource areas, and there are no current impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Companies involved in the collection of the majority of the gold exploration data since 1985 and prior to 2014 include: Thames Mining NL ("Thames") 1985; Mt Eden Gold Mines (Aust) NL (also Tarmoola Aust Pty Ltd "MEGM") 1986-2003; Centenary International Mining Ltd ("CIM") 1986-1988, 1991-1992; Metana Minerals NL ("Metana") 1986-1989; Sons of Gwalia Ltd ("SOG") 1989, 1992-2004; Pacmin Mining Corporation ("Pacmin") 1998-2001, and Navigator Resources Ltd ("Navigator") 2004-2014. • In 2009 Navigator commissioned Runge Limited ("Runge") to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Bruno, Lewis, and Kyte deposits. Runge reported a JORC 2004 compliant Mineral Resource estimate, at a cut-off grade of 0.7g/t Au, totalling 4.34Mt @ 1.2g/t au (169,700 oz Au) for Bruno, Lewis and Kyte. • A trial pit (Bruno) was mined by Navigator in 2010, and a 'test parcel' of ore was extracted and transported firstly to Sons of Gwalia's processing plant in Leonora, and finally to Navigator's processing plant located at Bronzewing, where approximately 100,000 tonnes were processed at an average head grade of 2.33g/t au (7,493 oz Au).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Cardinia Project area is in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km trending NNW across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. • The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned within the Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ) a splay limb of the Kilkenny Lineament. The MSZ denotes the contact between Archaean felsic volcanoclastics and sediment sequences in the west and Archaean mafic volcanics in the east. Proterozoic dolerite dykes and Archaean felsic porphyries have intruded the sheared mafic/felsic volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequence. • Mineralisation at Bruno-Lewis is hosted within supergene blankets in the laterite and saprolite zones of the heavily weathered oxide horizon. Primary 'potassic' lodes were recognised by previous owners and appear to be NW trending lodes, with an abundance of quartz veining and elevated sulphides. Supergene mineralisation appears to be more developed within the mafic stratigraphy and often shows a spatial relationship with NW trending felsic dykes.
Drill Hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All material data is periodically released on the ASX. • No new drill results have been reported under Genesis ownership. • Previous Bruno-Lewis reports were released by KIN Mining.
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All significant intercepts have been length weighted with a minimum Au grade of 1ppm. No high grade cut off has been applied. • Intercepts are aggregated with minimum width of 0.5m and maximum width of 3m for internal dilution. • Where stand out higher grade zone exist with in the broader mineralised zone, the higher-grade interval is reported also. • There are no metal equivalents reported in this release.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is*	• The orientation, true width, and geometry of mineralised zones have been primarily determined by interpretation of historical drilling and continued investigation and verification of Genesis drilling. • Drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths not true widths.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Intercept Lengths	*known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Accompanying dialogue to reported intersections normally describes the attitude of mineralisation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No Diagrams are referenced in this release.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results from previous campaigns have been reported, irrespective of success or not.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No substantive data acquisition has been completed in recent times.
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further resource definition and exploration drill holes are planned.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Cardinia Group

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The database used for the estimate is an extract from an Datashed SQL database. The primary database is regulated by a locked framework which fixes the relationships between tables. The data model minimises the potential for data collection and data usage errors through pre-determined look up tables, storage and export functions. • User defined permissions also regulate the ability to add, edit or extract data. • Primary data is recorded using typical manual translation of logging and data capture from written logs and direct import of csv tables through a data import scheme where data is validated upon import or direct data entry options into the database using predefined look up values. • Data that is captured in the field is entered into Excel templates which are checked on import into the database for errors. Assay jobs are dispatched electronically to the lab to minimise the chance of data entry errors. Assay results from the lab are received in CSV format and are checked for errors on import into the database. Data is regularly validated using the mining software. The data validation process is overseen by the Database Administrator.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person regularly visits site (monthly and more when the geological work is more complex and demanding) to assess geological competency and ensure integrity across all geological disciplines.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The interpretation has been based on historical data captured by previous owners and refined by new information generated by Genesis following project acquisition. This knowledge is built on extensive geological logging of drill core, RC chips, detailed mapping and assay data. The gross architecture of the deposit is relatively simple and the interpretation robust. • The current Bruno-Lewis resource has been interpreted from 45 diamond holes (DDH), 5,502 reverse circulation holes (RC) and 3 diamond holes with an RC pre-collar. • The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are robust and are regularly reviewed to discuss the validity of interpretations or possible alternatives. • Grade continuity is typically poor in the supergene domains. • Geological domains interpreted from all available geological data are used as estimation domains. They are further sub-domained where internal multi-modal grade populations and sufficient sample data is available to improve grade homogeneity and reduce variance.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation at Bruno-Lewis has continuity over 3km along strike, and currently >120m down dip. Supergene mineralisation widths range from ~1 to 20m across strike. Primary mineralisation widths range from ~1m to 35m across strike.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Mineralisation is domained based on geological continuity. All domain wireframes are created using Leapfrog software and all subsequent estimation is completed using Datamine software. • Lode wireframes are intersected with a validated drill database from which all RAB, AC, Airtrack and erroneous drill holes have been removed. All remaining diamond and RC samples are flagged with a domain identifier and composited to 1m with 0.3m minimum sample. Residual samples are distributed across adjacent component intervals. • Composites are analysed for population outliers by domain and are topcut proximal to population disintegration. The top-cut process affects only 1-2% of the data. • Some of the principal lodes exhibit bi/multi-model grade populations. These internal populations are controlled by grade indicators based on inflexion points derived from domain log probability plots from which indicator variograms are created. Categorical indicator kriging (CIK) is then used to sub-domain lodes with mixed populations. The block model used in the CIK estimation has blocks set at 1x2x1m to ensure sub-domain complexity is maintained then optimised and re-blocked to the parent block size of 5x5x5m. This model is then used to back flag the composite file with the defined sub-domain identifiers. • Variography is created for all domains and sub-domains with sufficient sample data. Output variograms are utilised in kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) to generate optimum parent block sizes and estimation parameters. • Domains and sub-domains are estimated using ordinary kriging utilising the estimation parameters defined in the KNA as inputs. Grade is estimated into parent blocks only and all kriging quality metrics and search pass values are output. The maximum distance of extrapolation from last known data points for the inferred material is dependent on the geological continuity and confidence across the lode, but less than 40m for the deposit. • Search distances are dictated by the range of each individual variogram but typically equate to 1-1.5 times the current 20x20m resource definition spacing. A 3-pass nested search strategy is employed with the first pass always set to the full range of the variogram. The second pass is set at 2 times the variogram range with the final pass set at a factor large enough to ensure all blocks comprising the domain are estimated. • The Mineral Resource Estimation is checked against the previous block model estimations following any material update. • No assumptions are made regarding the recovery of by-products for this Mineral Resource Estimation. • No estimation of deleterious elements or non-grade variables is required. • No assumptions have been made regarding the modelling of selective mining units for this Mineral Resource Estimation • No assumptions have been made regarding the correlation between variables for this Mineral Resource Estimation. • Mineralisation is partitioned into estimation domains relative to stratigraphic position, structural orientation, recorded lithology and specific alteration assemblage. The geological interpretation is initially created from drill data and to be later calibrated with mapping from open pit exposures. • Domains are estimated individually with search geometry and variography controlled by lode orientation and grade continuity respectively. Variogram major search directions are aligned with geologically interpreted high grade shoot trends. • Categorical indicator kriging has been utilised to define sub-domains in lodes with mixed grade populations to limit the spread of high-grade mineralisation. • Dynamic anisotropy has been employed on lodes exhibiting excessive undulation. • Boundary analysis has been conducted on key lodes indicating hard boundaries should be maintained across domain and sub-domain contacts. • Statistical and visual measures are used to validate the accuracy of the estimation. • Volume variance between the wireframe domains and block model domains are assessed. • A visual inspection of input composites is compared to the estimated block model in section for each domain. • The mean grade of the block model is compared to the naïve and declustered mean grades of the composites by domain with any variance greater than 10% investigated. • Swath plots are created by domain and sub-domain in the X, Y, Z, strike and cross strike directions and viewed holistically to vector into any problematic areas.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• Kriging efficiency, and slope results are reviewed by domain/sub-domain to give an indication of the quality of the estimate. • Global change of support plots are created and reviewed for principal domains.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages estimated on a dry basis only.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The adopted cut-off grades for Mineral Resource Estimation reporting are determined by the current mining cut-off grades. • The current resource is reported within a Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) open pit shell at 0.4g/t cut-off grade.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The mineral resource is reported as an open pit component only at a cut-off reflective of current break-even grade requirements for the mining method assumed. • To best capture Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE), the mineral resource was reported within an optimised pit shell at $3500 at a 0.4g/t cut off for the open pit resources. • No assumptions have been made for mining dilution.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• PFS level metallurgical test work has been completed for the deposit. • Processing recoveries of 95% assumed for all material types.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No environmental assumptions have been made for the estimation of this model.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• The bulk densities for Cardinia Group were determined via testing of representative intervals from diamond drillholes. The sample size is generally between 0.5 and 1.5kg and the method of calculation is the water displacement technique. • Measurements have been recorded in the Datashed database. Bulk density is assigned by stratigraphy and weathering profile. • Previous work considered void spaces and were sealed prior to the wet measurement.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Cardinia Group (Bruno-Lewis and Kyte) resource is classified as Indicated or Inferred by domain based on a combination of physical and estimation quality metrics including mining exposure, drill spacing, search pass, kriging efficiency / slope / variance, grade and geological continuity. • Indicated material is assigned if drill spacing is <=20x20m search pass either 1, established grade and geological continuity, broadly positive kriging efficiency and >25% slope. • Inferred material is drill spacing supported by <=40x40m with established geological continuity. • All other mineralisation is assigned a Potential resource category.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Genesis has adopted a process for geological modelling, estimation and reporting of mineral resources that meets high industry standards. • At the completion of resource estimation Genesis undertake an extensive review of the model that covers:

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• Model inventory and comparisons to previous and budget models if in existence. • Geological interpretation, wireframing, domain selection, statistics by domain, assay and metal evaluation, parent cell sizes, data compositing, variography, search strategy, estimation and KNA. • Model validation – swath plots, visual checks, and volume comparisons, composite to model metal comparisons. • In the final stages the model and resource categorisation are all discussed and scrutinized by the geological and mine planning teams
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. • The resource estimate is a global estimate. • A trial pit (Bruno) was mined by Navigator in 2010, and a 'test parcel' of ore was extracted where approximately 100,000 tonnes were processed at an average head grade of 2.33g/t au (7,493 oz Au). • A trial pit was also mined at 'Lewis', but no production data is available.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Cardinia Group

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Resource Estimate for Conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The Bruno-Lewis Mineral Resource as reported May 2026. The Bruno-Lewis and Kyte Mineral Resource estimate was completed using CIK with a parent block size of 1m x 2m x 1m and a 0.40g/t Au cut-off. The resource is classified under JORC (2012) as Measured (mined inventory), Indicated (≥3 drill holes, ≥5 composites, ≤20m x 20m spacing), and Inferred (≤40m x 40m spacing). Metallurgical recoveries are assumed at 95%. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve.
Site Visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person is a full time employee of Genesis Minerals and has conducted multiple site visits which have helped inform the generation of the Ore Reserve estimate.
Study Status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• A Pre-Feasibility Study was undertaken by Genesis Minerals on the Burno-Lewis deposit, to develop the mine plan and geotechnical recommendations to a PFS level and provide an Ore Reserve estimate. Ore from Bruno Lewis will be trucked to a combination of the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants. • The Bruno Lewis mine plan is considered technically achievable and involves the application of conventional technology and open pit mining methods widely utilised in the Western Australian goldfields.
Cut-off Parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade of 0.6g/t Au to define ore is the breakeven grade for variable costs and a share of fixed costs for general and administration (G&A) and through the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e., either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made, and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).*	• Final pit limits were determined from pit optimisations using Whittle Four-X software, the diluted resource model, geotechnical parameters and metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, royalties, modifying mining factors and operating costs, followed by final pit designs and mine scheduling. • Open cut mining will utilise 140t rear dump trucks and 200t & 100t hydraulic excavator mining fleets, using drill and blast on 5m benches and excavators operating on 2.5m flitches. The Competent Person considers the mining method to be appropriate for the nature of the Bruno Lewis deposit. • A detailed Geotechnical assessment of the Bruno Lewis deposit was carried out by Peter O'Bryan & Associates which recommended the wall angles and bench heights based on weathering zones and wall orientation. • The upper benches of the deposit will be RC grade controlled prior to the commencement of mining, with subsequent grade control passes occurring at bench intervals and on patterns to be dictated by the mining schedule and lode width and geometry.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• Ore dilution was modelled using minable shape optimisation (MSO) software to generate minable ore block designs. This accounts for planned ore loss and dilution. A skin was then applied to these ore blocks to account for unplanned ore loss and dilution. • Haul road widths of 27m for dual access roads and 16m for single access roads were used. Minimum mining width of 20m was used for cutbacks and pit benches with the exceptions of goodbye cuts that will be top loaded. • Inferred Mineral Resources were included in dilution analysis but excluded from pit optimisations and treated as waste. • The Project currently has mine offices, workshops and ablutions. The Project will establish, power, fuel storage, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. Ore will be hauled using road trains to the existing Laverton and Gwalia processing plant.
Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• The Burno Lewis ore is free milling and will be processed through a combination of the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants. The 2.9Mtpa Laverton process plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi-Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process. The Gwalia process plant consists of a 1.4 Mtpa crushing and grinding circuit followed by a conventional gravity recovery and carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit. • The metallurgical process is commonly used in Western Australian and international gold mining. • A metallurgical test work program has been undertaken for the Bruno Lewis deposit and used as the basis for determining the milling recovery factors for the pit. All metallurgical test work programs were conducted on representative mineralised composites prepared from diamond drill core. • There are no known deleterious elements, and no allowance is made in the Ore Reserve estimate for deleterious elements. • The average processing recovery for Bruno Lweis is estimated to be 93% • No bulk sample test work has been carried out. Ore from Bruno Lweis will be blended with other ore sources at the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants. • No minerals are defined by a specification.
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• All environmental studies have been completed for Bruno Lewis and currently, regulatory approvals and permits will be required. At this stage there are no known reasons to believe that approval will not be given prior to scheduled commencement of mining. • Waste rock characterisation was completed on drill samples. The majority of samples were non-acid forming (NAF), with some samples classified as uncertain. However, given, the extremely low sulphur levels Acid mine drainage is not considered to be a risk for mining at Bruno Lewis.
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• The Bruno Lewis deposit is located approximately 20km east of the Leonora township and is also within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access to the site is via sealed public highways and private unsealed roads. The site workforce will be primarily fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Leonora airstrip. • The project will establish offices, workshops, power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. The workforce will utilize existing accommodation facilities available at the Laverton operations camp.
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• Capital costs were derived for the PFS using quotes from specialist equipment and service providers. • Mining costs are estimated based on mining equipment requirements and validated by in house mining service providers (Genesis Mining Services) for load and haul and quotes from external leading drill and blast contractors. Forecast mining costs are in line with current operating costs. • Processing costs have been generated from the experience of operating the Laverton Mill, recently placed on care and maintenance, while Gwalia processing costs are in line with current cost estimates. • Test work does not indicate the presence of deleterious elements. • All costs and revenues were denominated in Australian dollars, and no exchange rates were used. • Transportation charges for ore from Bruno Lewis to the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants are based upon contracted haulage costs supplied by a reputable haulage contractor. • No treatment and refining charges were applied. • West Australian State Government royalty of 2.5% and third-party royalties of 1% were included based on statutory or agreed rates as appropriate.
Revenue Factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.*	• Ore production and gold recovery estimates for revenue calculations were based on detailed mine designs, mine schedules, mining factors and cost estimates for mining and processing. • A base gold price of A$2,800/oz was chosen for economic analysis.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• No other revenue factors were used.
Market Assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• Gold ore from the mine is to be sold to the Perth mint. • There is a transparent quoted market for the sale of gold. • No industrial minerals have been considered.
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The Ore Reserve estimate is based on a Pre-Feasibility level of accuracy with inputs from mining, processing, transportation, sustaining capital and scheduled and costed to generate the Ore Reserve cost model. • The Ore Reserve is economic based on the assumed commodity price and cost estimation, and the Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve Estimate are suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, assumptions, and environment. • Sensitivity analysis has indicated that the project drivers are gold price, mining and metallurgical recovery followed by operating expenditure.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• All relevant stakeholders have been engaged in relation to the Bruno Lewis deposits, which are on-going as required. There are no notable concerns raised to date. Agreements with relevant stakeholders are in place. Granted tenements with prescribed purposes appropriate to the specific activities cover the Bruno Lewis deposit. The operation is covered by the Darlot Registered claim. All associated Mining Leases pre-date the native Title registration. The Darlot Group will continue to be consulted on all heritage matters related to the operation.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• There are no known naturally occurring risks other than those risks present at any other mine site in the region, such as storms and bushfires. • The deposit is subject to a State Government and third-party royalty. No issues are foreseen. All legal and marketing contracts are in place/under negotiation for all critical goods and services to operate. • All proposed mining activities will take place on granted mining leases that are held in good standing. The required Mining Proposal is anticipated to be approved prior to mining commencing.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• The classification of the underlying Mineral Resource estimate was accepted in the classification of Ore Reserve estimate. • The classification reflects the Competent Persons view of the Bruno Lewis deposit. • No Probable Ore Reserve was derived from Measured Mineral Resource.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken on the Bruno Lewis Ore Reserve.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ conence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions*	• The level of confidence in operating costs, geotechnical parameters, metal recoveries, and other technical modifying factors is at least at a PFS level of assessment and in the opinion of the Competent Person, modifying factors applied to estimate the Ore Reserve are appropriately estimated and reasonable. • The Ore Reserve is a global estimate. • Metal prices are subject to market forces and therefore present an area of uncertainty. • In the opinion of the Competent Persons, there are reasonable prospects to anticipate that relevant legal, environmental, and social approvals to operate will be granted within the project timeframe.

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	of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage. • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria - RAESIDE
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data –Raeside

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Diamond: • Historic (pre-2014) diamond core (DD) sampling utilised half core or quarter core sample intervals; typically varying from 0.3m to 1.4m in length. 1m sample intervals were favoured and sample boundaries principally coincided with geological contacts. • Recent (2014-2018) diamond core (DD) samples, either HQ3 or NQ2 in size diameter, were either cut in half longitudinally or further cut into quarters, using a powered diamond core drop saw centred over a cradle holding core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.2 to 1.25m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. • 2019 diamond core samples, either HQ3 or NQ2 in size diameter, were either cut in half longitudinally or a third longitudinally, using an automated Corewise core saw Core was placed in boats, holding core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.3 to 1.3m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. RC: • Historic reverse circulation (RC) drill samples were collected over 1m downhole intervals beneath a cyclone and typically riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). 1m sub-samples were typically collected in pre-numbered calico bags and 1m sample rejects were commonly stored at the drill site. 3m or 4m composited interval samples were often collected by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear (wet samples). If composite samples re turned anomalous results once assayed, the single metre sub-samples of the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for individual gold analysis. • Recent reverse circulation (RC) drill samples were collected by passing through a cyclone, a sample collection box, and riffle or cone splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and averaged 3-4kg. • 2019-20 RC drilling samples were collected in 1m downhole intervals by passing through a cyclone, a collection box and then dropping through a cone splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and averaged 3-4kg. AC/RAB: • Historic air core (AC) and rotary air blast (RAB) were typically collected at 1 metre intervals and placed on the ground with 3-4kg sub-samples collected using a scoop or spear. Three metre or four metre composited interval samples were often collected by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear (wet samples). If composite samples returned anomalous results once assayed, the single metre sub-samples of the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for individual gold analysis. Assay Methodology: • Historic sample analysis typically included several commercial laboratories with preparation as per the following method, oven drying (90-110°C), crushing (<-2mm to <-6mm), pulverizing (<-75µm to <-105µm), and riffle split to obtain a 30, 40, or 50gram catchweight for gold analysis. Fire Assay fusion, with AAS finish was the common method of analysis however, on occasion, initial assaying may have been carried out via Aqua Regia digest and AAS/ICP finish. Anomalous samples were subsequently re-assayed by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. • Recent sample analysis typically included oven drying (105-110°C), crushing (<-6mm & <-2mm), pulverising (P90%

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		<-75µm) and sample splitting to a representative 50gram catchweight sample for gold only analysis using Fire Assay fusion with AAS finish. • Multi element analysis was also conducted on approximately 10% of samples, predominantly through ore zones. This was conducted via a 4-acid digest with ICP-MS/OES determination for a 48 element suite. Rock Chips: • All rock chip samples are taken using a pick. The samples are taken from outcrop where possible. Samples are also taken from in situ float material or waste rock around historic workings, where outcrop is not present. Care is taken to ensure all samples are representative of the medium being sampled. For example, if a 1m sediment unit is being sampled, a channel sample will be taken across the entire unit. • All recent drilling, sample collection and sample handling procedures were conducted and/or supervised by KIN personnel to high level industry standards. QA/QC procedures were implemented during each drilling program to industry standards.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling carried out since 1986 and up to the most recent drill programs completed by KIN Mining was obtained from a combination of reverse circulation (RC), diamond core (DD), air core (AC), and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling. Data prior to 1986 is limited due to lack of exploration. Diamond • Historic DD was carried out using industry standard 'Q' wireline techniques, with the core retrieved from the inner tubes and placed in core trays. Core sizes include NQ/NQ3 (Ø 45-48mm) and HQ/HQ3 (Ø 61-64mm). At the end of each core run, the driller placed core blocks in the tray, marked with hole number and depth. Core recovery was usually measured for each core run and recorded onto the geologist's drill logs. • 2017 – 2018 DD was carried out by contractor Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd ("Orbit Drilling") with a Mitsubishi truck-mounted Hydco 1200H 8x4 drill rig, using industry standard 'Q' wireline techniques. 2019-20 DD was carried out by Topdrill Pty Ltd. With a Sandvick DE840 mounted on a Mercedes Benz 4144 Actros 8x8 Carrier. The rig is fitted with Sandvik DA555 hands free diamond drilling rod handler and Austex hands free hydraulic breakout. • Drill core is retrieved from the inner tubes and placed in plastic core trays and each core run depth recorded onto core marker blocks and placed at the end of each run in the tray. Core sizes include NQ2 (Ø 47mm) and HQ3 (Ø 64mm). • Recent DD core recovery and orientation was obtained for each core run where possible, using electronic core orientation tools (e.g. Reflex EZ-ACT) and the 'bottom of core' marked accordingly. • 2017 -18 drilling was measured at regular downhole intervals, typically at 10-15m from surface and then every 30m to bottom of hole, using electronic multi-shot downhole survey tools (i.e. Reflex EZ-TRAC or Camteq Proshot). Independent programs of downhole deviation surveying were also carried out to validate previous surveys. These programs utilised either electronic continuous logging survey tool (AusLog A698 deviation tool) or gyroscopic survey equipment. • 2019-20 DD was surveyed at regular downhole intervals (every 30m with an additional end-of-hole survey) using electronic gyroscopic survey equipment. RC • Historic RC drilling used conventional reverse circulation drilling techniques, utilising a cross-over sub, or face-sampling hammers with bit shrouds. Drill bit sizes typically ranged between 110-140mm. • 2017-18 RC drilling was carried out by Orbit Drilling's truck-mounted Hydco 350RC 8x8 Actross drill rigs with 350psi/1250cfm air compressor, with auxiliary and booster air compressors (when required). Drilling utilised mostly downhole face-sampling hammer bits (Ø 140mm), with occasional use of blade bits for highly oxidized and soft formations. The majority of drilling retrieved dry samples, with the occasional use of the auxiliary and booster air compressors beneath the water table, to maintain dry sample return as much as possible. RC drillhole deviations were surveyed downhole, typically carried out inside a non-magnetic stainless steel (s/s) rod located above the hammer, using electronic multi-shot downhole tool (e.g. Reflex EZ-TRAC). In some instances, drillholes were surveyed later in open hole. Independent programs of downhole deviation surveying were also carried out to validate previous surveys. These programs utilised either electronic continuous logging survey tool (AusLog A698 deviation tool) or gyroscopic survey equipment. • 2019-20 RC drilling was carried out by Swick Mining Services truck-mounted Swick version Schramm 685 RC Drill Rig (Rod Handler & Rotary Cone Splitter) with support air truck and dust suppression equipment. Drilling utilised downhole face-sampling hammer bits (Ø 140mm). The majority of drilling retrieved dry samples, with the occasional

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		use of the auxiliary and booster air compressors beneath the water table, to maintain dry sample return as much as possible. • 2019-20 RC was surveyed at regular downhole intervals (every 30m with an additional end-of-hole survey) using electronic gyroscopic survey equipment. AC/RAB • Historic AC drilling was conducted utilising suitable rigs with appropriate compressors (eg 250psi/600cfm). AC holes were drilled using 'blade' or 'wing' bits, until the bit was unable to penetrate ('blade refusal'), often near the fresh rock interface. Hammer bits were used only when it was deemed necessary to penetrate further into the fresh rock profile or through notable "hard boundaries" in the regolith profile. No downhole surveying is noted to have been undertaken on AC drillholes. • Historic RAB drilling was carried out using small air compressors (eg 250psi/600cfm) and drill rods fitted with a percussion hammer or blade bit, with the sample return collected at the drillhole collar using a stuffing box and cyclone collection techniques. Drillhole sizes generally range between 75-110mm. No downhole surveying is noted to have been undertaken on RAB drillholes.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Diamond • Historic core recovery was recorded in drill logs for most of the diamond drilling programs since 1985. A review of historical reports indicates that core recovery was generally good (>80%) with lesser recoveries recorded in zones of broken ground and/or areas of mineralisation. Overall recoveries are considered acceptable for resource estimation. • Recent core recovery data was recorded for each run by measuring total length of core retrieved against the downhole interval drilled and stored in the database. KIN representatives continuously monitored core recovery and core presentation quality as drilling is conducted and issues or discrepancies are rectified promptly to maintain industry best standards. Core recoveries averaged >95%, even when difficult ground conditions were being encountered. When poor ground conditions were anticipated, a triple tube drilling configuration was utilised to maximize core recovery. RC/AC/RAB • Historic sample recovery information for RC, AC, and RAB drilling is limited. • Recent RC drilling samples are preserved as best as possible during the drilling process. At the end of each 1 metre downhole interval, the driller stops advancing, retracts from the bottom of hole, and waits for the sample to clear from the bottom of the hole through to the sample collector box fitted beneath the cyclone. The sample is then released from the sample collector box and passed through either a 3-tiered riffle splitter or cone splitter fitted beneath the sample box. • Drilling prior to 2018 utilised riffle split collection whereas sample collection via a cone splitter was conducted for drilling undertaken since March 2018; cyclone cleaning processes remained the same. • Sample reject was collected in plastic bags, and a 3-4kg sub-sample is collected in pre-marked calico bags for analysis. Once the samples have been collected, the cyclone, sample collector box and riffle splitter are flushed with compressed air, and the splitter cleaned by the off-sider using a compressed air hose at both the end of each 6 metre drill rod and then extensively cleaned at the completion of each hole. This process is maintained throughout the entire drilling program to maximise drill sample recovery and to maintain a high level of representivity of the material being drilled. From 2020 sample rejects were placed on the ground. • RC drill sample recoveries are not recorded in the database however a review by Carras Mining Pty Ltd (CM) in 2017, of RC drill samples stored in the field, and ongoing observations of RC drill rigs in operation by KIN representatives, suggested that RC sample recoveries were mostly consistent and typically very good (>90%). • Collected samples are deemed reliable and representative of drilled material and no material discrepancy, that would impede a mineral resource estimate, exists between collected RC primary and sub-samples.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging data coded in the database, prior to 2014, illustrates at least four different lithological code systems, a legacy of numerous past operators (Hunter, MPI, Metana, CIM, MEGM, Pacmin, SOG, and Navigator). Correlation between codes is difficult to establish however, based on historical reports, drill hole logging procedures appear consistent with normal industry practices of the time. • KIN attempted to validate historical logging data and to standardize the logging code system by incorporating the SOG and Navigator logging codes into one. Diamond

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		• Historical diamond core logging was recorded into drill logs for most of the diamond drilling programs since 1985. A review of historical reports indicates that logging noted core recovery, fractures per metre and RQD, lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering, and other features. Core was then marked up for cutting and sampling. • Navigator's procedure for logging of diamond core included firstly marking of the bottom of the core (for successful core orientations), then recording of core recovery, fractures per metre and RQD, lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering, and other features. Core was then marked up for cutting and sampling. Navigator DD logging is predominantly to geological contacts. • Navigator logging information was entered directly into handheld digital data loggers and transferred directly to the database, after validation, to minimize data entry errors. • Drill core photographs, for drilling prior to 2014, are available only for diamond drillholes completed by Navigator. • KIN core logging was carried out on site once geology personnel retrieve core trays from the drill rig site. Core was collected from the rig daily. The entire length of every hole is logged. Recorded data includes lithology, alteration, structure, texture, mineralisation, sulphide content, weathering, and other features. Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are also recorded. KIN core logging was to geological contacts. • Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture, and grain size. Quantitative logging includes percentages of identified minerals, veining, and structural measurements (using a kenometer tool). In addition, logging of diamond drilling includes geotechnical data, RQD and core recoveries. • Drill core was photographed at the Cardinia site, prior to any cutting and/or sampling, and then stored at Cardinia. Photographs are available for every diamond drillhole completed by KIN and a selection of various RC chip trays. SG data is also collected. • All information collected was entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, validated in the field, and then transferred to the database. • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies. • Diamond drillholes completed for geotechnical purposes were independently logged for structural data by geotechnical consultants. RC/AC/RAB • Historical RC, AC, and RAB logging (including Navigator) was entered on a metre by metre basis. Logging consisted of lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering, and other features. • For the majority of historical drilling (pre-2004) the entire length of each drillhole have been logged from surface to end of hole. • KIN RC logging of was carried out in the field and logging has predominantly been undertaken on a metre by metre basis. KIN logging is inclusive of the entire length of each RC drillhole from surface to end of hole. Recorded data includes lithology, alteration, structure, texture, mineralisation, sulphide content, weathering and other features. Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are also recorded. • Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Quantitative logging includes identification and percentages of mineralogy, sulphides, mineralisation, and veining. • Photographs are available for a selection of recent KIN RC drillholes. • All information collected is entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, validated in the field, and then transferred to the database. • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ*	Diamond • Historic diamond drill core (NQ/NQ3 or HQ/HQ3) samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, and occasionally in quarters for the larger (HQ/HQ3) diameter holes, using a powered diamond core drop saw centred over a cradle holding the core in place. Half core or quarter core • sample intervals typically varied from 0.3m to 1.4m in length. 1m sample intervals were favoured and are the most common method of sampling, however sample boundaries do principally coincide with geological contacts. The remaining core was retained in core trays. • 2017-18 diamond drill core samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, with some samples cut into quarters, using a powered diamond core drop saw blade centred over a cradle holding the core in place. Core sample

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	intervals varied from 0.2 to 1.25m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. The remaining core was retained in their respective core trays and stored in the Cardinia core yard for future reference. • 2019-20 diamond drill core samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, with some samples cut into thirds, using an automated Corewise powered diamond core saw with the blade centred over a boat holding the core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.2 to 1.25m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. The remaining core was retained in their respective core trays and stored in KIN's yard for future reference. All KIN diamond drill core is securely stored at the Cardinia core yard. • All sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation procedures conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel were to standard industry practice. Sub-sampling and sample preparation techniques used are considered to maximise representivity of drilled material. QA/QC procedures implemented during each drilling program are to industry standard practice. • Samples sizes are considered appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation and as an industry accepted method for evaluation of gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. RC/AC/RAB • Historic sampling was predominantly conducted by collecting 1m samples from beneath a cyclone and either retaining these primary samples or passing through a riffle splitter to obtain a 3-4kg subsample for analysis. First pass sampling often involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear/tube (wet samples) to obtain 3m or 4m composited intervals, with the single metre split samples being retained at the drill site as spoil or in sample bags. If composite sample assays returned anomalous results, the single metre samples for this composite were retrieved and submitted for analysis. RC/AC/RAB sampling procedures are believed to be consistent with the normal industry practices at the time. • Samples obtained from conventional RC drilling techniques with cross-over subs often suffered from down hole contamination, especially beneath the water table. Samples obtained from RC drilling techniques using the face sampling hammer suffered less from down hole contamination and were more likely to be kept dry beneath the water table, particularly if auxiliary and booster air compressors were used. These samples are considered to be representative. • Most of the Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were collected at 1m downhole intervals from beneath a cyclone and then riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). After splitting, 1m sub-samples were typically collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and the 1m sample rejects were commonly stored at the drill site in marked plastic bags, for future reference. First pass sampling often involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear/tube (wet samples) to obtain 3m or 4m composited intervals, with the single metre split sub-samples being retained at the drill site. If the composite sample assays returned anomalous results, single metre sub-samples for the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for analysis. • Navigator included standards, fields duplicate splits (since 2009), and blanks within each drill sample batch, at a ratio of 1 for every 20 samples, with the number of standards being inserted at a ratio of 1 for every 50 samples. • Recent RC sub-samples were collected over 1 metre downhole intervals and retained in pre-marked calico bags, after passing through a cyclone and either a riffle splitter, prior to March 2018, or cone splitter, after March 2018. The majority of RC sub-samples consistently averaged 3-4kg. Sample reject from the riffle splitter were retained and stored in plastic bags and located near each drillhole site. When drilling beneath the water table, the majority of sample returns were kept dry by the use of the auxiliary and booster air compressors. Very few wet samples were collected through the splitter, and the small number of wet or damp samples is not considered material for resource estimation work. • KIN RC drill programs utilised field duplicates, at regular intervals at a ratio of 1:25, and assay results indicate that there is reasonable analytical repeatability considering the presence of nuggety gold. • All sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation procedures conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel are to standard industry practice. Sub-sampling and sample preparation techniques used are considered to maximise representivity of drilled material. QA/QC procedures implemented during each drilling program are to industry standard practice. • Samples sizes are considered appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation and as an industry accepted method for evaluation of gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• No duplicates are taken for rock chip sampling. Sample sizes are approximately 3kg, this is considered appropriate for the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Numerous assay laboratories and various sample preparation and assay techniques have been used since 1981. Historical reporting and descriptions of laboratory sample preparation, assaying procedures, and quality control protocols for the samples from the various drilling programs are variable in their descriptions and completeness. • Assay data obtained prior to 2001 is incomplete and the nature of results could not be accurately quantified due to the combinations of various laboratories and analytical methodologies utilised. • Since 1993, the majority of samples submitted to the various laboratories were typically prepared for analysis firstly by oven drying, crushing and pulverizing to a nominal 85% passing 75µm. • In the initial exploration stages, Aqua Regia digest with AAS/ICP finish, was generally used as a first pass detection method, with follow up analysis by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. This was a common practice at the time. Mineralised intervals were subsequently Fire Assayed (using 30, 40 or 50 gram catchweights) with AAS/ICP finish. • Approximately 15-20% of the sampled AC holes may have been subject to Aqua Regia digest methods only, however AC samples were predominantly within the oxide profile, where aqua regia results would not be significantly different to results from fire assay methods. • Limited information is available regarding check assays for drilling programs prior to 2004. • During 2004-2014, Navigator utilised six different commercial laboratories during their drilling programs, however Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories conducted the majority of assaying for diamond, RC, and AC samples using Fire Assay fusion on 40 gram catchweights with AAS/ICP finish. • Since 2009 Navigator regularly included field duplicates and Certified Reference Material (CRM), standards and blanks, with their sample batch submissions to laboratories at average ratio of 1 in 20 samples. Sample assay repeatability and blank and CRM standard assay results were typically within acceptable limits. • KIN sample analysis from 2014 to 2018 was conducted by SGS Australia Pty Ltd's ("SGS") Kalgoorlie and Perth laboratories. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm) and riffle split to obtain a 50 gram catchweight. Analysis for gold only was carried out by Fire Assay fusion technique with AAS finish (SGS Lab Code FAA505). • KIN regularly inserted blanks and CRM standards in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:50. This allowed for at least one blank and one CRM standard to be included in each of the laboratory's fire assay batch of 50 samples. Field duplicates are typically collected at a ratio of 1:50 samples and test sample assay repeatability. Blanks and CRM standards assay result performance is predominantly within acceptable limits for this style of gold mineralisation. • KIN requested laboratory pulp grind and crush checks at a ratio of 1:50 or less since May 2018 in order to better qualify sample preparation and evaluate laboratory performance. Samples have generally illustrated appropriate crush and grind size percentages since the addition of this component to the sample analysis procedure. • SGS include laboratory blanks and CRM standards as part of their internal QA/QC for sample preparation and analysis, as well as regular assay repeats. Sample pulp assay repeatability, and internal blank and CRM standards assay results are typically within acceptable limits. • From late 2018 samples have been analysed by Intertek Genalysis, with sample preparation either at their Kalgoorlie prep laboratory or the Perth Laboratory located in Maddington. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm) and split to obtain a 50 gram catchweight. Analysis for gold only was carried out by Fire Assay fusion technique with AAS finish. • KIN regularly inserted blanks and CRM standards in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:25. Field duplicates were typically collected at a ratio of 1:25 samples to test sample assay repeatability. Blanks and CRM standards assay result performance is predominantly within acceptable limits for this style of gold mineralisation. • KIN requested laboratory pulp grind and crush checks at a ratio of 1:50 or less since May 2018 in order to better qualify sample preparation and evaluate laboratory performance. Samples have generally illustrated appropriate crush and grind size percentages since the addition of this component to the sample analysis procedure. • Genalysis included laboratory blanks and CRM standards as part of their internal QA/QC for sample preparation and analysis, as well as regular assay repeats. Sample pulp assay repeatability, and internal blank and CRM standards assay results are typically within acceptable limits. • The nature and quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures used are satisfactory and appropriate for use in mineral resource estimations. • Fire Assay fusion is a total extraction technique. Most assay data used for the mineral resource estimations were

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		obtained by the Fire Assay technique with AAS or ICP finish. AAS and ICP methods of detection are both considered to be suitable and appropriate methods of detection for this style of mineralisation. • Aqua Regia is considered a partial extraction technique, where gold encapsulated in refractory sulphides or some silicate minerals may not be fully dissolved, resulting in partial reporting of gold. • No other analysis techniques have been used to determine gold assays. • Best practice QAQC methods for all drilling operations and the treatment and analysis of samples have been adhered to. Regular laboratory site visits and audits have been conducted since April 2018 on an annual basis.
Verification of sampling and assay	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Verification of sampling, assay techniques, and results prior to 2004 is limited due to the legacy of the involvement of various companies, personnel, drilling equipment, sampling protocols and analytical techniques at different laboratories. • During 2009, a selection of significant intersections had been verified by Navigator's company geologists and an independent consultant McDonald Speijers ("MS"). MS were able to validate 92% of the assay records in 50 randomly selected check holes, and only 6 assay discrepancies were detected (< 0.2%), only 2 of those were considered significant. MS concluded that the very small proportion of discrepancies indicated that the assay database was probably reliable at that time. • Runge did not report any significant issues with the database. • Since 2014, significant drill intersections have been verified by KIN company geologists during the drilling programs. • During 2017, Carras Mining Pty Ltd ("CM") carried out an independent data verification. 38,098 assay records for KIN 2014-2017 drilling programs were verified by comparing laboratory assay reports against the database. 6 errors were found, which are not considered material and which represented only 0.03% of all database records verified for KIN 2014-2017 drilling programs. • No adjustments, averaging or calibrations are made to any of the assay data recorded in the database. QA/QC protocol is considered industry standard with standard reference material submitted on a routine basis. • There is no significant material difference between historical drilling information and KIN drilling information. • Areas without twinned holes illustrate a drill density that is considered sufficient to enable comparison with surrounding historic information. No material difference of a negative nature exists between historical drilling information and KIN drilling information. • KIN diamond holes drilled for metallurgical and geotechnical test work illustrate assay results with adequate correlation to both nearby historical and recent drilling results. • No adjustment or calibration has been made to assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* • *Specification of the grid system used* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Several local grids were established and used by previous project owners. During the 1990s, SOG transformed the surface survey data firstly to AMG and subsequently to MGA (GDA94 zone51). • Navigator recognised errors in the collar co-ordinates resulting from transformations and as a result, a significant number of holes were resurveyed and a new MGA grid transformation generated. Historical collars have been validated against the original local grid co-ordinates and independently transformed to MGA co-ordinates and checked against the database. Navigator's MGA co-ordinates were checked against the surveyor's reports. • Recent KIN drill hole collars are located and recorded in the field by a contract surveyor using RTK-DGPS (with a horizontal and vertical accuracy of ±50mm). Location data was collected in the GDA94 Zone51 grid coordinate system. • A small selection of drillhole collars, which do not have DGPS collar surveys, were picked up with a handheld GPS and individually appraised in regard to their location prior to modelling; the position of these collars is deemed appropriate for the resource estimation work.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill hole spacing within the resource areas is sufficient to establish an acceptable degree of geological and grade continuity and is appropriate for both the mineral resource estimation and the resource classifications applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key*	• The Cardinia greenstone sequence displays a NNW to NW trend. Drilling and sampling programs were carried out to obtain unbiased locations of drill sample data, generally orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation. • The chance of sample bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in data thus far.

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	mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• KIN employees or contractors were utilised to transport samples to the laboratory. No perceived opportunity for samples to be compromised from collection of samples at the drill site, to delivery to the laboratory, where they were stored in their secure compound, and made ready for processing is deemed likely to have occurred. • On receipt of the samples, the laboratory independently checked the sample submission form to verify samples received and readied the samples for sample preparation. Intertek sample security protocols are of industry standard and deemed acceptable for resource estimation work.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Historic drilling and sampling methods and QA/QC are regarded as not being as thoroughly documented compared to current standards. In house reviews of various available historical company reports of drilling and sampling techniques indicates that these were most likely conducted to industry best practice and standards of the day. • Independent geological consultants Runge Ltd completed a review of the Cardinia Project database, drilling and sampling protocols, and so forth in 2009. The Runge report highlighted issues with bulk density and QA/QC analysis within the supplied database. Identified issues were subsequently addressed by Navigator and KIN. • Carras Mining Pty Ltd (CM), an independent geological consultant, reviewed and carried out an audit on the field operations and database in 2017. Drilling and sampling methodologies observed during the site visits were to industry standard. No issues were identified for the supplied databases which could be considered material to a mineral resource estimation. During the review, Carras Mining logged the oxidation profiles (base of complete oxidation and top of fresh rock) for each of the deposit areas, based on visual inspection of selected RC drill chips from KIN's recent drilling programs, and a combination of historical and KIN drillhole logging. Final adjustments were made with input from KIN geologists. The oxidation profiles were used to assign bulk densities and metallurgical recoveries to the 2017 resource models. • Past bulk density test work has been inconsistent with incorrect methods employed, to derive specific gravity or in situ bulk density, rather than dry bulk density. Navigator (2009) and recent KIN (2017) bulk density test work was carried out using the water immersion method on oven dried, coated samples to derive dry bulk densities for different rock types and oxidation profiles. This information has been incorporated into the database for resource estimation work. CM conducted site visits during 2017 to the laboratory to validate the methodology. • Drilling, sampling methodologies, and assay techniques used in these drilling programs are appropriate to mineral exploration industry standards of the day. • Laboratory site visits and audits were introduced in April 2018 and are conducted on an annual basis. This measure ensures that all aspects of KIN QAQC practices are adhered to and align with industry best practice.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Raeside

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Raeside Project area is centred ~10km ESE of Leonora within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the Northeastern Goldfields. Raeside includes granted mining tenement M37/1298 (expiry 23/09/2035), which is renewable for further periods of 21 years. Genesis purchased the tenement from Navigator Mining Pty Ltd in 2023 under an Asset Sale Agreement. • The following royalty payment may be applicable to areas within the Raeside Project that comprise the deposits being reported on: • Halloran & Prugnoli, in respect of dead mineral tenements M37/256, M37/369, M37/377, M37/379, P37/4046 and MLA37/563, which are partly or wholly overlain by M37/1298 - $1.00 per tonne of ore mined and milled for the extraction of gold or other saleable mineral. • There are no known native title interests, historical sites, wilderness areas, national park or environmental impediments over the resource areas, and there are no current impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold was first discovered in the Leonora district about 1896 and it is likely that the first prospecting activity in and around the Raeside Project area would have occurred at about that time. Initial production from Raeside was a small underground operation in the early 1970s when 60t @ 6.0g/t Au was produced. • In 1989, Triton Resources Limited (Triton) entered into an arrangement with local prospectors (Halloran and Prugnoli)

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		to acquire some tenements in what is known as the Forgotten Four area. The Triton Raeside Joint Venture mined the Forgotten Four (1990-1992) to 45m depth.
		• Production statistics include:
		  ○ 1990: Mined and processed 6,280t @ 5.18g/t Au (959oz) at the Tower Hill plant in Leonora with 91.7% recovery.
		  ○ 1992: Mined and processed 40,537t @ 4.14g/t Au (4,993oz) at the Harbour Lights plant in Leonora with 92.57% recovery. Finally, a 2,822t parcel of ore (4.47g/t Au) (389oz) was sold to Harbour Lights. In 1992 remnant ore from low grade stockpiles totalling 6,200t @ 1.0g/t Au (199oz) was processed. Thus, total production from the nearby Forgotten Four open cut yielded 55,839t @ 3.92g/t Au (7,030oz) with an estimated recovery of approximately 92%. None of the reported production figures have been confirmed from official Mines Department records.
		• The larger Raeside Project originated in 1992, when Triton (70%) formed a joint venture with Sabre Resources N.L. (Sabre) (20%) and Copperwell Pty Ltd (Copperwell), a subsidiary of Cityview Energy Corporation (10%). The three companies amalgamated their tenement holdings in the area and the joint venture applied for additional tenements.
		• Until sometime in 1994 the project was managed on behalf of the joint venture by Westchester Pty Ltd. Incomplete drilling records indicate that Westchester had been involved to some extent in managing exploration in the area for Triton prior to 1992. After mid-1994 Triton appears to have taken over as project manager.
		• Before 1995, drilling programs were apparently dominated by first-pass rotary air blast (RAB) drilling, with local reverse circulation (RC) rotary or percussion drilling to follow up in places where mineralisation was detected. Because of RAB drilling difficulties (clays and water) air core
		• (AC) drilling was subsequently adopted as the first-pass method.
		• Triton's drilling programs were suspended in June 1995 while a major review of results was undertaken, and a pre-feasibility study was conducted. Drilling resumed in about April 1995.
		• Another economic evaluation of the project was undertaken by Triton in 1998-1999 which indicated that a stand-alone operation was not possible, but that the project could be viable as a supplementary feed source for an existing, nearby process plant.
		• SOG farmed into the project in January 2000 and subsequently acquired full ownership. They carried out limited amounts of predominantly RC drilling, aimed mainly at confirming previous results from the Michelangelo deposit.
		• Navigator Resources Ltd (Navigator) acquired the Raeside project from SOG in September 2004.
		• Subsequent work by Navigator has focused mainly on other projects in the Leonora district, with only very small amounts of additional drilling having been completed in the Raeside area.
		• In 2009, Navigator commissioned MS to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Raeside deposits. MS reported a JORC 2004 compliant Indicated Mineral Resource estimate, at a low cutoff grade of 0.7g/t Au, totalling 1.28Mt @ 2.68g/t Au (111,000oz).
		• KIN acquired the Raeside Project from Navigator's administrator in 2014.

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Raeside Project area is located 10km ESE of Leonora in the central part of the Norseman- Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km on a NNW trend across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. • The regional geology comprises a sequence of Archaean greenstone lithologies. The area is underlain by very poorly exposed rocks units. The gold deposits at Raeside occur within or close to the margins of a large NW (320^{o}) trendy body of dolerite within a sequence of sediments and • volcanoclastic rocks near the southern margin of porphyry intrusive. Most of the gold recovered from mining the nearby Forgotten Four mine was from shear bound quartz vein stockworks or sheeted veins and/or quartz carbonate veins within a narrow carbonaceous shale (dipping 40^{o}-60^{o} East) lying within a granophyric quartz dolerite and carbonate / sericite / sulphide altered wall rocks. • Gold mineralisation at Michelangelo is hosted by a uniform metamorphosed medium grained dolerite. The deposit occurs on or above the basal sheared contact of the quartz dolerite. Four or five extensive quartz vein structures dip at 30°-40° to the northeast, extending over a strike length of 575m with a total stratigraphic thickness of approximately 90m. The position of the footwall has been roughly delineated however no other convincing geological boundaries are defined. • Gold mineralisation at Leonardo occurs mainly in a partly carbonaceous-graphitic shale (coded as generic metasediment) close to/adjacent to but above the quartz mafic contact. The mineralisation dips 35°-50° to the east however this ore body exhibits significant differences to the other deposits. Initially the mineralisation at Leonardo is

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		hosted in sedimentary rocks above the quartz diorite. Secondly the mineralisation is associated with a zone of strong bleaching, sericitisation and silicification, often up to +20m wide. The strike length of the steeply plunging north main shoot is approximately 60m. Thirdly the gold mineralisation occurs within a relatively linear shear zone that is traceable over 2km of strike; the shear contains significant mineralisation in at least three other locations along strike. • Mineralised zones at Forgotten Four are mainly hosted by mafics however the uppermost (strongest) zone of mineralisation appears to be positioned just below the lower contact of overlying sediments, and one of the lower zones appear to coincide with a sporadically developed sediment wedge in the mafic rocks. The sediments are also mineralised. At the Forgotten Four the strongest zone of mineralisation is just below the lower contact with the overlying carbonaceous shale and sediments. The bulk of the mineralisation is hosted by dolerite along the upper contact with the interbedded shale and the quartz diorite. There are at least two lodes at Forgotten Four, one of which was partly mined by Triton (55,839t @ 3.92g/t Au for 7,030oz Au) the second lode occurs in the hanging wall to the south. • Mineralisation at Krang appears to be broadly related to the metasediments however, once again, no convincing geological boundaries are defined. Along the eastern side of the deposit mineralisation appears to be broadly associated with the contact zones between mafic and metasedimentary units. Some of the mineralisation is associated with massive quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite lodes which display high but erratic grade. Gold mineralisation occurs internal to the quartz dolerite unit which displays varying dips ranging from 30° to 60° to the northeast; interpretation suggests two different structural styles. Mineralisation occurs in at least four separate pods over a continuous strike length of about 700m.
Drill Hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Material drilling information for exploration results has previously been publicly reported in numerous announcements to the ASX by Navigator (2004-2014) and KIN since 2014.
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• When exploration results have been reported for the resource areas, the intercepts are reported as weighted average grades over intercept lengths defined by geology or lower cut-off grades, without high grade cuts applied. Where aggregate intercepts incorporated short lengths of high grade results, these results were included in the reports. • Since 2014, KIN have reported RC drilling intersections with low cut off grades of >= 0.5g/t Au and a maximum of 2m of internal dilution at a grade of <0.5g/t Au. • There is no reporting of metal equivalent values.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The orientation, true width and geometry of the mineralised zones have been determined by interpretation of historical drilling and verified by KIN's drilling. The majority of historic drill holes within the pit area are inclined at -60° towards 280° (west). Later drilling was undertaken on the Raeside local grid, with a base line orientated to 330^{o} (northwest). The KIN RC drilling is orientated towards 225^{o} (SW), which is regarded as the optimum orientation to intersect the target mineralisation. Since the mineralisation is moderately dipping (-40^{o} to -60^{o} easterly), drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths, not true widths. Accompanying dialogue to reported intersections normally describe the attitude of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps and sections are included in the main body of this report.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable,*	• Public reporting of exploration results by KIN and past tenement holders and explorers for the resource areas are

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	considered balanced. • Representative widths typically included a combination of both low-grade and high-grade assay results. • All meaningful and material information relating to this mineral resource estimate is or has been previously reported.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Since 2018, a campaign of determining Bulk Densities has been undertaken. The water displacement method is used on drill samples selected by the logging geologist. These measurements are entered into the logging software interface and loaded to the Datashed database.
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work at the deposit will include extensional and infill drilling in portions of the deposit that have RPEEE. • Down dip lode extensions are likely targets for further exploration.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Raeside

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data for these models are largely historic, drilled between 1989 and 2006, with the majority been drilled between 1990 and 1997. • This data has been uploaded into Maxwell's Datashed application by the Database Administrator (DBA). This application includes quality protocols which must be met in order for uploading to occur (examples: data duplication, validation of geological field). • Considerable effort has been made to audit data, going back through previous models, report and original log/assay sheets. • Finally, the data is reviewed upon upload to Datamine Studio RM before final use. (Examples: DH surveys present, overlapping intervals, 'From' and 'To's concurrent). • Historic data does not contain sufficient metadata for thorough validation protocols, however, compares well with recent QAQC controlled data.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Mr. Jamie Logan conducted a formal site visit during July of 2018 and again in February of 2019, including a visit to Raeside and the Forgotten Four pit.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Confidence in the interpretation is directly reflected in the classification. Overall interpretations have not changed over time and are considered robust. • Lithological, structural, alteration and grade information were used to determine this interpretation. • Alternate interpretations (including previous interpretations) have been considered and have not changed conceptually for this update. The current Interpretation is considered robust, and conforms to the current thinking, and observed controls. • The interpretation is directly based on the presence of, or absence of mineralisation. These deposits are fortunate in that this distinction is clear. • Geological observations, particular the presence of lithologies (contacts) and structural features (faults), support this interpretation. • Continuity is structurally and/or stratigraphically controlled.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Raeside Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) strikes for approximately 2,200m towards to North-east, to a depth of 200m, with an average width of 120m. The Mineral Resource estimate extends from surface to a maximum depth of 240m below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine*	• Only Diamond and RC drilling included in Estimate. • Lodes assigned and wireframes created in Datamine RM. Weathering surfaces constructed in Leapfrog Geo. These wireframes re-imported to Datamine RM and validated. All other work takes place in Datamine RM. • Drillholes composited to 1m, which is based on most samples being 1m or below. Comparison of Diamond and RC lengths conducted to support this decision. All lengths retained. • Individual lodes assessed for capping, using multiple methods including reviewing population gaps and Coefficient

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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.
• The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.
• Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).
• In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.
• Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.
• Any assumptions about correlation between variables.
• Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.
• Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.
• The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</td><td>of Variation (CV). Capping effect is not believed to be material. Caps range between 2g/t to 25g/t.
• No sub-domaining undertaken, however searches kept as small as practical to mitigate any potential conditional bias.
• Variography undertaken on lodes with sufficient samples.
• Kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) reviewed to determine guidance on optimal block sizes and estimation parameters.
• Parent cells of 5m x 5m x 5m estimated using Ordinary Kriging.
• Search distances set to 80% of variogram ranges for the first ‘pass’ and doubled for subsequent ‘passes’. Search directions generally aligned with variogram rotations, however Dynamic Anisotropy also used for local search directions.
• The estimate was compared to the previous estimates, to understand changes.
• No assumptions were made regarding recovery of by-products. No potential by products noted in drill logs.
• No estimates of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables were completed.
• Some sulphide rich shales noted at Leonardo and Forgotten Four.
• No other deleterious elements noted in drill logs.
• Drill spacing varies from 10m x 10m, to 20m x 20m. A nominal drill spacing of 15m x15m was deemed most appropriate when assessing the entire project. This led to parent cells of 5mE x 5mN x 5mRL used.
• Search distances and directions generally aligned with maximum variogram ranges and rotations.
• No assumptions were made on selective mining units.
• No assumptions were made on the correlation between variables.
• Lodes are modelled to represent material mineralised by fluid flow through planar structural and/or stratigraphic features. Estimates constrained by lode wireframes.
• Model validation is a combined review including:
o Visual review of blocks values vs composite values, by section and plan.
o Visual review of Kriging efficiencies and Slope of regression outputs.
o Review of global block means by domain vs declustered cut composite means.
o Swath plots showing block means vs composite means in space.
o Review of Change of Support plots against idealised scenario.
o No reliable reconciliation data available.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td><td>• Tonnages estimated on a dry basis only.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>• The lower Cut-off gold grade for reporting mineral resources was of 0.4g/t Au. This was determined by KIN to be appropriate with a gold price of $2600 AUD and based on reasonable operating costs.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</td><td>• No mining method assumptions were made for the estimation of this model.
• Assumptions were made for the pit optimisation used to constrain the Mineral Resource for reporting.
<table><tr><td>Revenue Assumptions</td><td>Gold Price</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2,600</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Revenue</td><td></td><td>$/g</td><td>$83.59</td></tr><tr><td>Mining Cost Assumptions</td><td>Mining Dilution</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Mining Recovery</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Mining Cost</td><td></td><td>$/bcm</td><td>Calculated</td></tr><tr><td>Processing Recovery and Cost Assumptions</td><td>Recovery</td><td>Oxide</td><td>%</td><td>95%</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Trans</td><td></td><td>95%</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></td><td>95%</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Processing Cost</td><td>Oxide</td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$14.00</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Trans</td><td></td><td>$16.50</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></td><td>$20.00</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Haulage</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>Not Calculated</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>G & A Cost</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2.09</td></tr><tr><td>Geotechnical Assumptions</td><td></td><td>Oxide</td><td>deg</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Transitional</td><td>deg</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td>deg</td><td>65</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral</td><td>• PFS level metallurgical test work has been completed for the deposit.
• Processing recoveries of 95% assumed for all material types.
• Graphitic shale was encountered in Forgotten Four mining, and has been noted in logging at Leonardo.</td></tr>
</table>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No environmental assumptions have been made for the estimation of this model.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• During 2017 a campaign of determining Bulk Densities was undertaken for use in the 2017 DFS. These values were maintained in this model due to no new drilling being undertaken in this area since. • The mean of these measurements are then assigned to a weathering profile (Oxide, Transition, Fresh rock): • Oxide = 2.0t/m3 • Transition = 2.3t/m3 • Fresh Porphyry = 2.65t/m3 • Previous work considered void spaces and were sealed prior to the wet measurement.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Classification is based on a combination of drills pacing, geological confidence and estimation quality. Kriging Efficiency relatively low due to small searches and low sample minimums and maximums. The classification is applied to the model on a lode-by-lode basis. • Measured: No material classified as Measured due to dominance of historic data used in the estimate. • Indicated: 20m x 20m x 20m drill spacing with > 15% Kriging Efficiency. • Inferred: up to 40m x40m x 40m drill spacing with Positive kriging efficiency. • Classification discussed with interpreting Geologists to ensure classification represents geological confidence as well as statistical confidence. • All relevant factors effecting classification have been considered. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No audits and reviews have completed on this Mineral Resource estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate is validated both visually and statistically, and the accuracy is reflected in the reporting as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC code. • The reported Mineral Resource Estimate refers to the global estimate for the Raeside area. • Production Data is not available.

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JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Tower Hill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Surface and underground diamond core is NQ (50.6mm) sized core, sampled to 1m intervals or geological boundaries where necessary and cut into half core. The upper or right-hand side of the core is routinely submitted for sample analysis, with each one metre of half core providing between 2.5 – 3kg of material as an assay sample. Minimum sample length is 0.30m for DD core. • RC chips are cone or riffle split and sampled into 1m intervals. • All sampling methods are used to produce representative sample of less than 3kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. • Genesis core and chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 40g or 50g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. • Historical AC, RAB, RC and diamond sampling was carried out to industry standard at that time. Analysis methods include fire assay and unspecified methods.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drill holes used in the estimate include 195 diamond holes (DDH), 1,066 reverse circulation holes and 125 diamond holes collared from surface have RC pre-collars (RCD). In addition, large number of regional RAB (Rotary Air Blast) and air-core (AC) holes have been completed but excluded from the estimation due to lower sample quality. • DDH typically used NQ (47.6mm) and HQ (63.5mm) sized core (standard double tubes). • Core was oriented using Ace Core Orientation and Ezy Mark orientation tools. • Drill holes were down hole surveyed by either north seeking gyro within the rods or by electronic multi-shot in open holes. Less than 10% of holes were surveyed down hole using a Reflex Single Shot camera. • RC holes used mainly 5½" reverse circulation face sampling hammers.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC sampling recoveries are recorded in the database as a percentage based on a visual weight estimate; no historic recoveries have been recorded. • Diamond core recovery percentages calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals are logged and recorded in the database. Recoveries average >98%. • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade for RC drilling. • Diamond drilling has high recoveries due to the competent nature of the ground meaning loss of material is minimal. • Recovery information for historic holes is unavailable, although this data largely impacts the mined out portions of the project and is not material to the resource estimate
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging of RC chips and diamond drill core records lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. • Geotechnical and structural logging is carried out on all diamond holes to record recovery, RQD, defect number, type, fill material, shape and roughness and alpha and beta angles. • Core is photographed in both dry and wet state. • Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness. • All diamond drillholes and exploration RC holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	• All drill core is cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw. Samples are always collected from the same side. • Historic diamond drilling has been half core sampled. • All exploration and RC samples are cone or riffle split. Occasional wet samples are encountered; increased air capacity is routinely used to aid in keeping the sample dry when water is encountered. • Historic AC, RAB and RC drilling was sampled using spear, grab, riffle and unknown methods. • RC samples were typically taken at 1m intervals. Half core was sampled on largely 1m intervals based on geological boundaries. • The sample preparation of diamond core and RC chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 85% passing 75 microns.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling. • All subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory and are satisfactory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• RC chip samples, and diamond core are analysed by external laboratories using a 50g fire assay with AAS finish. These methods are considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and are total digest methods. • Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia, and unknown methods. • No geophysical tools have been utilised for reporting gold mineralisation at Tower Hill. • QC included insertion of 4 commercial standards per submission batch (4 commercial standards every 50 samples for diamond core), insertion of field duplicates every 40m and 2 blank control samples for every 100 samples. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits and are passed or failed prior to import to SQL database. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QAQC data is reported monthly. • Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grindsize of 85% passing 75 microns. • The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. • Sample pulp residues were submitted to an umpire laboratory to ensure accuracy. • QAQC results indicate that pulveriser bowls were adequately cleaned between samples, that analysis of gold was sound and re-analysis of pulps showed acceptable repeatability with no bias. • Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders.
Verification of sampling and assay	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intercepts are verified by the Geology Manager and corporate personnel. • Primary data is collated in a set of excel templates utilising lookup codes. This data is forwarded to the Database Administrator for entry into a secure Datashed database with inbuilt validation functions. • Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and validated as much as practicable before entry into the Genesis datashed database. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for resource estimation. Non positive values have been set to half lower detection limit (0.005 ppm).
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Recent drill holes were surveyed using a Real Time Kinetic (RTK) GPS system. • Historical collars were located and verified by mine surveyors using RTK GPS survey equipment. • Recent drillholes have been down hole surveyed gyroscopically. • Historical drill holes have been downhole surveyed by a combination of single and multi-shot cameras.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Average data spacing of between 40m N-S by 30m E-W (up to 80m by 60m) is available for the bulk of the Tower Hill Resource. • Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC classifications applied. • Sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. • Some historic RAB and RC sampling was composited into 3-4m samples with areas of interest re-sampled to 1m intervals. It is unknown at what threshold this occurred.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill holes are positioned to achieve optimum intersection angles to the ore zone as are practicable. • No significant sampling bias is occurring due to orientation of drilling in regard to mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are prepared on site under supervision of Genesis geological staff. • Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into secured cages and collected by the laboratory personnel. • Sample submissions are documented via laboratory tracking systems and assays are returned via email.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Historical data was reviewed and extensively validated in 2003 including cross-checking data against original hard copy records where available. • All data has been reviewed by a Competent Person who is satisfied that the data is sound and suitable for resource estimation. • Since Genesis acquired the deposit an internal review of companywide sampling methodologies was conducted to

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		create the current sampling and QAQC procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Tower Hill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Tower Hill deposit is located on tenements M37/0055 and is 100% owned by subsidiaries of Genesis Minerals Limited. • Native title interests over the tenements are by the Darlot group. • The tenement is in good standing at the time of reporting.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold has been mined from the Tower Hill deposit intermittently since discovery in 1898. • Modern exploration commenced in 1983, with open pit mining between 1984 and 1992 producing approximately 200,000 ounces of gold. • St Barbara Limited (SBM) acquired the project in April 2005 as part of the purchase of the Sons of Gwalia (SGW) Gold Division and completed a drill program between mid-2007 and late 2008, with the aim of defining an open-pit resource. • GMD subsequently acquired the deposit following purchase of the Leonora assets from SBM during 2023.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Gross stratigraphy at Tower Hill from west to east is represented by a granitic footwall (FW), followed by a strongly deformed and foliated ultramafic unit, through to a mafic hanging wall (HW). To the south a wedge of mafic material between the granitic FW and the ultramafic HW has been logged. • The ultramafic unit has been intermittently intruded by barren felsic dykes running roughly parallel with the granite contact • Gold mineralisation is hosted in a moderately (35-50º) east dipping quartz vein package that sits locally between the granitic FW and the ultramafic HW. • Quartz veins trend north-north-west and extend over a 1km strike. The quartz veins range from 1m to nearly 50m in width at the widest point. • Gold distribution within quartz veins is ambiguous and it is difficult to confidently distinguish between mineralised and un-mineralised veins. • In general veins within the mineralized sequence have internal laminations, fractures and sulphides. • The Ultramafic rocks that host the quartz veins are strongly deformed and very rarely host any gold mineralisation.
Drill Hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All material data is periodically released on the ASX.
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should*	• All significant intercepts have been length weighted with a minimum Au grade of 1ppm. No high grade cut off has been applied. • Intercepts are aggregated with minimum width of 0.5m and maximum width of 3m for internal dilution. • Where stand out higher grade zone exist with in the broader mineralised zone, the higher-grade interval is reported also. • There are no metal equivalents reported in this release.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	be clearly stated.	
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Previous announcements included sufficient detail to clearly illustrate the geometry of the mineralisation and the recent drilling. All results are reported as downhole lengths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No Diagrams are referenced in this release.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results from previous campaigns have been reported, irrespective of success or not.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No substantive data acquisition has been completed in recent times.
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further resource definition and exploration drill holes are planned.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Tower Hill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The database used for the estimate an extract from an Datashed SQL database. The primary database is regulated by a locked framework which fixes the relationships between tables. The data model minimises the potential for data collection and data usage errors through pre-determined look up tables, storage and export functions. • User defined permissions also regulate the ability to add, edit or extract data. • Primary data is recorded using typical manual translation of logging and data capture from written logs and direct import of csv tables through a data import scheme where data is validated upon import or direct data entry options into the database using predefined look up values. • Data that is captured in the field is entered into Excel templates which are checked on import into the database for errors. Assay jobs are dispatched electronically to the lab to minimise the chance of data entry errors. Assay results from the lab are received in CSV format and are checked for errors on import into the database. Data is regularly validated using the mining software. The data validation process is overseen by the Database Administrator.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person regularly visits site (monthly and more when the geological work is more complex and demanding) to assess geological competency and ensure integrity across all geological disciplines.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The interpretation has been based on historical data captured by previous owners and refined by new information generated by Genesis following project acquisition. This knowledge is built on extensive geological logging of drill core, RC chips, detailed open pit mapping and assay data. The gross architecture of the deposit is relatively simple and the interpretation robust. • The current Tower Hill resource has been interpreted from 195 diamond holes (DDH), 1,066 reverse circulation holes (RC) and 125 diamond holes with an RC pre-collar. • The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are robust and are regularly reviewed to discuss the validity of interpretations or possible alternatives.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• Geological domains interpreted from all available geological data are used as estimation domains. They are further sub-domained where internal multi-modal grade populations and sufficient sample data is available to improve grade homogeneity and reduce variance.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation at Tower Hill has continuity over 1.2km along strike, and currently >800m down dip. Mineralisation width ranges from ~1 to 50m across strike.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Mineralisation is domained based on geological continuity. All domain wireframes are created using Leapfrog software and all subsequent estimation is completed using Datamine software. • Lode wireframes are intersected with a validated drill database from which all RAB, air core, and erroneous drill holes have been removed. All remaining diamond and RC samples are flagged with a domain identifier and composited to 1m with 0.3m minimum sample. Residual samples are distributed across adjacent component intervals. • Composites are analysed for population outliers by domain and are topcut proximal to population disintegration. The top-cut process affects only 1-2% of the data. • Many of the principal lodes exhibit bi/multi-model grade populations. These internal populations are controlled by grade indicators based on inflexion points derived from domain log probability plots from which indicator variograms are created. Categorical indicator kriging (CIK) is then used to sub-domain lodes with mixed populations. The block model used in the CIK estimation has blocks set at 1x2x1m to ensure sub-domain complexity is maintained then optimised and re-blocked to the parent block size of 5x10x5m. This model is then used to back flag the composite file with the defined sub-domain identifiers. • Variography is created for all domains and sub-domains with sufficient sample data. Output variograms are utilised in kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) to generate optimum parent block sizes and estimation parameters. • Domains and sub-domains are estimated using ordinary kriging utilising the estimation parameters defined in the KNA as inputs. Grade is estimated into parent blocks only and all kriging quality metrics and search pass values are output. The maximum distance of extrapolation from last known data points for the inferred material is dependent on the geological continuity and confidence across the lode, but less than 80m for the deposit. • Search distances are dictated by the range of each individual variogram but typically equate to 1-1.5 times the current 40x40m resource definition spacing. A 3-pass nested search strategy is employed with the first pass always set to the full range of the variogram. The second pass is set at 2 times the variogram range with the final pass set at a factor large enough to ensure all blocks comprising the domain are estimated. • The Mineral Resource Estimation is checked against the previous block model estimations following any material update. • No assumptions are made regarding the recovery of by-products for this Mineral Resource Estimation. • No estimation of deleterious elements or non-grade variables is required. • No assumptions have been made regarding the modelling of selective mining units for this Mineral Resource Estimation • No assumptions have been made regarding the correlation between variables for this Mineral Resource Estimation. • Mineralisation is partitioned into estimation domains relative to stratigraphic position, structural orientation, recorded lithology and specific alteration assemblage. The geological interpretation is initially created from drill data and later calibrated with mapping from open pit exposures. • Domains are estimated individually with search geometry and variography controlled by lode orientation and grade continuity respectively. Variogram major search directions are aligned with geologically interpreted high grade shoot trends. • Categorical indicator kriging has been utilised to define sub-domains in lodes with mixed grade populations to limit the spread of high-grade mineralisation. • Dynamic anisotropy has been employed on lodes exhibiting excessive undulation. • Boundary analysis has been conducted on key lodes indicating hard boundaries should be maintained across domain and sub-domain contacts. • Statistical and visual measures are used to validate the accuracy of the estimation. • Volume variance between the wireframe domains and block model domains are assessed. • A visual inspection of input composites is compared to the estimated block model in section for each domain. • The mean grade of the block model is compared to the naïve and declustered mean grades of the composites by domain with any variance greater than 10% investigated.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• Swath plots are created by domain and sub-domain in the X, Y, Z, strike and cross strike directions and viewed holistically to vector into any problematic areas. • Kriging efficiency, and slope results are reviewed by domain/sub-domain to give an indication of the quality of the estimate. • Global change of support plots are created and reviewed for principal domains.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The adopted cut-off grades for Mineral Resource Estimation reporting are determined by the current mining cut-off grades. • The current resource is reported within a Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) open pit shell at 0.4g/t cut-off grade and MSO shapes run at 2.5g/t cut-off.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The mineral resource is reported as open pit and underground components at different cut-off's reflective of current break-even grade requirements for the mining method assumed. • To best capture Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE), the mineral resource was reported within an optimised pit shell at $3500 at a 0.4g/t cut off for the open pit resources. • The underground resource has been reported within MSO solids generated at 2.5g/t cut-off and 2.5m minimum mining width. • No assumptions have been made for mining dilution.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical testwork carried out by independent consultancies has indicated that there is moderate to high gravity recovery, with total cyanide soluble recoveries reporting between 91-93%.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Waste rock characterisation has been conducted on the deposit with no environmental issues identified. Tailings from the deposit will be stored in an appropriate licensed tailings facility with a closure plan in place.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• The bulk densities for Tower Hill were determined via testing of representative intervals from diamond drillholes. The sample size is generally between 0.5 and 1.5kg and the method of calculation is the water displacement technique. • Measurements have been recorded in the Datashed database. Bulk density is assigned by stratigraphy and weathering profile. • Ore zones predominantly fresh nonporous material, so additional measures to reduce moisture intake during the water displacement method is unnecessary at this stage.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Tower Hill resource is classified as Indicated or Inferred by domain based on a combination of physical and estimation quality metrics including mining exposure, drill spacing, search pass, kriging efficiency / slope / variance, grade and geological continuity. • Indicated material is assigned if drill spacing is <=40x40m search pass either 1, established grade and geological continuity, broadly positive kriging efficiency and >25% slope. • Inferred material is drill spacing supported by <=80x80m with established geological continuity. • All other mineralisation is assigned a Potential resource category.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Genesis has adopted a process for geological modelling, estimation and reporting of mineral resources that meets high industry standards. • At the completion of resource estimation Genesis undertake an extensive review of the model that covers: • Model inventory and comparisons to previous and budget models if in existence. • Geological interpretation, wireframing, domain selection, statistics by domain, assay and metal evaluation, parent cell sizes, data compositing, variography, search strategy, estimation and KNA. • Model validation – swath plots, visual checks, and volume comparisons, composite to model metal comparisons. • In the final stages the model and resource categorisation are all discussed and scrutinized by the geological and mine planning teams.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. • The resource estimate is a global estimate. • While Tower Hill has been previously mined, historical production records are not available.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Tower Hill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Resource Estimate for Conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• Tower Hill deposit was mined in the 1980s by open pit mining method but is currently not operating. It comprises a pit void adjacent to the town of Leonora filled with surface run-off and groundwater. • The Tower Hill Mineral Resource estimate was completed using Ordinary Kriging with a parent block size of 5m x 10m x 5m. The open pit resource is reported within an RPEEE shell at a 0.40g/t Au cut-off, while the underground resource is reported within MSO shells at a 2.5g/t cut-off. Metallurgical recoveries range from 91-93%, and no modifying factors have been applied. • The Mineral Resource reported for the Tower Hill is inclusive of the Ore Reserve.
Site Visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person is a full time employee of Genesis Minerals and has conducted multiple site visits which have helped inform the generation of the Ore Reserve estimate.
Study Status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• A Pre-feasibility Study (PFS) was undertaken by Genesis Minerals on the Tower Hill deposit, to apply the application of reasonably practical modifying factors to develop the mine plan and production recommendations to underpin the Tower Hill Ore Reserve estimate. The mineralised ore from Tower Hill will be trucked to the Laverton processing plant for processing. • The Tower Hill mine plan is technically achievable and economically viable. The mine plan involves the application of conventional open pit mining and processing techniques widely utilised in the Western Australian goldfields.
Cut-off Parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade of 0.50g/t Au is defined as the breakeven grade and estimated using Reserve gold price assumption of $2,800/oz. Cut-off grade estimation uses all operating costs associated with processing, ore transportation, royalty payments, and costs for general and administration (G&A) that occurs through the Laverton processing operation.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e., either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s)*	• Tower Hill life of mine pit limit was determined from pit optimisations using Whittle Four-X software, the diluted resource model, geotechnical parameters and metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, royalties, modifying mining factors and operating costs were incorporated to determine the optimum selection of ultimate pit limit, which resulted in the detail life of mine pit design and mine scheduling works. • Tower Hill mining will utilise conventional open pit mining methods. Mining will be carried out using 190t rear dump

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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.
• The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.
• The major assumptions made, and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).
• The mining dilution factors used.
• The mining recovery factors used.
• Any minimum mining widths used.
• The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.
• The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.</td><td>trucks working under large 300t to 400t capacity hydraulic excavator loading fleets. Drill and blast will be carried out on 10m benches and excavators operating on 4m flitches. The Competent Person considers the mining method to be reasonably practical and appropriate for the nature of the Tower Hill deposit. The Life of Mine schedule is developed using practically achievable productive rates and mining sequence to deliver consistence ore supply to the processing plant whilst maintaining pre-strip ratio through pit staging option.
• Construction sequence and development planning of noise bunds and waste dumps were prepared in accordance with Noise Assessment guidelines and height restrictions.
• A detailed Geotechnical assessment of the Tower Hill deposit was carried out by AMC consultants during the PFS. The study based on two weathering zones, with inter ramp angle ranging from 33° (50° batter angles, 7m berms and 10m batter heights) to 55° (70° batter angles, 7m berms and 20m batter heights), which represents an overall slope of approximately 39° to 48° after inclusion of ramp system.
• The upper benches of the deposit will be RC grade controlled prior to the commencement of mining, with subsequent grade control passes occurring at bench intervals and on patterns to be dictated by the mining schedule and lode width and geometry.
• Ore dilution and loss (mining recovery) was modelled through the Stope optimiser (SO) software process to determine the practically minable diluted ore blocks through the selected mining method and mining fleets. The SO process uses the cut-off grade of 0.5g/t and considers the mineralisation dip/direction, minimum mining width, height and length specification of the ore block to determine the application of additional dilution skins around the mineralisation boundaries to accommodate potential dilution and ore loss that occurs through practical mining practices. The resultant diluted ore blocks are then evaluated for mine planning and estimation.
• 30m haul road widths for dual lane access ramp and 16m for single access ramp are used in the Tower Hill pit design work. The Life of Mine pit stage options were designed with the bench minimum mining width of 40m, and 30m for any goodbye cuts at the bottom of the pit.
• Inferred Mineral Resources were excluded from pit optimisations for the Ore Reserve estimation and treated as waste material.
• Tower Hill mining operation will require minimum surface infrastructure such as establishment of workshops, admin buildings, mine site power and communication service facilities. Some existing infrastructure adjacent to the Tower Hill Reserve pit such as rail and an underground gas pipeline will required to be relocated or removed to enable future mining.
• The Tower Hill project will also rely on the nearby Gwalia underground mine infrastructure where appropriate and will share the Gwalia accommodation facilities. Ore will be hauled using road trains to the existing Laverton processing plant.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions</td><td>• The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.
• Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.
• The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.
• Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.
• The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.
• For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?</td><td>• The Tower Hill ore is free milling and will be processed through existing 2.9 Mtpa capacity Laverton processing plant. The Laverton process plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi-Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process.
• Since commencement of the processing plant, a total of 14.2Mt (dry) of ore has been processed until the plant was placed on care and maintenance in March 2023.
• The metallurgical process is commonly used in Western Australian and international gold mining.
• A FS level metallurgical testwork program was completed in Perth by Bureau Veritas Pty Ltd (BV) and managed by Mintrex Pty Ltd. There were 9 variability samples, 1 master composite sample and 3 low-grade samples tested for the following:
o Physical properties for comminution circuit design.
o Conditions for optimal leaching; and
o Gold recovery.
• The proposed Tower Hill Recovery Model is based on metallurgical testwork and categorised into two head grade zones for a grind size of 110µm. Table below shows the predicated recovery model for head grades of 1.25g/t and 1.5g/t.
<table>
<tr><th>Gold Head Grade g/t</th><th>Predicted Au Recovery, %</th></tr>
<tr><td>≤1.25</td><td>0.2404*HG + 5834</td></tr>
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		≥1.50 | 0.0097*HG + 0.8930 • There are no known deleterious elements identified for the mineralogical/metallurgical assessments carried out during the Pre-feasibility test work. • No bulk sample test or pilot scale testwork has been performed. However, between 2011 to 2013 low grade stockpile material from Tower Hill was processed through the Gwalia plant. Ore from the Tower Hill deposit will be blended with other ore sources at Laverton processing plant. • No minerals are defined by a specification.
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• Tower Hill project sits on a granted mining lease and the area has previously been significantly impacted my mining. Dewatering licence for Tower Hill is granted and flora and fauna studies are completed. • Genesis will self-refer to the EPA for the Tower Hill project due to the proximity to the Leonora township. Vegetation clearance, Nosie assessment reports, Mining Proposal and closure plan will be submitted in due course within the scheduled timeframe. • Studies has been completed for Tower Hill rock samples for the characterisation of waste rock and waste dump design. waste rock has been classified as non-acid forming (NAF) and therefore no specific encapsulation is required for any rock material within the waste dump.
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• The Tower Hill project is located close to Leonora township and within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access to the site is via sealed Leonora-Kalgoorlie highway. The site workforce will be combination of drive-in, drive-out from nearby township and fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Leonora airstrip and accommodated within existing Gwalia camp facilities. • The project will require additional establishment of new offices, workshops, surface mining service facilities, site power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plant. • Ore will be treated at the existing Laverton processing plant via road trains using a combination of sealed public roads and dedicated gravel roads. The existing Laverton processing plant is well established with a 16.5 MW gas fired power station, bore field and tailings storage facility; a 400-person capacity accommodation village; administration offices; workshops; reverse osmosis and wastewater treatment plants. • Some existing infrastructures adjacent to the Tower Hill Reserve pit such as a rail line and underground gas pipeline will be required to be relocated or removed to enable future mining.
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• The PFS study for the Tower Hill Ore Reserves establishes the capital cost estimate based on the progress made with the various stakeholder engagements, quotations and cost estimations from external consultants, current operating open pit sites and Genesis Mining Services. • Mining costs are estimated based on mining equipment requirements through detailed mine planning and scheduling process and validated by in house mining service providers (Genesis Mining Services) for load and haul and contract service provider for drill and blast services. • Processing costs have been generated from a combination of recent cost studies conducted by external consultants and the past operating performance of the Laverton processing plant, recently placed on care and maintenance. The Laverton plant processing cost has been validated with current Gwalia processing costs. • Test work does not indicate the presence of deleterious elements. • All costs and revenues were denominated in Australian dollars and no exchange rates were used. • Transportation charges for ore from Tower Hill to the Laverton processing plants are estimated based upon current estimates supplied by a reputable haulage contractor. • West Australian State Government royalty of 2.5% and third-party royalties of 1.92% were included based on statutory or agreed rates as appropriate.
Revenue Factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• Ore production and gold recovery estimates for revenue calculations were based on detailed mine designs, mine schedules, mining factors and cost estimates for mining and processing. • The financial analysis for the Tower Hill Ore Reserves is based on a gold price of A$2,800/oz. • No other revenue factors were used.
Market Assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely*	• The product from the processing of Tower Hill ore is a gold doré, for which a ready market exists and is traded on an open and transparent market. • Gold doré is sold to precious metal refineries (Perth Mint). Customer and competitor analysis is not required. • No specification is required for gold doré.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	market windows for the product. • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The Ore Reserve estimate is based on a Pre-feasibility level of accuracy with up-to-date inputs from geology, mining, processing, transportation, royalty payment, sustaining capital to generate the Tower Hill Ore Reserve cost model. • The Tower Hill Ore Reserve is technically achievable and economically viable based on the assumed Gold price of $2,800 per ounce and cost estimations. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve Estimate is practical and suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, planning assumptions, and for social and environment factors. • NPV sensitivity has been tested for the major critical input factors, the project is most sensitive to gold price, but the project NPV is robust under sensitivity testing of all inputs. This demonstrates significant positive outcomes for the Tower Hill Ore Reserve.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• All key relevant stakeholders have been engaged and maintained good relationships within relation to the development of Tower Hill project. There are no notable concerns raised to date. • Genesis Minerals is currently working with the Darlot People who are determined Native Title holders over the Leonora area and has established positive engagement and discussions over the period. It is anticipated that an agreement will be entered into within the agreed timeframe.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• There are no known naturally occurring risks other than those risks present at any other mine site in the region, such as storms, in rush of water, and bushfires. • During the mining commencement, noise bunds will be constructed to appropriate heights to contain the noise within permissible limits that arise from the mining activities. • The deposit is subject to a State Government and third-party royalty. • All legal and marketing contracts are either in place or under negotiation for all critical goods and services to operate the Tower Hill project. • All proposed mining activities will take place on granted mining leases that are held in good standing. Tower Hill mining proposal, closure plan and other statutory approvals will be submitted in near time to allow project commencement and on the basis of current good standing and engagement with key authorities it is anticipated that all required approvals will be granted before the project commencement.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• The classification of the Tower Hill Ore Reserve Estimate has been carried out and reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. • The classification reflects the Competent Persons view of the Tower Hill deposit. • 100% Probable Ore Reserve was derived from Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource. • No Proved Ore Reserve was estimated. Inferred class ore is excluded in the estimation and treated as waste.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken on the Tower Hill Ore Reserve.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.*	• Detailed mine designs and schedules, application of Modifying Factors for ore loss, dilution and ore processing gold recovery, and subsequent financial analysis used to estimate Ore Reserves are all supported by updated mining assumption for productivity rates and production capacity. • The level of confidence in operating costs, geotechnical parameters, metal recoveries, and other technical modifying factors is at PFS level of assessment and in the opinion of the Competent Person, modifying factors applied to estimate the Ore Reserve are appropriately estimated and reasonable. • The Ore Reserve is a global estimate. • Metal prices are subject to market forces and therefore present an area of uncertainty. • In the opinion of the Competent Persons, there are reasonable prospects to anticipate that relevant legal, environmental, and social approvals to operate Tower Hill project will be granted within the project timeframe.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – ORIENT WELL GROUP

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Orient Well Group

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Orient Well and Orient Well East Resource is based on 474 RC and 15 DD holes (216 completed by Genesis in 2020) • Orient Well North West Resource is based on 19 RC holes, 1 DD holes all completed by Genesis in 2017-2019); • In addition, a large amount of regional RAB (Rotary Air Blast) and air-core (AC) drilling has been completed at all prospects; • Multiple campaigns of drilling were completed at each of the deposits by various explorers since 1985; • Genesis RC and diamond drilling has included infill and extensional drilling; • In the deposit areas, holes were generally angled at -60° to optimally intersect the mineralised zones; • Genesis RC sampling in mineralised zones comprised 1m samples collected during drilling using a rig mounted cone splitter; • Diamond core was cut using a diamond saw and sampled either at 1m intervals or to geological boundaries; • RC and diamond drilling by previous holders has been completed to industry standard at the time.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The majority of drill holes are Reverse Circulation (RC) with face sampling hammer; • Diamond cored holes were completed mostly with NQ and HQ sized equipment and a standard tube.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Limited records of sample recovery in historical drilling were located for RC drill samples; • Drill core recovery was determined from physical core measurements; • Genesis RC and DD drilling reported excellent sample recoveries; • There is no indication of a relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Company geologists logged in detail each hole at the time of drilling; • All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure; • RC, AC and RAB drilling was logged for various geological attributes; • All drill holes were logged in full; • Core and RC chips have been photographed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-*	• Genesis RC samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone and cone splitter in one metre intervals; • For historic RC and DD drill programs, samples were assayed at commercial laboratories in Western Australia; • Genesis samples were assayed at the Intertek laboratory in Perth. Samples were dried and a 1kg split was pulverized to 80% passing 75 microns; • No QAQC reports have been located for the historic drilling data; • Genesis drilling included extensive QAQC protocols including blanks, standards and duplicates. Results were satisfactory and supported the use of the data in resource estimation; • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	for Au.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Historic samples were submitted to commercial independent laboratories in Western Australia; • Each sample was dried, crushed and pulverised; Au was analysed by 30g, 40g or 50g Fire assay fusion technique with AAS finish. The techniques are considered quantitative in nature; • QAQC sampling was generally not carried out for the historic drilling; • For Genesis drilling, analysis was by fire assay and atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish at the Intertek laboratory in Perth; • The analytical technique used approaches total dissolution of gold in most circumstances; • Genesis drilling included extensive QAQC protocols including blanks, standards and duplicates. Results were satisfactory and supported the use of the data in resource estimation.
Verification of sampling and assay	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Visual verification of significant intersections has been carried out by the Competent Person. The mineralisation is visually distinct and scan logging of 7 diamond holes confirmed the thickness and approximate tenor of mineralisation; • Multiple phases of drilling have confirmed the overall grade and distribution of mineralisation; • Primary data documentation is electronic with appropriate verification and validation; • Data is well organized and securely stored in a relational database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Historic drill hole collars were surveyed in local mine co-ordinates or AMG 84 coordinates using a total station. All co-ordinates have been transformed to MGA94 Zone 51 coordinates for the resource estimate; • The majority of historic holes did not have down hole surveys; • Hole deviation has been assessed for all Genesis holes from an in-hole gyroscopic tool; • Detailed topographic surveys have been carried out to show the extent of open pit mining. End of Mine surveys support the recent topographic surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• All resources were defined with 25m by 25m or closer spaced RC holes for the upper portions of the resource; • The deeper parts have been defined at variable spacing of 50 to 80m centres; • The drilling has demonstrated sufficient geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resources, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code; • Samples used in the Mineral Resource were based largely on 1m samples without compositing. Compositing of DD holes was required to provide equal support during estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The drilling is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of mineralisation and therefore the sampling is considered representative of the mineralised zones; • The majority of deposits are aligned with well defined structural orientations and drilling is oriented to generally intersect at a high angle to the mineralisation; • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Genesis samples were carefully identified and bagged on site for collection and transport by commercial or laboratory transport.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Reviews by independent consultants have been carried out at different times throughout the history of the project with satisfactory results reported; • Sampling and data procedures were audited by PayneGeo as part of the estimation program. • All work was carried out by reputable companies using industry standard methods.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Orient Well

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• The Leonora South Gold Project is located over a 60km strike length of the Melita Greenstones on granted mining and exploration licenses with associated miscellaneous licenses; • The Orient Well Group of deposits are located on Mining lease M40/107, M40/020, M40/289 M40/290, M40/291, M40/292 and M40/293.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	○ Mining Lease M40/107 expires 25 July 2032 ○ Mining Lease M40/020 expires 3 Dec 2031 ○ Mining Lease M40/289 expires 9 Aug 2025 ○ Mining Lease M40/290 expires 9 Aug 2025 ○ Mining Lease M40/291 expires 9 Aug 2025 ○ Mining Lease M40/292 expires 9 Aug 2025 ○ Mining Lease M40/293 expires 9 Aug 2025 • The tenements are in good standing. • Kookynie Project tenements are listed below. E40/229 M40/101 P40/1272 E40/263 M40/107 P40/1300 E40/281 M40/110 P40/1301 E40/291 M40/117 P40/1302 E40/292 M40/120 P40/1303 E40/306 M40/136 P40/1427 E40/316 M40/137 P40/1428 E40/346 M40/148 P40/1433 E40/347 M40/151 P40/1434 E40/368 M40/163 P40/1435 E40/375 M40/164 P40/1436 E40/385 M40/174 P40/1437 E40/386 M40/192 P40/1438 G40/4 M40/196 P40/1439 G40/5 M40/2 P40/1440 G40/6 M40/20 P40/1441 G40/7 M40/209 P40/1442 L40/10 M40/26 P40/1444 L40/11 M40/288 P40/1445 L40/12 M40/289 P40/1446 L40/15 M40/290 P40/1447 L40/17 M40/291 P40/1454 L40/18 M40/292 M40/344 L40/19 M40/293 M40/345 L40/20 M40/3 M40/348 L40/21 M40/339 M40/56 L40/22 M40/340 M40/8 L40/27 M40/342 M40/94 L40/7 M40/343
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The majority of drilling was carried out by previous operators including A&C, Kookynie Resources, Consolidated Gold Mines, Melita Mining, Diamond Ventures, Dominion Mining and Forrest Gold; • Exploration has been ongoing since the 1980s across the Leonora South Project. Several phases of mining and processing operations have been conducted.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Leonora South Gold Project is located in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna belt of the Eastern Goldfields terrane. Host rocks in the region are primarily metasedimentary and metavolcanic lithologies of the Melita greenstones; • Gold mineralisation is developed within structures encompassing a range of orientations and deformation styles; • The Orient Well mineralisation is mainly hosted within a single wide (50m) east dipping felsic rhyolite which strikes broadly NW over a distance of 1500m. • Gold mineralisation is associated with a stockwork of quartz veining with qtz-albite+/-sericite+pyr alteration halos. • Mineralisation at Orient Well East is predominantly hosted within sub-horizontal super-gene enriched layers within a mafic host rock.
Drill Hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• A very large number of drill holes were used to prepare the Mineral Resources; • The quantity of drill holes used to estimate each deposit is included in the body of this release; • The extent of drilling is shown broadly with diagrams included in this announcement; • A summary of all historic holes used in the Mineral Resource was included in a previous announcement dated 24 June 2020; • Results from Genesis drilling have been included in multiple releases to ASX between 15 September 2020 and 17 February 2021.
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All reported assay intervals have been length weighted. No top cuts were applied. A nominal cut-off of 0.3g/t Au was applied with up to 3m of internal dilution allowed; • The Intervals reported are used in the Mineral Resource Estimate; • High grade mineralised intervals internal to broader zones of lower grade mineralisation are reported as included intervals; • No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship Between	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration*	• The drill holes are interpreted to be approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of mineralisation;

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	*Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Due to the multiple orientation of structures, drilling is not always perpendicular to the dip of mineralisation and in those cases true widths are less than downhole widths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plans of the hole locations for resources are provided in the report.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Representative reporting of both low and high grades and widths is practiced.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Extensive early stage exploration has been conducted by previous operators including RAB drilling and geochemical sampling. The results have not been used in the Mineral Resource estimate; • Various programs of metallurgical, geotechnical and groundwater testing have been completed as part of the permitting process for the different phases of mining at the project.
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Substantial exploration and resource extension programs are planned by Genesis to increase confidence in the defined Mineral Resources and to discover additional deposits of gold mineralisation.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Orient Well

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• For recent exploration work, the geological and assay data was captured electronically to prevent transcription errors; • For historic work, data collection methods were not documented; • Validation included comparison of gold results to logged geology to verify mineralised intervals; • Validation by previous operators included comparison of database records to open file records for historic drilling; • Data reviews have been carried out by independent consultants at different times.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• A site visit was undertaken by the Competent Person in February 2021 to verify the extent of mining operations, locate drill collars from previous drilling, review drilling operations and to confirm that no obvious impediments to future project exploration or development were present.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation for the deposits is considered to be high due to the close spaced drilling and generally consistent mineralisation; • The interpretation was based largely on good quality RC drilling, with a small number of diamond holes. • The deposits consist of wide mineralised lodes which have been interpreted based largely on assay data from samples taken at regular intervals from angled or vertical drill holes; • Geological logging has been used to define lithology and weathering domains; • Due to the close spaced drilling, an alternative interpretation is unlikely.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Orient Well mineral resource area extends over a 1500m strike length, and modelled to a depth of 200m below surface with the reported Mineral Resource limited to a depth of 130m; • The Orient Well East mineral resource area extends over a 400m strike length, to a depth of 70m below surface; • The Orient Well North West mineral resource area extends over a 200m strike length to a depth of 130m below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data*	• Orient Well estimation parameters were derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate average block grades within the main zones of mineralisation. • For Orient Well East, Orient Well North West and minor zones of mineralisation at Orient Well, Inverse Distance (ID)

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	was used to estimate average block grades using parameters determined from lode geometry and drill hole spacings. • Surpac software was used for the estimation. • Orient Well and Orient Well East were combined into the same block model. A separate block models were created for Orient Well North West; • Samples were composited to 1m intervals. Various high grade cuts were applied at each deposit and varied from 6g/t to 23g/t; • The parent block dimensions used for Orient Well were 10m along strike by 5m across strike by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 1.25m by 1.25m; • The parent block dimensions used for Orient Well North West were 20m along strike by 5m across strike by 10m vertical with sub-cells of 5m by 1.25m by 2.5m; • Cell size was based on 50% of the closest spaced drilling at each deposit; • Previous resource estimates have been completed. The mineralisation domains used in this estimate were largely based on those previous interpretations; • No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products; • No estimation of deleterious elements was carried out. Only Au was interpolated into the block models; • An orientated ellipsoid search was used to select data and was based on kriging parameters, drill hole spacing and geometry of mineralisation; • Up to three interpolation passes were used for each model; • A first pass search of between 40m and 50m was used with a minimum of 12 samples and a maximum of 24 samples. The majority of blocks were estimated in the first pass; • The remaining blocks were filled by increasing the search range up to 160m and reducing the minimum samples to 2; • Selective mining units were not modelled in the Mineral Resource model. The block size used in the model was based on drill sample spacing and lode orientation; • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.2g/t Au-off grade. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimates; • For validation, trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data within strike intervals of 20m and by 10m vertical intervals and on a global basis.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource above 280mRL has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off based on likely cut-off grades determined for open pit mining. • The resource has been limited to material above 280mRL.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Based on the previous production history and the shallow nature of the mineralisation, it is assumed that open pit mining is possible at the project if demonstrated to be economically viable to construct a processing facility or as satellite feed for an existing operation; • No mining parameters or modifying factors have been applied to the Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Extensive metallurgical test work has been undertaken by Genesis and previous operators at the project and has been reviewed; • Results of recent test work and processing results from the previous mining have demonstrated that good gold recovery can be expected from conventional processing methods; • There is nothing to suggest that high gold recoveries will not be achieved from the remaining Mineral Resources.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining*	• The area is not known to be environmentally sensitive and there is no reason to think that proposals for development including the stockpiling of waste would not be approved;

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• The Kookynie area is already highly disturbed with previous permitting granted for open pit mining and processing; • The area surrounding the Kookynie deposits is generally flat and uninhabited with no obvious impediments to the construction of stockpiles and other mine infrastructure.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density values were based on information obtained from historic mining operations where available, or were assumed based on knowledge of similar rock types at other deposits; • Bulk density determinations were made on samples from drill core using the weight in air/weight in water method; • Bulk density values used in the resource were 1.8t/m3, 2.4t/m3 and 2.75t/m3 for oxide, transitional and fresh mineralisation respectively.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e., relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The Mineral Resources were classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource on the basis of data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity; • The Indicated portion of the mineral resource was confined to the central portions of the main zones of mineralisation at Orient Well and are supported by close spaced drilling of at 25m centres, good continuity of grade and conditional bias slope of greater than 50%. The resource has been classified as Inferred at the edges of most zones where drill spacing is greater than 25m and there are some uncertainties on the orientation and continuity of mineralisation. • The entire resource at Orient Well East and Orient Well North West have been classified as Inferred Mineral Resource due to uncertainties of grade and mineralisation continuity. • The deposits have been reviewed by the Competent Person and results reflect the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• A documented internal audit of the Mineral Resource estimate was completed by the consulting company responsible for the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The estimates for each deposit utilise good estimation practices, high quality drilling data and include observations and data from mining operations. These deposits are considered to have been estimated with a high level of accuracy; • The data quality throughout the project is reported to be good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists; • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade; • Previous open pit mining has been carried out at Orient Well; • No reconciliation data has been located and only global production records have been reviewed.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Orient Well

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Resource Estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The deposit is located approximately 40km south of Leonora in Western Australia and lies within the Archaean-aged Norseman to Wiluna greenstone belt. • Open pit mining was previously carried out by Melita Mining between 1995 and 1996. Mining was largely restricted to the oxide zone with a maximum pit depth of 50m. • The Resource is based on extensive drilling programs completed between 1988 and 2022 from a combination of RC and diamond drilling. • The deposit was estimated using ordinary kriging ("OK") grade interpolation of 1m composited data within wireframes

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		prepared using 0.2g/t Au envelopes. The block dimensions used in the model were 5m EW by 10m NS by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 1.25m by 2.5m by 1.25m. • The Mineral Resource is reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve.
Site Visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person is a full time employee of Genesis Minerals and has conducted multiple site visits which have helped inform the generation of the Ore Reserve estimate.
Study Status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• A feasibility study (FS) was undertaken by Genesis Minerals on the Orient Well deposit, to develop the mine plan and geotechnical recommendations to a FS level and provide an Ore Reserve estimate. Ore from Orient Well will be trucked to the Laverton processing plant on a toll treatment arrangement. • The Orient Well mine plan is considered technically achievable and involves the application of conventional technology and open pit mining methods widely utilised in the Western Australian goldfields.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade of 0.60g/t Au to define ore is the breakeven grade for variable costs and a share of fixed costs for general and administration (G&A) and through the Laverton processing plant.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e., either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (e.g., pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made, and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• Final pit limits were determined from pit optimisations using Whittle Four-X software, the diluted resource model, geotechnical parameters and metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, royalties, modifying mining factors and operating costs, followed by final pit designs and mine scheduling. • Open cut mining will utilise 140t rear dump trucks and 200t & 100t hydraulic excavator mining fleets, using drill and blast on 10m benches and excavators operating on 2.5m flitches. Areas of bulk waste are planned to be mined at 5m flitches. The Competent Person considers the mining method to be appropriate for the nature of the Orient Well deposit. • A detailed Geotechnical assessment of the Orient Well deposit was carried out by Operational Geotechs which recommended the wall angles and bench heights based on weathering zones and wall orientation. • The upper benches of the deposit will be RC grade controlled prior to the commencement of mining, with subsequent grade control passes occurring at bench intervals and on patterns to be dictated by the mining schedule and lode width and geometry. • Ore dilution and Mining recovery was modelled through conversion of the sub-celled resource model to a regularised mining model with a cell size of 2.5m EW x 5m NS x 2.5m vertical. Further dilution and mining recovery factors (15% and 1%) were applied to the regularised model based on the geometry and grade distribution of the ore lodes and the SMU. • Haul road widths of 27m for dual access roads and 16m for single access roads were used. Minimum mining width of 20m was used for cutbacks and pit benches with the exceptions of goodbye cuts that will be top loaded. • Inferred Mineral Resources were included in dilution analysis but excluded from pit optimisation and treated as waste. • There is minimal existing infrastructure at the Orient Well deposit. The Project will establish offices, workshops, power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. A ROM pad and haulage road network will be developed to transport via road trains to the existing Laverton processing plant.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• The Orient Well ore is free milling and will be processed through the Laverton processing plant. The Laverton process plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi-Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process. • The metallurgical process is commonly used in Western Australian and international gold mining. • A series of metallurgical test work programs have been undertaken for the Orient Well deposit and used as the basis for determining the milling recovery factors for the pit. Domains were established for metallurgical test work with the mineralised zone divided into oxide and fresh. All test work programs were conducted on representative mineralised composites prepared from either RC chips or diamond drill core. • There are no known deleterious elements, and no allowance is made in the Ore Reserve estimate for deleterious elements. • The metallurgical test work indicated a recovery for Orient well of 94.6%. • No bulk sample test work has been carried out. Ore from the Orient Well pit will be blended with the Laverton ore. Orient Well ore was previously milled at the Melita Mining owned 0.75Mt/a Orient Well plant. • No minerals are defined by a specification.
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and*	• All environmental studies have been completed for the Orient Well Project and currently, regulatory approvals and

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	processing operation. • *Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	permits have been approved. Following additional drilling and re-optimisation of the pit an addendum to the existing approved mining proposal will be required to be submitted to cover a small extension to the pit. At this stage there are no known reasons to believe that this additional approval will not be approved on time and prior to mining commencing. • Waste rock characterisation was completed on drill samples as a component of the FS. Orient Well waste rocks were characterised as non-acid forming (NAF).
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided or accessed.*	• Orient Well is located 40km south-east of the Leonora township and is within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access is to the site is via sealed public highways and public and private unsealed roads. The site workforce will be primarily fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Leonora airstrip. • The project will establish offices, workshops, power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. The workforce will utilize existing accommodation facilities available at the Leonora township.
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• Capital costs were derived for the FS using quotes from specialist equipment and service providers. • Mining costs are estimated based on mining equipment requirements and validated by in house mining service providers (Genesis Mining Services) for load and haul and quotes from external leading drill and blast contractors. • Processing costs have been generated from the experience of operating the Laverton Mill, recently placed on care and maintenance. • Test work does not indicate the presence of deleterious elements. • All costs and revenues were denominated in Australian dollars and no exchange rates were used. • Transportation charges for ore from Orient Well to Laverton are estimated based upon budgetary haulage costs supplied by a reputable haulage contractor. • No treatment and refining charges were applied under the toll treatment arrangement. • West Australian State Government royalty of 2.5% and third-party royalties of 1% were included based on statutory or agreed rates as appropriate.
Revenue Factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals, and co-products.*	• Ore production and gold recovery estimates for revenue calculations were based on detailed mine designs, mine schedules, mining factors and cost estimates for mining and processing. • A base gold price of A#2,800/oz was chosen for economic analysis. • No other revenue factors were used.
Market Assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• Gold ore from the mine is to be sold to the Perth mint. • There is a transparent quoted market for the sale of gold. • No industrial minerals have been considered.
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The Ore Reserve estimate is based on a Feasibility level of accuracy with inputs from mining, processing, transportation, sustaining capital and scheduled and costed to generate the Ore Reserve cost model. • The Ore Reserve is economic based on the assumed commodity price and cost estimation, and the Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve Estimate are suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, assumptions, and environment. • Sensitivity analysis has indicated that the project drivers are gold price, mining and metallurgical recovery followed by operating expenditure.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• All relevant stakeholders will be engaged in relation to the Orient Well operations. There are no notable concerns raised to date. Agreements with relevant stakeholders are in place. Granted tenements with prescribed purposes appropriate to the specific activities cover the Orient Well operations. The Orient Well operations are covered by the Nyalpa Pirniku Registered claim and all associated Mining Leases pre-date the Native Title registration. The Nyalpa Pirniku Group will continue to be consulted on all heritage matters related to the Orient Well Operations.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.*	• There are no known naturally occurring risks other than those risks present at any other mine site in the region, such as storms and bushfires. • The deposit is subject to a State Government and third-party royalty. No issues foreseen. All legal and marketing contracts are in place/under negotiation for all critical goods and services to operate.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• All proposed mining activities will take place on granted mining leases that are held in good standing. The existing approved mining proposal will allow project commencement on the due date, with an addendum to the MP anticipated to be approved prior to mining commencing.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• The classification of the underlying Mineral Resource estimate was accepted in the classification of Ore Reserve estimate. • The classification reflects the Competent Persons view of the Orient Well deposit. • No Probable Ore Reserve was derived from Measured Mineral Resource.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken on the Orient Well Ore Reserve.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The level of confidence in operating costs, geotechnical parameters, metal recoveries, and other technical modifying factors is at least at a FS level of assessment and in the opinion of the Competent Person, modifying factors applied to estimate the Ore Reserve are appropriately estimated and reasonable. • The Ore Reserve is a global estimate. • Metal prices are subject to market forces and therefore present an area of uncertainty. • In the opinion of the Competent Persons, there are reasonable prospects to anticipate that relevant legal, environmental, and social approvals to operate will be granted within the project timeframe.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – Puzzle Group

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Puzzle and Puzzle Group

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual*	• Puzzle and Puzzle North Resource is based on 566 RC and 13 DD holes. • In addition, a large amount of regional RAB (Rotary Air Blast) and air-core (AC) drilling has been completed at all prospects; • Multiple campaigns of drilling were completed at each of the deposits by various explorers since 1985; • Genesis RC and diamond drilling has included infill and extensional drilling; • In the deposit areas, holes were generally angled at -60° either grid west or east to optimally intersect the mineralised zones; • Genesis RC sampling in mineralised zones comprised 1m samples collected during drilling using a rig mounted cone splitter; • Diamond core was cut using a diamond saw and sampled either at 1m intervals or to geological boundaries; • RC and diamond drilling by previous holders has been completed to industry standard at the time.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The majority of drill holes are Reverse Circulation (RC) with face sampling hammer; • Diamond cored holes were completed mostly with NQ and HQ sized equipment and a standard tube.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Limited records of sample recovery in historical drilling were located for RC drill samples; • Drill core recovery was determined from physical core measurements; • Genesis RC and DD drilling reported excellent sample recoveries; • There is no indication of a relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Company geologists logged in detail each hole at the time of drilling; • All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure; • RC, AC and RAB drilling was logged for various geological attributes; • All drill holes were logged in full; • Core and RC chips have been photographed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Genesis RC samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone and cone splitter in one metre intervals; • For historic RC and DD drill programs, samples were assayed at commercial laboratories in Western Australia; • Genesis samples were assayed at the Intertek laboratory in Perth. Samples were dried and a 1kg split was pulverized to 80% passing 75 microns; • Genesis drilling included extensive QAQC protocols including blanks, standards and duplicates. Results were satisfactory and supported the use of the data in resource estimation; • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Historic samples were submitted to commercial independent laboratories in Western Australia; • Each sample was dried, crushed and pulverised; Au was analysed by 30g, 40g or 50g Fire assay fusion technique with AAS finish. The techniques are considered quantitative in nature; • For the majority of Genesis drilling, analysis was by fire assay and atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish at the Intertek laboratory in Perth; • Since December 2021 all samples from Puzzle North have been analysed by Chrysos PhotonAssay™ at Intertek laboratory in Perth. Samples for PhotonAssay™ are dried at 105°C and then crushed to 3mm. A rotary splitter is then used to collect a 500g sub-sample, which is placed in the single use PhotonAssay™ jar. The jar is then fed into the Photon analyser with gold reported at detection limits of 0.02ppm to 350ppm. Over limit values are re-assayed by Fire Assay with and AAS finish. • Samples analysed by 50g Fire Assay or PhotonAssay and are both considered to measure total gold content.; • Genesis drilling included extensive QAQC protocols including blanks, standards and duplicates. Results were satisfactory and supported the use of the data in resource estimation. • Fire Assay checks of the PhotoAssay™ show good levels of precision between the two techniques, with no bias evident.
Verification of sampling and assay	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• The Competent Person has visited the project location. • Multiple phases of drilling have confirmed the overall grade and distribution of mineralisation; • Primary data documentation is electronic with appropriate verification and validation; • Data is well organised and securely stored in a relational database.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All recent drilling has been located by a licenced surveyor using a DGPS in MGA94 Zone 51 co-ordinates. • Historic drill hole collars were surveyed in local mine co-ordinates or AMG 84 coordinates using a total station. All co-ordinates have been transformed to MGA94 Zone 51 coordinates for the resource estimate; • The majority of historic holes did not have down hole surveys; • Hole deviation has been assessed for all Genesis holes from an in-hole gyroscopic tool; • Detailed topographic surveys have been carried out to show the extent of open pit mining. End of Mine surveys support the recent topographic surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• All resources were defined with 40m by 20m or closer spaced RC holes for the upper portions of the resource; • The deeper parts have been defined at variable spacing of 50 to 80m centres; • The drilling has demonstrated sufficient geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resources, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code; • Samples used in the Mineral Resource were based largely on 1m samples without compositing. Compositing of DD holes was required to provide equal support during estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The drilling is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of mineralisation and therefore the sampling is considered representative of the mineralised zones; • The majority of deposits are aligned with well defined structural orientations and drilling is oriented to generally intersect at a high angle to the mineralisation; • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Genesis samples were carefully identified and bagged on site for collection and transport by commercial or laboratory transport.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Reviews by independent consultants have been carried out at different times throughout the history of the project with satisfactory results reported; • Sampling and data procedures were audited by PayneGeo as part of the estimation program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Puzzle Group

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Leonora South Gold Project is located over a 60km strike length of the Melita Greenstones on granted mining and exploration licenses with associated miscellaneous licenses; • The Puzzle Group of deposits are located on Mining lease M40/136, M40/164, M40/196 and M40/163.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The majority of drilling was carried out by previous operators including A&C, Kookynie Resources, Consolidated Gold Mines, Melita Mining, Diamond Ventures, Dominion Mining and Forrest Gold; • Exploration has been ongoing since the 1980s across the Leonora South Project. Several phases of mining and processing operations have been conducted.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Leonora South Gold Project is located in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna belt of the Eastern Goldfields terrane. Host rocks in the region are primarily metasedimentary and metavolcanic lithologies of the Melita greenstones; • Gold mineralisation is developed within structures encompassing a range of orientations and deformation styles; • The Puzzle and Puzzle North mineralisation is mainly hosted within a single wide (50m) east dipping felsic granite which strikes broadly NW over a distance of 2500m. along a granite-greenstone contact. • Gold mineralisation is associated with minor pyrite alteration halos. • Mineralisation at Puzzle is also hosted within sub-horizontal supergene enriched layers within a mafic and felsic host rocks.
Drill Hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*	• All material data is periodically released on the ASX.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All significant intercepts have been length weighted with a minimum Au grade of 1ppm. No high grade cut off has been applied. • Intercepts are aggregated with minimum width of 0.5m and maximum width of 3m for internal dilution. • Where stand out higher grade zone exist with in the broader mineralised zone, the higher-grade interval is reported also. • There are no metal equivalents reported in this release.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Previous announcements included sufficient detail to clearly illustrate the geometry of the mineralisation and the recent drilling. All results are reported as downhole lengths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No Diagrams are referenced in this release.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Representative reporting of both low and high grades and widths is practiced.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Extensive early stage exploration has been conducted by previous operators including RAB drilling and geochemical sampling. The results have not been used in the Mineral Resource estimate; • Various programs of metallurgical, geotechnical and groundwater testing have been completed as part of the permitting process for the different phases of mining at the project.
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Substantial exploration and resource extension programs are planned by Genesis to increase confidence in the defined Mineral Resources and to discover additional deposits of gold mineralisation.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Puzzle Group

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The database used for the estimate an extract from an Datashed SQL database. The primary database is regulated by a locked framework which fixes the relationships between tables. The data model minimises the potential for data collection and data usage errors through pre-determined look up tables, storage and export functions. • User defined permissions also regulate the ability to add, edit or extract data. • Primary data is recorded using typical manual translation of logging and data capture from written logs and direct import of csv tables through a data import scheme where data is validated upon import or direct data entry options

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		into the database using predefined look up values. • Data that is captured in the field is entered into Excel templates which are checked on import into the database for errors. Assay jobs are dispatched electronically to the lab to minimise the chance of data entry errors. Assay results from the lab are received in CSV format and are checked for errors on import into the database. Data is regularly validated using the mining software. The data validation process is overseen by the Database Administrator.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person regularly visits site (monthly and more when the geological work is more complex and demanding) to assess geological competency and ensure integrity across all geological disciplines.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation for the deposits is considered to be high due to the close spaced drilling and generally consistent mineralisation; • The interpretation was based largely on good quality RC drilling, with a small number of diamond holes. • The deposits consist of wide mineralised lodes which have been interpreted based largely on assay data from samples taken at regular intervals from angled or vertical drill holes; • Geological logging has been used to define lithology and weathering domains. • The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are robust and are regularly reviewed to discuss the validity of interpretations or possible alternatives.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Puzzle mineral resource area extends over a 700m strike length, and modelled to a depth of 220m below surface with the reported Mineral Resource limited to a depth of 130m; • The Puzzle North mineral resource area extends over a 700m strike length, to a depth of 150m below surface;
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Puzzle and Puzzle North estimation parameters were derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate average block grades within the main zones of mineralisation. • At Puzzle and Puzzle North minor zones of mineralisation, Inverse Distance (ID) was used to estimate average block grades using parameters determined from lode geometry and drill hole spacings. • Surpac software was used for the estimation. • Puzzle and Puzzle North were estimated in separate block models. • Samples were composited to 1m intervals. Various high-grade cuts were applied at each deposit and varied from 6g/t to 23g/t; • The parent block dimensions used for Puzzle were 10m along strike by 10m across strike by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 2.5m by 1.25m; • The parent block dimensions used for Puzzle north were 20m along strike by 20m across strike by 10m vertical with sub-cells of 5m by 5m by 2.5m; • Cell size was based on 50% of the closest spaced drilling at each deposit and to match mineralisation geometry; • Previous resource estimates have been completed for Puzzle. The mineralisation domains used in this estimate were largely based on those previous interpretations; • No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products; • No estimation of deleterious elements was carried out. Only Au was interpolated into the block models; • An orientated ellipsoid search was used to select data and was based on kriging parameters, drill hole spacing and geometry of mineralisation; • Up to three interpolation passes were used for each model; • A first pass search of 50m was used with a minimum of 8-12 samples and a maximum of 24 samples. The majority of blocks were estimated in the first pass; • The remaining blocks were filled by increasing the search range up to 200m and reducing the minimum samples to 2; • Selective mining units were not modelled in the Mineral Resource model. The block size used in the model was based on drill sample spacing and lode orientation; • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.2g/t Au-off grade. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimates; • For validation, trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data within strike intervals of 20m and by 10m vertical intervals and on a global basis.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.

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Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The in situ resources have been reported within an optimised pit shell at a 0.50g/t Au cut-off based on Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral resources.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Based on the previous production history and the shallow nature of the mineralisation, it is assumed that open pit mining is possible at the project if demonstrated to be economically viable to construct a processing facility or as satellite feed for an existing operation; • No mining parameters or modifying factors have been applied to the Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical test work has been undertaken by Genesis; • Results of recent test work and processing results from the previous mining have demonstrated that good gold recovery of 96.7% for Puzzle and 97.1% for Puzzle North can be expected from conventional processing methods; • There is nothing to suggest that high gold recoveries will not be achieved from the remaining Mineral Resources.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The area is not known to be environmentally sensitive and there is no reason to think that proposals for development including the stockpiling of waste would not be approved; • The Kookynie area is already highly disturbed with previous permitting granted for open pit mining and processing; • The area surrounding the Kookynie deposits is generally flat and uninhabited with no obvious impediments to the construction of stockpiles and other mine infrastructure.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density values were based on information obtained from historic mining operations where available or were assumed based on knowledge of similar rock types at other deposits. • Bulk density determinations were made on samples from drill core using the weight in air/weight in water method. • Bulk density values used in the resource were 1.8t/m3, 2.3t/m3 and 2.62t/m3 for oxide, transitional and fresh mineralisation respectively.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e., relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity, and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The Mineral Resources were classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource on the basis of data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. • The Indicated portion of the mineral resource was confined to the central portions of the main zones of mineralisation at Puzzle and Puzzle North and are supported by close spaced drilling of at 25m centres, good continuity of grade and conditional bias slope of greater than 50%. The resource has been classified as Inferred at the edges of most zones where drill spacing is greater than 25m and there are some uncertainties on the orientation and continuity of mineralisation. • The deposits have been reviewed by the Competent Person and results reflect the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• A documented internal audit of the Mineral Resource estimate was completed by the consulting company responsible for the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect*	• The estimates for each deposit utilise good estimation practices, high quality drilling data and include observations and data from mining operations. These deposits are considered to have been estimated with a high level of accuracy. • The data quality throughout the project is reported to be good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • Previous open pit mining has been carried out at Puzzle.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• No previous mining has been completed at Puzzle North. • No reconciliation data has been located and only global production records have been reviewed.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves - Puzzle Group

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Resource Estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The Puzzle ore reserve is based on two resource estimates, Puzzle and Puzzle North. The two deposits are less than 1km apart and are located approximately 70km south east of the town of Leonora in Western Australia within the active exploration area of Genesis's Minerals Ulysses/Kookynie project. • The Puzzle North deposit is characterized by a broad, moderately dipping mineralized zone hosted within a 10-50m thick felsic granitic intrusion. Gold grades range from 0.2 - 40g/t Au, with higher grades concentrated near the granite-mafic contact. The resource estimate was completed using Ordinary Kriging with a parent block size of 5m x 10m x 5m. The open pit resource is reported within an RPEEE shell at a 0.50g/t Au cut-off. Metallurgical recoveries are high, ranging from 96.7% for Puzzle to 97.1% for Puzzle North, with no modifying factors applied. • The Mineral Resource is reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve.
Site Visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person is a full time employee of Genesis Minerals and has conducted multiple site visits which have helped inform the generation of the Ore Reserve estimate.
Study Status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• A pre-feasibility study (PFS) was undertaken by Genesis Minerals on the Puzzle and Puzzle North deposits, to develop the mine plan and geotechnical recommendations to a PFS level and provide an Ore Reserve estimate. Ore from Puzzle will be trucked to the Laverton processing plant on a toll treatment arrangement. • The Puzzle mine plan is considered technically achievable and involves the application of conventional technology and open pit mining methods widely utilised in the Western Australian goldfields.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade of 0.6g/t Au to define ore is the breakeven grade for variable costs and a share of fixed costs for general and administration (G&A) and through the Laverton processing plant.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e., either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (e.g., pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made, and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• Final pit limits were determined from pit optimisations using Whittle Four-X software, the diluted resource model, geotechnical parameters and metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, royalties, modifying mining factors and operating costs, followed by final pit designs and mine scheduling. • Open cut mining will utilise 140t rear dump trucks and 200t & 100t hydraulic excavator mining fleets, using drill and blast on a combination of 10m and 5m benches, and excavators operating on 2.5m flitches. The Competent Person considers the mining method to be appropriate for the nature of the Puzzle and Puzzle North deposits. • A detailed Geotechnical assessment of the Puzzle deposits was carried out by Operational Geotechs which recommended the wall angles and bench heights based on weathering zones and wall orientation. • The upper benches of the deposits will be RC grade controlled prior to the commencement of mining, with subsequent grade control passes occurring at bench intervals and on patterns to be dictated by the mining schedule and lode width and geometry. • Ore dilution and Mining recovery was modelled through conversion of the sub-celled resource models to regularised mining models with a cell size of 2.5m EW x 5m NS x 2.5m vertical. Further dilution and mining recovery factors (15% and 2%) were applied to the regularised model based on the geometry and grade distribution of the ore lodes and the SMU. • Haul road widths of 27m for dual access roads and 16m for single access roads were used. Minimum mining width of 20m was used for cutbacks and pit benches with the exceptions of goodbye cuts that will be top loaded. • Inferred Mineral Resources were included in dilution analysis but excluded from pit optimisation and treated as waste. • There is no existing infrastructure at the Puzzle deposits. The Project will establish offices, workshops, power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. A ROM pad and haulage road network will be developed to transport via

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		road trains to the existing Laverton processing plant.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• The Puzzle Reserve ore is free milling and will be processed through the Laverton processing plant. The Laverton process plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi-Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process. • The metallurgical process is commonly used in Western Australian and international gold mining. • A metallurgical test work program was undertaken for the Puzzle deposits and used as the basis for determining the milling recovery factors for each pit. Four domains were established for metallurgical test work with the mineralised zones for Puzzle and Puzzle North divided into oxide and fresh. All test work programs were conducted on representative mineralised composites prepared from either RC chips or diamond drill core. • There are no known deleterious elements, and no allowance is made in the Ore Reserve estimate for deleterious elements. • The metallurgical test work indicated a recovery for Puzzle of 96.7% and for Puzzle North of 97.1%. • No bulk sample test work has been carried out. Ore from the Puzzle pits will be blended with Laverton ore. Puzzle pit was previously mined in 1997. • No minerals are defined by a specification.
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation.* • *Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• Environmental studies have been completed for the Puzzle Project. Regulatory approvals and permits are still to be attained, although there are no reasons to believe that they wouldn't be granted. • Waste rock characterisation was completed on drill samples as a component of the PFS. Puzzle waste rocks were characterised as a low risk of acid formation.
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided or accessed.*	• Puzzle is located 70km south-east of the Leonora township and is within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access is to the site is via sealed public highways and public and private unsealed roads. The site workforce will be primarily fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Leonora airstrip. • The project will establish offices, workshops, power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. The workforce will utilize existing accommodation facilities available at the Leonora township.
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• Capital costs were derived for the PFS using quotes from specialist equipment and service providers. • Mining costs are estimated based on mining equipment requirements and validated by in house mining service providers (Genesis Mining Services) for load and haul and quotes from external leading drill and blast contractors. • Processing costs have been generated from the experience of operating the Laverton Mill, recently placed on care and maintenance. • Test work does not indicate the presence of deleterious elements. • All costs and revenues were denominated in Australian dollars and no exchange rates were used. • Transportation charges for ore from Puzzle to Laverton are estimated based upon budgetary haulage costs supplied by a reputable haulage contractor. • No treatment and refining charges were applied under the toll treatment arrangement. • West Australian State Government royalty of 2.5% and third-party royalties of 1% for Puzzle and 3.5% for Puzzle North were included. Also included are two separate third party $1/ore tonne royalties (one for each deposit). All royalties are based on statutory or agreed rates as appropriate.
Revenue Factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals, and co-products.*	• Ore production and gold recovery estimates for revenue calculations were based on detailed mine designs, mine schedules, mining factors and cost estimates for mining and processing. • A base gold price of A$2,800/oz was chosen for economic analysis. • No other revenue factors were used.
Market Assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• Gold ore from the mine is to be sold to the Perth mint. • There is a transparent quoted market for the sale of gold. • No industrial minerals have been considered.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The Ore Reserve estimate is based on a Pre-Feasibility level of accuracy with inputs from mining, processing, transportation, sustaining capital and scheduled and costed to generate the Ore Reserve cost model. • The Ore Reserve is economic based on the assumed commodity price and cost estimation, and the Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve Estimate are suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, assumptions, and environment. • Sensitivity analysis has indicated that the project drivers are gold price, mining and metallurgical recovery followed by operating expenditure.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• All relevant stakeholders will be engaged in relation to the Puzzle operations. There are no notable concerns raised to date. Agreements with relevant stakeholders are in place. Granted tenements with prescribed purposes appropriate to the specific activities cover the Puzzle operations. The Puzzle operations are covered by the Nyalpa Pirniku Registered Claim and all associated Mining Leases pre-date the Native Title registration. The Nyalpa Pirniku Group will continue to be consulted on all heritage matters related to the Puzzle pits.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• There are no known naturally occurring risks other than those risks present at any other mine site in the region, such as storms and bushfires. • The deposit is subject to a State Government and third-party royalty. No issues foreseen. All legal and marketing contracts are in place/under negotiation for all critical goods and services to operate. • All proposed mining activities will take place on granted mining leases that are held in good standing. Project commencement remains subject to regulatory approvals, although there are no reasons to believe that they wouldn't be granted.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• The classification of the underlying Mineral Resource estimate was accepted in the classification of Ore Reserve estimate. • The classification reflects the Competent Persons view of the Puzzle deposits. • No Probable Ore Reserve was derived from Measured Mineral Resource.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken on the Puzzle Ore Reserves.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The level of confidence in operating costs, geotechnical parameters, metal recoveries, and other technical modifying factors is at least at a PFS level of assessment and in the opinion of the Competent Person, modifying factors applied to estimate the Ore Reserve are appropriately estimated and reasonable. • The Ore Reserve is a global estimate. • Metal prices are subject to market forces and therefore present an area of uncertainty. • In the opinion of the Competent Persons, there are reasonable prospects to anticipate that relevant legal, environmental, and social approvals to operate will be granted within the project timeframe.

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JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – LATERITE DEPOSITS

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Laterite deposits

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Orient Well Laterite Resource is based on 1,392 RAB, 48 RC and 11 diamond (22 completed by Genesis in 2020) • Double J Laterite Resource is based on 193 RC holes • In addition, a large amount of regional RAB (Rotary Air Blast) and air-core (AC) drilling has been completed at all prospects; • Multiple campaigns of drilling were completed at each of the deposits by various explorers since 1985; • Genesis RC and diamond drilling has included infill drilling; • In the laterite deposit areas, holes were generally drilled vertically to optimally intersect the mineralised zones; • Genesis RC sampling in mineralised zones comprised 1m samples collected during drilling using a rig mounted cone splitter; • Diamond core was cut using a diamond saw and sampled either at 1m intervals or to geological boundaries; • RC and diamond drilling by previous holders has been completed to industry standard at the time.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The majority of drill holes are RAB or Reverse Circulation (RC) with face sampling hammer; • Diamond cored holes were completed mostly with NQ and HQ sized equipment and a standard tube.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Limited records of sample recovery in historical drilling were located for RAB and RC drill samples; • Drill core recovery was determined from physical core measurements; • Genesis RC sampling reported some loss of sample especially in the first metre of drilling; • There is no indication of a relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Company geologists logged in detail each hole at the time of drilling; • All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure; • RC, AC and RAB drilling was logged for various geological attributes; • All drill holes were logged in full; • Core and RC chips have been photographed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Genesis RC samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone and cone splitter in one metre intervals; • For historic RAB, RC and DD drill programs, samples were assayed at commercial laboratories in Western Australia; • Genesis samples were assayed at the Intertek laboratory in Perth. Samples were dried and a 1kg split was pulverized to 80% passing 75 microns; • No QAQC reports have been located for the historic drilling data; • Genesis drilling included extensive QAQC protocols including blanks, standards and duplicates. Results were satisfactory and supported the use of the data in resource estimation; • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and*	• Historic samples were submitted to commercial independent laboratories in Western Australia; • Each sample was dried, crushed and pulverised; Au was analysed by 30g, 40g or 50g Fire assay fusion technique with AAS finish. The techniques are considered quantitative in nature; • QAQC sampling was generally not carried out for the historic drilling;

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• For Genesis drilling, analysis was by fire assay and atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish at the Intertek laboratory in Perth; • The analytical technique used approaches total dissolution of gold in most circumstances; • Genesis drilling included extensive QAQC protocols including blanks, standards and duplicates. Results were satisfactory and • supported the use of the data in resource estimation.
Verification of sampling and assay	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Multiple phases of drilling have confirmed the overall grade and distribution of mineralisation; • Primary data documentation is electronic with appropriate verification and validation; • Data is well organized and securely stored in a relational database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Historic drill hole collars were surveyed in local mine co-ordinates or AMG 84 coordinates using a total station. All co-ordinates have been transformed to MGA94 Zone 51 coordinates for the resource estimate; • The majority of historic holes did not have down hole surveys; • Hole deviation has been assessed for all Genesis holes from an in-hole gyroscopic tool; • Detailed topographic surveys have been carried out to show the extent of open pit mining. End of Mine surveys support the recent • topographic surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Orient Well laterite resources were defined with 10m by 10m spaced RAB holes for the majority of the resource. • Double J laterite resources were defined with 20m by 20m spaced RC holes for the majority of the resource. • The northern portion of Orient Well laterite has been defined at variable spacing of 40m to 50m centres. • The drilling has demonstrated sufficient geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resources, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. • Samples used in the Mineral Resource were based largely on 1m samples without compositing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The drilling is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of mineralisation and therefore the sampling is considered representative of the mineralised zones. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Genesis samples were carefully identified and • bagged on site for collection and transport by commercial or laboratory transport.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Reviews by independent consultants have been carried out at different times throughout the history of the project with satisfactory results reported. • Sampling and data procedures were audited by PayneGeo as part of the estimation program. • All work was carried out by reputable companies using industry standard methods.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Laterite deposits

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Leonora Gold Project is located over a 60km strike length of the Melita Greenstones on granted mining and exploration licenses with associated miscellaneous licenses; • The Laterite deposits are located on Mining lease M40/107, M40/291, M40/292 and M40/293. • Mining Lease M40/107 expires 25 July 2032 • Mining Lease M40/291 expires 9 Aug 2025 • Mining Lease M40/292 expires 9 Aug 2025 • Mining Lease M40/293 expires 9 Aug 2025 • The tenements are in good standing. • Kookynie Project tenements are listed below. E40/229 M40/101 P40/1272 E40/263 M40/107 P40/1300 E40/281

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		M40/110 P40/1301 E40/291 M40/117 P40/1302 E40/292 M40/120 P40/1303 E40/306 M40/136 P40/1427 E40/316 M40/137 P40/1428 E40/346 M40/148 P40/1433 E40/347 M40/151 P40/1434 E40/368 M40/163 P40/1435 E40/375 M40/164 P40/1436 E40/385 M40/174 P40/1437 E40/386 M40/192 P40/1438 G40/4 M40/196 P40/1439 G40/5 M40/2 P40/1440 G40/6 M40/20 P40/1441 G40/7 M40/209 P40/1442 L40/10 M40/26 P40/1444 L40/11 M40/288 P40/1445 L40/12 M40/289 P40/1446 L40/15 M40/290 P40/1447 L40/17 M40/291 P40/1454 L40/18 M40/292 M40/344 L40/19 M40/293 M40/345 L40/20 M40/3 M40/348 L40/21 M40/339 M40/56 L40/22 M40/340 • M40/8 L40/27 M40/342 M40/94 L40/7 M40/343
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The majority of drilling was carried out by previous operators, principally A&C and Melita Mining. • Exploration has been ongoing since the 1980s across the Leonora Gold Project. Several phases of mining and processing operations have been conducted.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Leonora Gold Project is located in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna belt of the Eastern Goldfields terrane. Host rocks in the region are primarily metasedimentary and metavolcanic lithologies of the Melita greenstones; • Gold mineralisation is developed within a thin surface lateritic gravel. Mineralisation is typically 1 to 5m wide with gold grades ranging between 0.3 and 2.0g/t Au.
Drill Hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• A very large number of drill holes were used to prepare the Mineral Resources; • The quantity of drill holes used to estimate each deposit is included in Table 1 Section 1 of this release.
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All reported assay intervals have been length weighted. No top cuts were applied. A nominal cutoff of 0.3g/t Au was applied with up to 3m of internal dilution allowed; • The Intervals reported are used in the Mineral Resource Estimate; • High grade mineralised intervals internal to broader zones of lower grade mineralisation are reported as included intervals; • No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The vertical drill holes are perpendicular to the horizontal nature of the mineralisation, and can be considered to be true widths. A small number of holes drilled at -60° have also intersected the mineralisation and in these holes, the true thickness is slightly less than the down hole thickness
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• The significant results of all resource drill holes have been previously reported. • No drillholes are being reported as part of this announcement
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The significant results of all resource drill holes have been previously reported; • Results of RAB and AC holes are not material to the project.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey*	• Extensive early stage exploration has been conducted by previous operators including RAB drilling and geochemical sampling. The results have not been used in the Mineral Resource estimate;

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Various programs of metallurgical, geotechnical and groundwater testing have been completed as part of the permitting process for the different phases of mining at the project.
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Substantial exploration and resource extension programs are planned by Genesis to increase confidence in the defined Mineral Resources and to discover additional deposits of gold mineralisation.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Laterite deposits

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• For recent exploration work, the geological and assay data was captured electronically to prevent transcription errors; • For historic work, data collection methods were not documented; • Validation included comparison of gold results to logged geology to verify mineralised intervals; • Validation by previous operators included comparison of database records to open file records for historic drilling; • Data reviews have been carried out by independent consultants at different times.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• A site visit was undertaken by the Competent Person in October 2023 to verify the extent of mining operations, locate drill collars from previous drilling, review drilling operations and to confirm that no obvious impediments to future project exploration or development were present.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation for the deposits is considered to be high due to the close spaced drilling and generally consistent mineralisation and historical production from the deposits; • The interpretation was based largely on good quality RAB and RC drilling, with a small number of diamond holes. • The deposits consist of regular and consistent zones which have been interpreted based largely on assay data from samples taken at regular intervals from vertical drill holes; • Geological logging has been used to define lithology and weathering domains; • Due to the close spaced drilling, an alternative interpretation is unlikely.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Orient Well laterite mineral resource area extends over a 1000m strike length, to a depth of 15m below surface; • The Double J laterite mineral resource area extends over a 1100m strike length, to a depth of 10m below surface;
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• For Orient Well Laterite using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate average block grades within the deposit. • For Double J Inverse Distance (ID) was used to estimate average block grades using parameters determined from deposit geometry and drill hole spacings. • Surpac software was used for the estimation. • Separate block models were created for each deposit; • Samples were composited to 1m intervals. Various high grade cuts were applied at Orient Well and varied from 6g/t to 8g/t; • No high grade cuts were applied at Double J; • The parent block dimensions used for Orient Well laterite deposit was 5m along strike by 5m across strike by 1m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 2.5m by 0.25m; • The parent block dimensions used for Orient Well laterite deposit was 10m along strike by 10m across strike by 1m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 2.5m by 0.25m; • Cell size was based on 50% of the closest spaced drilling at each deposit; • Previous resource estimates have been completed. The mineralisation domains used in this estimate were largely based on those previous interpretations; • No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products; • No estimation of deleterious elements was carried out. Only Au was interpolated into the block models; • An orientated ellipsoid search was used to select data and was based on kriging parameters, drill hole spacing and geometry of mineralisation;

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• Up to three interpolation passes were used for each model; • A first pass search of between 20m and 40m was used with a minimum of 8 samples and a maximum of 24 samples. The majority of blocks were estimated in the first pass; • The remaining blocks were filled by increasing the search range up to 160m and reducing the minimum samples to 2; • Selective mining units were not modelled in the Mineral Resource model. The block size used in the model was based on drill sample spacing and lode orientation; • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.3g/t Au-off grade. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimates; • For validation, trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data within strike intervals of 20m and by 5m vertical intervals and on a global basis.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.3g/t Au cut-off based on likely cut-off grades determined for open pit mining.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Based on the previous production history and the shallow nature of the mineralisation, it is assumed that open pit mining is possible at the project if demonstrated to be economically viable to construct a processing facility or as satellite feed for an existing operation; • No mining parameters or modifying factors have been applied to the Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No metallurgical testing has been completed by Genesis; • Results from the previous mining have demonstrated that good gold recovery can be expected from conventional processing methods; • There is nothing to suggest that high gold recoveries will not be achieved from the remaining Mineral Resources.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The area is not known to be environmentally sensitive and there is no reason to think that proposals for development including the stockpiling of waste would not be approved; • The Kookynie area is already highly disturbed with previous permitting granted for open pit mining and processing; • The area surrounding the Kookynie deposits is generally flat and uninhabited with no obvious impediments to the construction of stockpiles and other mine infrastructure.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size, and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density values were based on information obtained from historic mining operations where available, and from a bulk sample test by previous operators; • A bulk density value of 2.4t/m3 was applied to all laterite mineralisation;
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e.,*	• Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The Mineral Resources were classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource on the basis of data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity;

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity, and distribution of the data). • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Indicated portion of the mineral resource was confined to the central portions of each of the main zones of mineralisation and are supported by close spaced drilling at 10-20m centres, and displaying good continuity of grade. The resource has been classified as Inferred at the edges of most zones where drill spacing is greater than 20m and there are some uncertainties on the orientation and continuity of mineralisation. • The deposits have been reviewed by the Competent Person and results reflect the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• A documented internal audit of the Mineral Resource estimate was completed by the consulting company responsible for the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The estimates for each deposit utilise good estimation practices, high quality drilling data and include observations and data from mining operations. These deposits are considered to have been estimated with a high level of accuracy; • The data quality throughout the project is reported to be good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists; • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade; • Previous open pit mining has been carried out at Orient well laterite deposit. No mining has been completed at Double J; • No reconciliation data has been located and only global production records have been reviewed.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – Greater Westralia Group

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Greater Westralia Group

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Surface and underground diamond core is HQ (63.5mm) or NQ (47.6mm) sized core, sampled to 1m intervals or geological boundaries where necessary and cut into half core. The upper or right-hand side of the core is routinely submitted for sample analysis, with each one metre of half core providing between 2.5 – 3kg of material as an assay sample. Minimum sample length is 0.30 m for DD core. • RC chips are cone or riffle split and sampled into 1m intervals. • All sampling methods are used to produce representative sample of less than 3kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. • Genesis core and chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 40g or 50g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. • Historical AC, RAB, RC and diamond sampling was carried out to industry standard at that time. Analysis methods include fire assay and unspecified methods.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drill holes used in the estimate include 2,757 diamond holes (DDH), 5,814 reverse circulation holes (RC) and 218 diamond holes collared from surface have RC pre-collars (RCD). In addition, large numbers of regional RAB (Rotary Air Blast), air-core (AC) blast-hole (BH) and have been completed but excluded from the estimation due to lower sample quality. • DDH typically used NQ (47.6mm) and HQ (63.5mm) sized core (standard double tubes). • Core was oriented using industry standard orientation tools. • Drill holes were down hole surveyed by either north seeking gyro within the rods or by electronic multi-shot in open holes. A minority of older generation RC and DDH's have an unknown survey type, concentrated in areas which are mostly mined out.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• RC holes used mainly 5½" reverse circulation face sampling hammers.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC sampling recoveries have not previously been recorded. • Diamond core recovery percentages calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals are logged and recorded in the database. Recoveries average >99%. • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade for RC drilling. • Diamond drilling has high recoveries due to the competent nature of the ground meaning loss of material is minimal. • Recovery information for historic holes is unavailable, although this data largely impacts the mined-out portions of the project and is not material to the resource estimate.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging of RC chips and diamond drill core records lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. • Geotechnical and structural logging is carried out on all diamond holes to record recovery, RQD, defect number, type, fill material, shape and roughness and alpha and beta angles. • Core is photographed in both dry and wet state. • Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness. • All diamond drillholes and exploration RC holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All drill core is cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw. Samples are always collected from the same side. • Historic diamond drilling has been half core sampled. • All exploration and RC samples are cone or riffle split. Occasional wet samples are encountered; increased air capacity is routinely used to aid in keeping the sample dry when water is encountered. • Historic AC, RAB and RC drilling was sampled using spear, grab, riffle and unknown methods. • RC samples were typically taken at 1m intervals. Half core was sampled on largely 1m intervals based on geological boundaries. • The sample preparation of diamond core and RC chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 85% passing 75 microns. • Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling. • All subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory and are satisfactory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• RC chip samples, and diamond core are analysed by external laboratories using a 40g or 50g fire assay with AAS finish. These methods are considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and are total digest methods. • Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia, and unknown methods. • No geophysical tools have been utilised for reporting gold mineralisation. • QC included insertion of 1 commercial standard every 20 samples for diamond core and 1 blank every 50 samples. The regularity of field duplicate insertion was not recorded. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits and are passed or failed prior to import to SQL database. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QAQC data is reported monthly. • Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grindsize of 85% passing 75 microns. • The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. • Sample pulp residues were submitted to an umpire laboratory to ensure accuracy. • QAQC results indicate that pulveriser bowls were adequately cleaned between samples, that analysis of gold was sound and re-analysis of pulps showed acceptable repeatability with no bias. • Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders.
Verification of sampling and assay	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intercepts are verified by the Geology Manager and corporate personnel. • Primary data is collated in a set of excel templates utilising lookup codes. This data is forwarded to the Database Administrator for entry into a secure Datashed database with inbuilt validation functions. • Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and validated as much as practicable before entry into the Genesis Datashed database. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for resource estimation. Non positive values have been set to half lower detection limit (0.005 ppm) unless the value specifically matches a laboratory error reporting code (e.g., for insufficient sample and/or destroyed sample).

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Recent drill holes were surveyed using a Real Time Kinetic (RTK) GPS system. • Recent drillholes have been down hole surveyed gyroscopically. • Historical drill holes have been downhole surveyed by a combination of single and multi-shot cameras. • A local 'mine grid MTM2017' was employed by previous owners from 2017, however, for this resource estimate all data has been translated back into MGA94_51. • A 2019 topographic surface has been used, which validates well against historic drill collars.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill spacing is variable ranging from 5x5m blast holes (BH) inside the mined pits out to >100m on the fringes of the deposit. • Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC classifications applied. • Sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. • Some historic RAB and RC sampling was composited into 3-4m samples with areas of interest re-sampled to 1m intervals. It is unknown at what threshold this occurred. • Some historic DDH sampling was completed >1m intervals, predominantly outside of the ore zones.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill holes are positioned to achieve optimum intersection angles to the ore zone as are practicable. • No significant sampling bias is occurring due to orientation of drilling relative to mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are prepared on site under supervision of Genesis geological staff. • Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into secured cages and collected by the laboratory personnel. • Sample submissions are documented via laboratory tracking systems and assays are returned via email.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been documented for historic sampling techniques, but the data have been reviewed by checking historic logging files with database records. • All data has been reviewed by a Competent Person who is satisfied that the data is sound and suitable for resource estimation. • Since Genesis acquired the deposit an internal review of companywide sampling methodologies was conducted to create the current sampling and QAQC procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Greater Westralia Group

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Greater Westralia deposits are located on tenements M39/18, M39/228, M39/240, M39/248, M39/250, M39/261, M39/291 & M39/993 and are 100% owned by Genesis Minerals Limited. • Native title interests over the tenements are by the Nyalpa Pirniku group. • The tenement is in good standing at the time of reporting. • Native title interests over the tenements are by the Nyalpa Pirniku group. • The tenements are in good standing at the time of reporting.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration activities have been undertaken by Anaconda, Auswhim, Dominion, Homestake Gold, Plutonic, Placer, Range River and Dacian Gold. • Gold has been mined from the Greater Westralia deposits intermittently since discovery in 1896 with modern exploration commencing in the 1980s, and open pit mining at Westralia and Transvaal in 1988 until 1996 by Homestake and Dominion Mining. Dacian Gold Ltd commenced underground mining of the Beresford, Allanson and Craic deposits from 2017-2021. Total production from the Greater Westralia gold field is estimated to be pre-1952 ~328,000Oz @ 15g/t from underground mining, 1988-1997 ~917,000Oz @ 3.2g/t through open pit mining and 2018-2022 ~198,000Oz from underground mining. • Dacian Gold Ltd acquired the Greater Westralia deposits from Range River Gold Ltd in Jan 2012 for $8 million. • GMD subsequently acquired the deposits following a takeover of Dacian Gold Ltd in 2023.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Gross stratigraphy at Greater Westralia from west to east is marked by a mafic footwall (FW), followed by a strongly

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		deformed and foliated ultramafic unit, through to a central mine sequence of banded iron formation and intrusive porphyry, with a mafic hanging wall (HW). • All units have been intermittently intruded by felsic dykes running oblique to the central 'mine sequence.' • Gold mineralisation along the Westralia (BIF) trend is hosted in a series of ore shoots within the BIF and controlled by the structural architecture. • Gold mineralisation outside of the BIF is hosted within shear zones in mafic rocks adjacent to or on the contacts with intrusive porphyry units. • Gold distribution within the BIF can be ambiguous and it is often difficult to confidently distinguish between mineralised and unmineralised units. • In general veins within the mineralized sequence have internal laminations, fractures and sulphides. • The ultramafic rocks are strongly deformed and very rarely host any gold mineralisation. • Intrusive porphyry units at Transvaal are barren and crosscut earlier shear-hosted mineralisation
Drill Hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All material data is periodically released on the ASX. • Previous reports were reported by DCN (11/05/21).
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All significant intercepts have been length weighted with a minimum Au grade of 1ppm. No high grade cut off has been applied. • Intercepts are aggregated with minimum width of 0.5m and maximum width of 3m for internal dilution. • Where stand out higher grade zones exist with in the broader mineralised zone, the higher-grade interval is reported also. • There are no metal equivalents reported in this release.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Previous announcements included sufficient detail to clearly illustrate the geometry of the mineralisation and the recent drilling. All results are reported as downhole lengths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No Diagrams are referenced in this release.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results from previous campaigns have been reported, irrespective of success or not.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical*	• No other exploration data has been identified

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further resource definition and exploration drill holes are planned.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Greater Westralia Group

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The database used for the estimate an extract from an Datashed SQL database. The primary database is regulated by a locked framework which fixes the relationships between tables. The data model minimises the potential for data collection and data usage errors through pre-determined look up tables, storage and export functions. • User defined permissions also regulate the ability to add, edit or extract data. • Primary data is recorded using typical manual translation of logging and data capture from written logs and direct import of csv tables through a data import scheme where data is validated upon import or direct data entry options into the database using predefined look up values. • Data that is captured in the field is entered into Excel templates which are checked on import into the database for errors. Assay jobs are dispatched electronically to the lab to minimise the chance of data entry errors. Assay results from the lab are received in CSV format and are checked for errors on import into the database. Data is regularly validated using the mining software. The data validation process is overseen by the Database Administrator.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person regularly visits site (monthly and more when the geological work is more complex and demanding) to assess geological competency and ensure integrity across all geological disciplines.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The interpretation has been based on historical data captured by previous owners and refined by new information generated by Genesis following project acquisition. This knowledge is built on extensive geological logging of drill core, RC chips, detailed open pit mapping and assay data. The gross architecture of the deposit is relatively simple and the interpretation robust. • The current resource has been interpreted from 2,757 diamond holes (DDH), 5,814 reverse circulation (RC) holes and 218 diamond holes collared from surface with RC pre-collars (RCD). • The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are robust and are regularly reviewed to discuss the validity of interpretations or possible alternatives. • Geological domains interpreted from all available geological data are used as estimation domains. They are further sub-domained where internal multi-modal grade populations and sufficient sample data is available to improve grade homogeneity and reduce variance.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation at Greater Westralia has continuity over 4km along strike, and currently 1km down dip respectively. Mineralisation width ranges from ~1 to 25m across strike. • Continuity of mineralisation within the mafic hosted shear zones in the satellite deposits is shorter ~400m to 800 m (for individual shears), and currently 700m down dip. Mineralisation width ranges from ~1 to 10m across strike.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the*	• Mineralisation is domained based on geological continuity. All domain wireframes are created using Leapfrog software and all subsequent estimation is completed using Datamine software. • Lode wireframes are intersected with a validated drill database from which all RAB, AC, BH, and erroneous drill holes have been removed. All remaining diamond and RC samples are flagged with a domain identifier and composited to 1m with a 0.3m minimum sample. Residual samples are distributed across adjacent component intervals. • Composites are analysed for population outliers by domain and are topcut proximal to population disintegration. The top-cut process affects only 1-2% of the data. • Some of the principal lodes exhibit bi/multi-model grade populations. These internal populations are controlled by grade indicators based on inflection points derived from domain log probability plots from which indicator variograms are created. Categorical indicator kriging (CIK) is then used to sub-domain lodes with mixed populations. The block model used in the CIK estimation has blocks set at 1x1x1m to ensure sub-domain complexity is maintained then optimised and re-blocked to the parent block size of 5x5x5m. This model is then used to back flag the composite file

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	average sample spacing and the search employed. • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	with the defined sub-domain identifiers. • Variography is created for all domains and sub-domains with sufficient sample data. Output variograms are utilised in kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) to generate optimum parent block sizes and estimation parameters. • Domains and sub-domains are estimated using ordinary kriging utilising the estimation parameters defined in the KNA as inputs. Grade is estimated into parent blocks only and all kriging quality metrics and search pass values are output. The maximum distance of extrapolation from last known data points for the inferred material is dependent on the geological continuity and confidence across the lode, but less than 50m for the deposit. • Search distances are dictated by the range of each individual variogram but typically equate to 1x times the current 25x25m resource definition spacing. A 3-pass nested search strategy is employed with the first pass always set to the full range of the variogram. The second pass is set at 2 times the variogram range with the final pass set at a factor large enough to ensure all blocks comprising the domain are estimated. • The Mineral Resource Estimation is checked against the previous block model estimations following any material update. • No assumptions are made regarding the recovery of by-products for this Mineral Resource Estimation. • No estimation of deleterious elements or non-grade variables is required. • No assumptions have been made regarding the modelling of selective mining units for this Mineral Resource Estimation • No assumptions have been made regarding the correlation between variables for this Mineral Resource Estimation. • Mineralisation is partitioned into estimation domains relative to stratigraphic position, structural orientation, recorded lithology and specific alteration assemblage. The geological interpretation is initially created from drill data and later calibrated with mapping from open pit and underground exposures. • Domains are estimated individually with search geometry and variography controlled by lode orientation and grade continuity respectively. Variogram major search directions are aligned to geologically interpreted high grade shoots. • Categorical indicator kriging has been utilised to define sub-domains in lodes with mixed grade populations to limit the spread of high-grade mineralisation. • Dynamic anisotropy has been employed on lodes exhibiting excessive undulation. • Boundary analysis has been conducted on key lodes indicating hard boundaries should be maintained across domain and sub-domain contacts. • Statistical and visual measures are used to validate the accuracy of the estimation. • Volume variance between the wireframe domains and block model domains are assessed. • A visual inspection of input composites is compared to the estimated block model in section for each domain. • The mean grade of the block model is compared to the naïve and declustered mean grades of the composites by domain with any variance greater than 10% investigated. • Swath plots are created by domain and sub-domain in the X, Y, Z, strike and cross strike directions and viewed holistically to vector into any problematic areas. • Kriging efficiency, and slope results are reviewed by domain/sub-domain to give an indication of the quality of the estimate. • Global change of support plots are created and reviewed for principal domains.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The adopted cut-off grades for Mineral Resource Estimation reporting are determined by the current mining cut-off grades. • The current resource is reported within a Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) open pit shell at 0.4g/t cut-off grade and MSO shapes run at 1.4g/t cut-off.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the*	• The mineral resource is reported as open pit and underground components at different cut-off's reflective of current break-even grade requirements for the mining method assumed. • To best capture Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE), the mineral resource was reported within an optimised pit shell at $3500 at a 0.4g/t cut off for the open pit resources. • The underground resource has been reported within MSO solids generated at 1.4g/t cut-off and 2.5m minimum mining width. • No assumptions have been made for mining dilution.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Historical metallurgical recoveries for the Mount Morgans Gold project which includes the Ramornie deposits were ~91%.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Waste rock characterisation has been conducted on the deposit with no environmental issues identified. Tailings from the deposit will be stored in an appropriate licensed tailings facility with a closure plan in place.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• The bulk densities for Greater Westralia Group were determined via testing of representative intervals from diamond drillholes. The sample size is generally between 0.5 and 1.5kg and the method of calculation is the water displacement technique. • Measurements have been recorded in the Datashed database. Bulk density is assigned by stratigraphy and weathering profile. • Ore zones are predominantly fresh nonporous material, so additional measures to reduce moisture intake during the water displacement method is unnecessary at this stage.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The resource is classified as Indicated or Inferred by domain based on a combination of physical and estimation quality metrics including mining exposure, drill spacing, search pass, kriging efficiency / slope / variance, grade and geological continuity. • Indicated material is assigned if drill spacing is <=25x25m search pass either 1, established grade and geological continuity, broadly positive kriging efficiency and >25% slope. • Inferred material is drill spacing supported by <=50x50m with established geological continuity. • All other mineralisation is assigned a Potential resource category.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Genesis has adopted a process for geological modelling, estimation and reporting of mineral resources that meets high industry standards. • At the completion of resource estimation Genesis undertake an extensive review of the model that covers: • Model inventory and comparisons to previous and budget models if in existence. • Geological interpretation, wireframing, domain selection, statistics by domain, assay and metal evaluation, parent cell sizes, data compositing, variography, search strategy, estimation and KNA. • Model validation – swath plots, visual checks, and volume comparisons, composite to model metal comparisons. • In the final stages the model and resource categorisation are all discussed and scrutinized by the geological and mine planning teams.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. • The resource estimate is a global estimate. • The resource has been previously mined, and some historical production and reconciliation records from DCN are available. These have been interrogated against the geological model for the Beresford underground with a high degree of accuracy.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Greater Westralia Group

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Resource Estimate for Conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The Greater Westralia Group deposits, including Beresford, Allanson, Morgans North, and others, are hosted in a stratigraphic sequence dominated by BIF, porphyry sills, and mafic units. Gold mineralisation occurs in BIF-hosted ore shoots and shear zones adjacent to intrusive porphyry dykes. The mineralized strike extends over 4km for BIF units and up to 1.25km in shear zones. • The resource estimate was conducted using Ordinary Kriging and, where needed, Categorical Indicator Kriging (CIK) for complex grade distributions. A parent block size of 5m x 5m x 5m was used, with cut-off grades set at 0.40g/t Au for open pit and 1.4g/t Au for underground. The resource is classified according to JORC (2012), with Measured requiring mining exposure, Indicated supported by 25m x 25m drilling, and Inferred extending up to 50m x 50m. • Metallurgical recoveries are approximately 91%, and no modifying factors were applied to the resource estimate. • The Mineral Resource is reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve
Site Visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person is a full time employee of Genesis Minerals and has conducted multiple site visits which have helped inform the generation of the Ore Reserve estimate.
Study Status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• A Pre-feasibility Study (PFS) was undertaken by Genesis Minerals on the Westralia deposit, to apply the application of reasonably practical modifying factors to develop the mine plan and production recommendations to underpin the Westralia Ore Reserve estimate. The mineralised ore from Westralia will be trucked to the Laverton processing plant for processing. • The Westralia mine plan is technically achievable and economically viable. The mine plan involves the application of conventional open pit mining and processing techniques widely utilised in the Western Australian goldfields.
Cut-off Parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade of 0.50g/t Au to define ore is the breakeven grade for variable costs and a share of fixed costs for general and administration (G&A) and through the Laverton processing plant
Mining Factors or Assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e., either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made, and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• Westralia life of mine pit limit was determined from pit optimisations using Whittle Four-X software, the diluted resource model, geotechnical parameters and metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, royalties, modifying mining factors and operating costs were incorporated to determine the optimum selection of ultimate pit limit, which resulted in the detail life of mine pit design and mine scheduling works. • Westralia mining will utilise conventional open pit mining methods. Mining will be carried out using 140t rear dump trucks working under medium 200t and 100t capacity hydraulic excavator loading fleets. Drill and blast will be carried out on 5m benches and excavators operating on 2.5m flitches. The Competent Person considers the mining method to be reasonably practical and appropriate for the nature of the Westralia deposit. The Life of Mine schedule is developed using practically achievable productive rates and mining sequence to deliver consistence ore supply to the processing plant whilst maintaining pre-strip ratio through pit staging option. • A detailed Geotechnical assessment of the Westralia deposit was carried out by Peter O'brien and Associates during the PFS. The study based on two weathering zones, with inter ramp angle ranging from 33° (50° batter angles, 5m berms and 15m batter heights) to 55° (75° batter angles, 5m berms and 20m batter heights), which represents an overall slope of approximately 36° to 54° after inclusion of the designed ramp system. • The upper benches of the deposit will be RC grade controlled prior to the commencement of mining, with subsequent grade control passes occurring at bench intervals and on patterns to be dictated by the mining schedule and lode width and geometry. • Ore dilution and loss (mining recovery) was modelled through the Stope optimiser (SO) software process to determine the practically minable diluted ore blocks through the selected mining method and mining fleets. The SO process uses the cut-off grade of 0.5g/t and considers the mineralisation dip/direction, minimum mining width, height and length specification of the ore block to determine the application of additional dilution skins around the mineralisation boundaries to accommodate potential dilution and ore loss that occurs through practical mining

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		practices. The resultant diluted ore blocks are then evaluated for mine planning and estimation. • Historical underground mining of Westralia from early in the last century was largely removed by the open pit that was mined out in the 1980s. The more recent underground voids mined up to 2023 that sit within and the current Reserve pit have been considered with skin material identified and modelled within 5m of the known voids. Mine modifying factors have been applied to material in a graduated method from the base of the pit to the top. Skin material that sits within the bottom 20m of the pit with voids extending beyond the base have been assigned lower mining recovery and higher mining dilution. Genesis will draw on the experience of several of its technical staff with extensive knowledge of mining through voids to plan a program of probe drilling and draw up a set of procedures for safe working around voids. • Inferred Mineral Resources were excluded from the evaluation for the Ore Reserve estimation and treated as waste material. • Westralia mining operation will require minimum surface infrastructure such as establishment of workshops, admin buildings, mine site power and communication service facilities. • The Westralia project will also rely on the nearby Laverton open pit and processing infrastructure where appropriate and will share the Laverton accommodation facilities. Ore will be hauled using road trains to the existing Laverton processing plant.
Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• The Westralia ore is free milling mineralised material and will be processed through existing 3.0Mtpa capacity at the Laverton processing plant. • The Laverton processing plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi-Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process. • A total of 14.2Mt (dry) was processed when the plant was placed on care and maintenance in March 2023. The average gold recovery over this period was 92.3%, from a blended feed from the Jupiter open pits, Westralia underground as well as the Mt Marven open pit. A recovery of 92% was used for the economic evaluation of the Jupiter open pits. • Since commissioning, 6.7 Mt (dry) of Westralia underground ore was milled until mining ceased in August 2020, with an average gold recovery of 92.9% from blended feed. • The Westralia Recovery Model is based on reconciled monthly data from the Laverton processing plant, using a 92.7% gold recovery for open pit Ore Reserve estimates. • From March 2018 to August 2020, ore from the Beresford and Allanson deposits was also processed. Previously, about 10 Mt of BIF-hosted ore (including Westralia underground ore) was treated at the historic Mt Morgans plant in the 1990s, yielding an average recovery of 91.4% and producing 740,000 ounces of gold. • No deleterious elements were identified from the mineralogical/metallurgical assessments carried out during the 2016 DFS and evidence of such was not observed during the period March 2018 to August 2020 when ore from the Beresford and Allanson deposits was processed.
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• All regulatory approvals and permits have been granted for ongoing mining and processing at Laverton. This includes approvals for extensions to the TSF and water sourced from a combination of the current pit workings and the licensed Laverton bore field. An addendum to the mining proposal is required to cover the planned extension to the Westralia pit area. At this stage there are no known reasons to believe that this additional approval will not be approved on time and prior to mining commencing. • Waste rock characterisation was completed on drill samples as a component of the 2016 DFS. All Westralia waste rocks were characterised as non-acid forming (NAF).
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• The Laverton operations are in the immediate vicinity of the Laverton and Leonora townships and is within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access is to the site is via sealed public highways and public and private unsealed roads. • The site workforce is primarily fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Laverton airstrip. • The Laverton site is well established with a modern processing plant, associated 16.5MW gas fired power station, bore field and tailings storage facility; a 400-person capacity accommodation village; administration offices; workshops; reverse osmosis and wastewater treatment plants.
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.*	• The PFS study for the Westralia Ore Reserves establishes the capital cost estimate based on the progress made with the various stakeholder engagements, quotations and cost estimations from external consultants, current operating open pit sites and Genesis Mining Services.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• Mining costs are estimated based on mining equipment requirements through detailed mine planning and scheduling process and validated by in house mining service providers (Genesis Mining Services) for load and haul and contract service provider for drill and blast services. • Processing costs have been generated from a combination of recent cost studies conducted by external consultants and the past operating performance of the Laverton processing plant, recently placed on care and maintenance. The Laverton plant processing cost has been validated with current Gwalia processing costs. • Test work does not indicate the presence of deleterious elements. • All costs and revenues were denominated in Australian dollars and no exchange rates were used. • Transportation charges for ore from Westralia to the Laverton processing plants are estimated based upon current estimates supplied by a reputable haulage contractor. • West Australian State Government royalty of 2.5% and third-party royalties of 1.92% were included based on statutory or agreed rates as appropriate.
Revenue Factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• Ore production and gold recovery estimates for revenue calculations were based on detailed mine designs, mine schedules, mining factors and cost estimates for mining and processing. • The financial analysis for the Westralia Ore Reserves is based on a gold price of A$2,800/oz. • No other revenue factors were used.
Market Assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• The product from the processing of Westralia ore is a gold doré, for which a ready market exists and is traded on an open and transparent market. • Gold doré is sold to precious metal refineries (Perth Mint). Customer and competitor analysis is not required. • No specification is required for gold doré.
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The Ore Reserve estimate is based on a Pre-feasibility level of accuracy with up-to-date inputs from geology, mining, processing, transportation, royalty payment, sustaining capital to generate the Westralia Ore Reserve cost model. • The Westralia Ore Reserve is technically achievable and economically viable based on the assumed gold price of $2,800 per ounce and cost estimations. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve Estimate is practical and suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, planning assumptions, and for social and environment factors. • NPV sensitivity has been tested for the major critical input factors, the project is most sensitive to gold price, but the project NPV is robust under sensitivity testing of all inputs. This demonstrates significant positive outcomes for the Westralia Ore Reserve.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• Laverton has good working relationships with neighbouring stakeholders. • Granted tenements of types appropriate to the activities performed cover all areas of Mining Operations. • The Westralia open pit mine is not affected by pastoral land. • The Nyalpa Pirniku Native Title Claim was determined on 31 October 2023. The Claim covers the majority of the Laverton tenements, including Mining Lease within which the Westralia Group of deposits are located. The Nyalpa Pirniku People will be consulted on all heritage matters related to the Westralia open pit operations
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• There are no likely identified naturally occurring risks that may affect the Westralia Ore Reserve Estimate area. • Contractual agreements are expected to be in place for all material services and supply of goods required for the restart of the Laverton operation. • All proposed mining activities will take place on granted mining leases that are held in good standing. The existing approved mining proposal will allow project commencement on the due date, with an addendum to the MP anticipated to be approved prior to mining commencing.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• The classification of the Westralia Ore Reserve Estimate has been carried out and reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. • The classification reflects the Competent Persons view of the Westralia deposit. • 100% Probable Ore Reserve was derived from Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource. • No Proved Ore Reserve was estimated. Inferred class ore is excluded in the estimation and treated as waste.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken on the Westralia Ore Reserve.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Detailed mine designs and schedules, application of Modifying Factors for ore loss, dilution and ore processing gold recovery, and subsequent financial analysis used to estimate Ore Reserves are all supported by updated mining assumption for productivity rates and production capacity. • The level of confidence in operating costs, geotechnical parameters, metal recoveries, and other technical modifying factors is at PFS level of assessment and in the opinion of the Competent Person, modifying factors applied to estimate the Ore Reserve are appropriately estimated and reasonable. • The Ore Reserve is a global estimate. • Metal prices are subject to market forces and therefore present an area of uncertainty. • In the opinion of the Competent Persons, there are reasonable prospects to anticipate that relevant legal, environmental, and social approvals to operate Westralia project will be granted within the project timeframe.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – ZOROASTRIAN

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Zoroastrian

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The mineralisation was primarily sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling on nominal 40m x 20m (N x E) grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards grid east at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. • The drilling database consists of historic (pre 2009) and EXG drilling data. The historic data consists of 19 DD and 420 RC holes; EXG drilling consists of 12 DD, 22 Reverse Circulation with diamond tail (RCD), 579 RC and 1800 Reverse Circulation grade control (RCGC) holes. • Complete details are un-available for historic drilling. • Generally, RC recovered chip samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter. • Limited numbers of field duplicates and screen fire assays have been undertaken to support sample representivity. • EXG DD core has been sampled by submission of cut half core. • All RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g or 50g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to EXG for storage and potential assay at a later date. The DC samples are collected at nominated intervals by EXG staff from core that has been cut in half and transported to a Kalgoorlie based laboratory. Samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm by a jaw crusher, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g of 50g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to EXG for storage and potential assay at a later date.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Due to the presence of coarse gold and arsenopyrite some 150 samples were subjected to a 400g LeachWell® technique with a standard fire assay on the tail. This demonstrated that some of the gold is nuggetty in nature and that normal fire assay techniques may underestimate the grade. It also demonstrated that the mineralisation is non-refractory in nature.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Prior to 2009 19 DC and 420 RC holes were drilled by previous owners over the area. These holes are without documentation of the rig type and capability, core size, sample selection and handling. • For (post 2009) drilling, the RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit. The DC drilling is NQ2 size core (nominal 50.6mm core diameter) or HQ (nominal 63.5mm core diameter). • All drill core is orientated by the drilling contractor with a down the hole Ace system. Core diameter is noted in the assay results table for DC assay results.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• All RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilised for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. • The DC samples are orientated, length measured and compared to core blocks placed in the tray by the drillers, any core loss or other variance from that expected from the core blocks is logged and recorded in the database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis and feedback given to the drillers to enable the best representative sample to always be obtained. • RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This is information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample. • The DC drillers use a core barrel and wire line unit to recover the core, they aim to recover all core at all times and adjust their drilling methods and rates to minimise core loss, i.e. different techniques for broken ground to ensure as little core as possible is washed away with drill cuttings. • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held Geobank devices. • All DC is logged for core loss, marked into metre intervals, orientated, structurally logged, geotechnically logged and logged with a hand lens with the following parameters recorded where observed: weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present • All DC is photographed both wet and dry after logging but before cutting. • The entire lengths of RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample is returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such. Drill core is logged over its entire length and any core loss or voids intersected are recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• BDC Exploration results reported for drill core are half core taken from the right-hand side of the core looking down hole. Core is cut with an on-site diamond core saw. • All RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. • The RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverised in a one stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The bulk pulverised sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge. • The DC samples are oven dried, jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, 3.5kg is obtained by riffle splitting and the remainder of the coarse reject is bagged while the 3.5kg is pulverised in a one stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The bulk pulverised sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 40g fire assay charge. • RC and DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. EXG inserts blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• In the field every 10th metre from the bulk sample port on the cone splitter is bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample is then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples are collected after results are received from the original sample assay. Generally, field duplicates are only collected where the original assay result is equal to or greater than 0.1g/t Au. The field duplicates are submitted to the laboratory for the standard assay process. The laboratory is blind to the original sample number. • For DC, no core duplicates (i.e. half core) have been collected or submitted. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralisation located at this project. The sample size is also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• has routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been SGS Australia and Bureau Veritas Australia which has two facilities in Kalgoorlie. No complete details of the sample preparation, analysis or security are available for either the historic AC, DD or RC drilling results in the database. • The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for gold analysis at this project given its mineralisation style. The technique involves using a 40g or 50g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine. • The QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material. The laboratory has 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 1 standard and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. • submits blanks at the rate of 1 in 50 samples and certified reference material standards at the rate of 1 in 20 samples in the normal run of sample submission numbers. As part of normal procedures EXG examines all standards and blanks to ensure that they are within tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grade exists.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Consultant geologist, Rick Adams from Cube Consulting, John Harris of Geological Services and independent geologist Matt Ridgway, have inspected drill core and RC chips in the field to verify the correlation of mineralised zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralisation. Recent drilling has been inspected by BDC site geologists. • A number of diamond core holes were drilled throughout the deposit to twin RC holes. These twinned holes returned results comparable to the original holes and were also used to collect geological information and material for metallurgical assessment. A number of RC holes have also been drilled that confirmed results obtained from historical drill holes. • Primary data is sent digitally every 2-3 days from the field to BDC's Database Administrator (DBA). The DBA imports the data into the commercially available and industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The responsible geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* • *Specification of the grid system used* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a handheld GPS unit. Subsequent to drilling holes were picked up using RTKGPS by the mine surveyor or by contracted surveyors. Downhole surveys are completed every 30m downhole. No detailed down hole surveying information is available for the historic RC or DD drilling. • EXG routinely contracted down hole surveys during the programmes of exploration RC drilling. Surveys were completed using a digital electronic multi-shot tool. Diamond drilling was downhole surveyed by rig operators using a north seeking gyro. All survey tools were maintained by Contractors to manufacturer specifications. • All drill holes and resource estimation use the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • The topographic data used was obtained from consultant surveyors and is based on a LiDAR survey flown in 2012. It is adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource estimates.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal exploration drill spacing is 40m x 40m with many E-W cross-sections in-filled to 20m across strike. This has been infilled with variable spacing for Resource estimate purposes to 20 x 20m and with Grade control to 7.5 x 5m (N x E) spacing. • The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is sufficient to support the JORC classification of material reported previously and is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The majority of RC holes were sampled at 1m, but when this isn't the case, sample compositing to 4m has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The majority of drilling is to grid east. The bulk of the mineralised zones are perpendicular to the drilling direction. Structural logging of orientated drill core supports the drilling direction and sampling method. • 2019 DC drilling was oriented towards the SSE or NNW, (sub) parallel to a unit of fractionated (prospective) dolerite. As such core has intersected mineralised structures at oblique angles • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by BDC personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an EXG generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies • Drill core is transported daily directly from the drill site to BDC's secure core processing facility by BDC personnel with no detours. The core is then placed on racks and processed until it requires cutting. Core was initially transported directly by EXG's staff to the Kalgoorlie laboratory where it is cut in half by laboratory staff and then sampled by staff. BDC obtained a core saw and subsequently cut core at the core processing facility. The core is then prepared for assay in Kalgoorlie
Audits or reviews	• ***The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.***	• An internal review of sampling techniques and procedures was completed in March 2013. No external or third-party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Zoroastrian

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Mining tenements held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Genesis Minerals Limited. • At this time, the tenements are in good standing. There are no existing royalties, duties or other fees impacting on the EXG Kalgoorlie North Project.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and was used as a guide to EXG's and BDC's exploration activities. This includes work by AMAX, Hill Minerals, Aberfoyle and Halycon Group. Previous parties have completed both open pit and underground mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit occurs on the eastern limb of a narrow NNW trending structure, the Bardoc-Broad Arrow syncline within the Bardoc Tectonic Zone. In this zone the sequence comprises highly deformed fault slice lenses of intercalated Archaean mafic and ultramafic volcanics and metasediments. • The mineralisation in the Zoroastrian area is predominately associated with a complex array of multiple dimensional and variable orientated quartz veins and stock works within the differentiated Zoroastrian Dolerite. In places a surficial 1-2m thick calcrete/lateritic gold bearing horizon and small near surface supergene pods exist. • The Zoroastrian dolerite is thought to be the stratigraphic equivalent of the Paddington dolerite which hosted the 1m+oz mine at Paddington itself with both deposits bounded to the west by the Black Flag sediments and to the east

Tenement	Holder	Area (Ha)	Expiry Date
M24/11	GPM Resources	1.80	23/03/2025
M24/43	GPM Resources	9.28	15/10/2026
M24/99	GPM Resources	190.75	02/12/2028
M24/121	GPM Resources	36.95	02/11/2029
M24/135	GPM Resources	17.75	10/06/2029
M24/869	GPM Resources	7.16	21/10/2024
M24/870	GPM Resources	7.04	21/10/2024
M24/871	GPM Resources	9.72	21/10/2024
M24/951	GPM Resources	190.03	16/04/2036

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		by the Mount Corlac ultramafics. Shear zones up to 10m wide containing gold bearing laminated quartz veining (5cm to 1m wide) occur on both contacts. • In late 2018 a fractionated unit within the dolerite sequence was defined using multielement pXRF data and machine learning. This dolerite strikes NNW and dips steeply to the NE. This unit is a preferred host for gold mineralisation where intersected by mineralised structures. • At Zoroastrian slivers of the intruded sequence occur apparently internal to the dolerite throughout the area suggesting a more complex thrust/folding structural system than is readily apparent. Geological and structural interpretation at Zoroastrian is further complicated by contradicting and conflicting mapping and logging of the different units particularly between basalt and dolerite
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No exploration results are presented
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No exploration results are presented
Relationship between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No exploration results are presented
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No exploration results are presented
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No exploration results are presented
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No exploration results are presented
Further work	• ***The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).***	• No further work is planned at this time

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• ***Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.***	

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Zoroastrian – Open Pit (OP)

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets are digitally recorded in the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are imported directly into a standard DataShed system. All data have been validated by the Database Administrator and geological management prior to inclusion in the resource estimate. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary, field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person has visited site
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the system and the gold distribution is complex; however a greater understanding of the geology has been gained from the mining of Central open pit. The continuity of mineralisation and volume controls are well established where drilling is at a nominal 30 x 30m hole spacing. • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate the QAQC data and downhole survey data. As such throughout the deposit the company has twinned historical holes to confirm results and location. • The close spaced RC grade control drilling and mining pit floor exposure has allowed a detailed re-evaluation of the geological controls on mineralisation by EXG. In addition, subsequent re-logging of diamond core and RC chips has enabled the identification and distinction between mineralised steep and flat structures. The new interpretation of these controls materially impacts the estimation of the Mineral Resources and has triggered the need for the re-estimation. • The result of this revision is that the majority of the mineralisation outside of Central open pit is associated with the steep shear hosted (60-degree west dipping) structures as opposed to the flatter (35-45-degree west dipping) ladder veins. The bulk of mineralisation near surface in Central open pit was associated with the flat structures. However, as the pit deepened, almost all the mineralisation was associated with the steep west dipping structure. • The selection of mineralised domains has used geological factors such a logged quartz and sulphides in conjunction with a ~0.3g/t (open pit) Au cut off which represents the mineralised shear in all modelled domains
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation extends 1300m north/south, 250m east/west and 300m in elevation. Mineralised structures are present at surface for some lodes. There is a depletion zone that extends to about 30m below surface. Lodes are also present on historic pit floor and walls in previous mining activities.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	• EXG has used 3DM wireframes to constrain the mineralised shear zones, with the most significant shear interpretation within Central open pit being completed by site geologists and based on pit floor mapping, and observation, ore mark-outs and the close spaced RCGC drilling at spacings of 7.5m N x 5m E-W. All other lodes have been interpreted on a sectional basis using the available exploration and RCGC drilling data on variable spacing ranging from 7.5 x 5m to 20 x 20m to 40 x 40m (N x E-W). • On the basis of sample size, open pit selectivity assumption (2 EW x 5 NS x 2.5mRL) and selected estimation methodology, a 1m down hole composite was selected for the open pit estimation. 1m compositing was also appropriate for the underground estimation given the sometimes narrow nature of the steep lodes.1m composite intervals falling within the wire framed estimation domains were coded in the database. • It was evident that some of the estimation domains contained extreme outlier gold values. The highly positively skewed gold distributions mean that conventional linear estimation methods, such as Ordinary Kriging ("OK") are likely to produce over-smoothed block grade estimates. For this reason, it was decided to undertake open pit grade estimation using the non-linear Localised Uniform Conditioning ("LUC") method • The following criteria were considered when choosing gold grade top cuts:

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	○ The coherence and stability of the upper tail of the gold grade distribution. ○ Visual inspection of the spatial location of outlier values. • The statistics show that in some cases there is a large reduction in mean grade and variability following top cutting. This is due to the elimination of the disproportionate effect of extreme outlier gold grade values. It should be noted that the difficulties posed by these extreme outliers significantly increases the inherent risk in the gold grade estimates. • The LUC estimates were implemented using the MinestisTM software package before being transferred into a Micromine™ block model • No consideration has been made to by-products. • One check estimate has been undertaken by EXG as a validation step for the open pit model. This is a comparison of an OK grade control model, based only on the tight 5mE x 7.5mN grade control drilling, to an LUC model undertaken using only the resource drill data. Results indicate that the LUC model based on exploration data reconciles to within 9% of contained metal at a 0.6g/t Au cut-off. Both resource models were validated by comparison of composite grades to estimated grades on a domain basis, swath plots and visual checks • The LUC estimation panel size used was 8mE x 15mE x 10mRL. An SMU block size of 2mE x 5mN x 2.5mRL was chosen (no rotation) for use in the localisation process. This SMU block size corresponds exactly to the current block size for grade control modelling, conforms to the mining flitch height and is elongated in the same direction (north-south axis) as the trend of the lodes at Zoroastrian Central. While the data spacing in areas other than the grade control drilled volume would be considered too wide for such a small block size if conventional linear estimation methods were used, EXG has used the LUC method, which is intended specifically for estimating the grade distribution of smaller blocks. Whilst the ore is associated with arsenopyrite, assay data and metallurgical test work indicate this does not affect recoveries. No other deleterious elements have been identified.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages were based on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The open pit Mineral Resource has been reported above a 0.4g/t Au cut-off above 240mRL (200m depth).
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• This MRE has been undertaken on the assumption of open pit mining methods, the selection of SMU size was based on the scale of mining equipment used in previous mining at Zoroastrian.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The Zoroastrian deposit has been mined successfully with no metallurgical issues. Gold recoveries in excess of 90% were achieved during mining of Central open pit during 2015-2016.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• There are no environmental issues concerning the extraction or disposal of waste or tailing material.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the*	• There are three sources of experimental bulk density data. The first are the results of systematically collected DD core measurements and the second were downhole caliper SG readings every 0.1m for selected holes. The third

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	source was bulk in-pit density determinations gathered by the mining staff. The DD core results provide a source of competent rock bulk density data however the data lacks any representative data for less competent oxide and transitional weathered rock. The in-pit data represents an attempt to measure the densities of the less competent material. • A total of 103 determinations have been made from 13 DD holes. Determinations were made using two methods – for 5 holes the densities were determined using a down hole probe, the Auslog A659 Caliper Tool, the balance were selected core sent to the Genalysis Laboratory in Kalgoorlie where specific gravity was determined by gravimetric technique. The majority of these data were taken on fresh dolerite core, with a small number of oxidised and transitional dolerite core results. The average depth of these determinations is 104m downhole. • A total of 190 in-pit determinations have been made between the 430m, and 400m pit floor RLs, at surveyed locations within 29 high and low grade ore mark-out blocks. The RLs of these determinations places them within the oxide and transitional weathering profile. • On balance BDC believe that there are sufficient data to allow the assignment of average values to the MRE block model but not enough to allow a spatially representative estimation of bulk density. BDC have used assumed bulk density values for ore and waste based on the interpreted weathering surfaces.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The geological model and continuity of the mineralisation is currently well understood due to the RCGC drilling, mining exposure of the mineralised lodes on the pit floor and distinction between steep and flat structures gained primarily from a re-log of RC chips. • The MRE is classified into measured, indicated and inferred to reflect the confidence in the estimate of different areas of the MRE. • The MRE has been validated by "ground truth" methods whereby estimates using only resource exploration drilling on a 20x20m collar spacing has been compared to a volume estimated by close spaced RCGC drilling. The results of this comparison confirm that the deeper MR areas estimated outside the grade control volumes can be expected to be representative of what will be defined for mining by the RCGC data to within 10% contained metal. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 22 May 2018 ASX: EXG 'KNGP Mineral Resource Update' Cut-off grades were revised in November 2018 The competent person has reviewed this work
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource Estimates is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The significant amount of production (>700kt) and geological information available from historical mining production data allows for a high degree of confidence in geological, mining and milling parameters. Grade and geological continuity can be estimated to a degree of accuracy high enough to allow for a proportion of the resource to be classified as Measured, Indicated or Inferred where appropriate. • The LUC block model estimate is a local resource estimate which has block sizes chosen at the expected "SMU" selection size. • Reconciliation between mining production and the depleted resource within the August 1 2017 Central final pit demonstrates a close (less than +-10%) correlation in contained ounces.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Zoroastrian – Underground (UG)

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets are digitally recorded in the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are imported directly into a standard DataShed system. All data have been validated by the BDC Database Administrator and geological management prior to inclusion in the resource estimate. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		collection of data. If necessary, field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person has visited site
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the system and the gold distribution is complex, however a greater understanding of the geology has been gained from the mining of Central open pit. The continuity of mineralisation and volume controls are well established where drilling is at a nominal 30 x 30m hole spacing. • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate the QAQC data and downhole survey data. As such throughout the deposit the company has twinned historical holes to confirm results and location. • The close spaced RC grade control drilling and mining pit floor exposure has allowed a detailed re-evaluation of the geological controls on mineralisation by BDC. In addition, subsequent re-logging of diamond core and RC chips has enabled the identification and distinction between mineralised steep and flat structures. The new interpretation of these controls materially impacts the estimation of the Mineral Resources. • The result of this revision is that the majority of the mineralisation outside of Central open pit is associated with the steep shear hosted (60-degree west dipping) structures as opposed to the flatter (35-45-degree west dipping) ladder veins. The bulk of mineralisation near surface in Central open pit was associated with the flat structures. However, as the pit deepened, almost all the mineralisation was associated with the steep west dipping structure. • The selection of mineralised domains has used geological factors such a logged quartz and sulphides in conjunction with a 0.7g/t cut-off for the underground model. The 0.7g/t threshold was chosen based on an observation from recent diamond drilling that there is frequently a very sharp grade contact on the hanging wall of the steep lodes. Gold values transition from background to ore grades over a very short distance. The hanging wall contact is the one likely to be followed in ore drives. The footwall contact was also interpreted to a 0.7g/t cut-off, although grades can be more diffuse, transitioning to background values over a longer distance.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation extends 1300m north/south, 250m east/west and 300m in elevation. Mineralised structures are present at surface for some lodes. There is a depletion zone that extends to about 30m below surface. Lodes are also present on historic pit floor and walls in previous mining activities.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• BDC has used 3DM wireframes to constrain the mineralised shear zones, with the most significant shear interpretation within Central open pit being completed by BDC site geologists and based on pit floor mapping, and observation, ore mark-outs and the close spaced RCGC drilling at spacings of 7.5m N x 5m E-W. All other lodes have been interpreted on a sectional basis using the available exploration and RCGC drilling data on variable spacing ranging from 7.5 x 5m to 20 x 20m to 40 x 40m (N x E-W). • 1m compositing was considered appropriate for the underground estimation given the sometimes narrow nature of the steep lodes. 1m composite intervals falling within the wire framed estimation domains were coded in the database. • The underground resource model was estimated by Ordinary Kriging (OK) using Micromine software. The following criteria were considered when choosing gold grade top cuts: • The coherence and stability of the upper tail of the gold grade distribution. • Visual inspection of the spatial location of outlier values. • The statistics show that in some cases there is a large reduction in mean grade and variability following top cutting. This is due to the elimination of the disproportionate effect of extreme outlier gold grade values. • It should be noted that the difficulties posed by these extreme outliers significantly increases the inherent risk in the gold grade estimates. • No consideration has been made to by-products. • The resource model was validated by comparison of composite grades to estimated grades on a domain basis, swath plots and visual checks. • The underground model used a block size of 4mE x 15mN x 8mRL, considered appropriate for the drill hole spacing and probable mining method. Whilst the ore is associated with arsenopyrite, assay data and metallurgical test work indicate this does not affect recoveries. No other deleterious elements have been identified.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages were based on a dry basis.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The underground Mineral Resource has been reported above a 1.2g/t Au cut-off below 240mRL, which is 200m below surface.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• A cut-off of 1.2g/t was chosen for material below 240mRL to highlight the potential for underground extraction. Further work, including additional drilling, will determine the optimal mining method for this material
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The Zoroastrian deposit has been mined successfully with no metallurgical issues. Gold recoveries in excess of 90% were achieved during mining of Central open pit.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• There are no environmental issues concerning the extraction or disposal of waste or tailing material. • Historical base line environmental assessments have been completed with no known impacts on the mining and processing operation for Zoroastrian. • Characterisation of representative waste rock samples from Zoroastrian indicated most waste components have low sulphide levels and are classified Non-Acid Forming (NAF). • Studies have been conducted to understand the potential footprint of infrastructure; waste dumps, final dump heights and shape, tailings dams, and their impact to native vegetation, faunal habitat; groundwater dependent ecosystems; and surface hydrology
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• There are three sources of experimental bulk density data. The first are the results of systematically collected DD core measurements and the second were downhole caliper SG readings every 0.1m for selected holes. The third source was bulk in-pit density determinations gathered by the mining staff. The DD core results provide a source of competent rock bulk density data however the data lacks any representative data for less competent oxide and transitional weathered rock. The in-pit data represents an attempt to measure the densities of the less competent material. • A total of 103 determinations have been made from 13 EXD DD holes. Determinations were made using two methods – for 5 holes the densities were determined using a down hole probe, the Auslog A659 Caliper Tool, the balance were selected core sent to the Genalysis Laboratory in Kalgoorlie where specific gravity was determined by gravimetric technique. The majority of these data were taken on fresh dolerite core, with a small number of oxidised and transitional dolerite core results. The average depth of these determinations is 104m downhole. • A total of 190 in-pit determinations have been made between the 430m, and 400m pit floor RLs, at surveyed locations within 29 high- and low-grade ore mark-out blocks. The RLs of these determinations places them within the oxide and transitional weathering profile. • Density measurements (Archimedes method) were made from recent 2019 DD drilling in fresh rock. In total 60 ore and 54 waste measurements were used. This resulted in an average waste density of 2.89kg/m3 and ore density of 2.97kg/m3. A fresh ore density of 2.9 was adopted in the resource model. Oxide and Transitional ore densities used were 2.0kg/m3 and 2.5kg/m3 respectively. • On balance BDC believe that there are sufficient data to allow the assignment of average values to the MRE block model but not enough to allow a spatially representative estimation of bulk density. BDC have used assumed bulk density values for ore and waste based on the interpreted weathering surfaces.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data,*	• The geological model and continuity of the mineralisation is currently well understood due to the RCGC drilling, mining exposure of the mineralised lodes on the pit floor and distinction between steep and flat structures gained primarily from a re-log of RC chips. • The MRE is classified into measured, indicated and inferred to reflect the confidence in the estimate of different areas

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	of the MRE. • The MRE has been validated by "ground truth" methods whereby estimates using only resource exploration drilling on a 20x20m collar spacing has been compared to a volume estimated by close spaced RCGC drilling. The results of this comparison confirm that the deeper MR areas estimated outside the grade control volumes can be expected to be representative of what will be defined for mining by the RCGC data to within ~10% contained metal. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 30 September 2020 ASX:BDC 'Updated Mineral Resource for Bardoc Gold Project Increases confidence in the 1Moz Production Target" The competent person has reviewed this work
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource Estimates is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The significant amount of production (>700kt) and geological information available from historical mining production data allows for a high degree of confidence in geological, mining and milling parameters. Grade and geological continuity can be estimated to a degree of accuracy high enough to allow for a proportion of the resource to be classified as Indicated or Inferred where appropriate. • The Kriged MRE statement relates to global estimates of tonnages and grade. • Reconciliation between mining production and the depleted resource within the August 1 2017 Central final pit demonstrates a close (less than +-10%) correlation in contained ounces.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Zoroastrian Underground

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource Estimate for Conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• Zoroastrian Mineral Resource as reported in April 2023 • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person has conducted multiple site visits and is familiar with the region and is comfortable relying on site visit reports from other independent consultants and site surveys in determining the viability of the Ore Reserve.
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• A Definitive Feasibility Study carried out by Bardoc with updated mining cost forecasts and forecast production costs for Leonora provided the basis for costs, modifying factors and parameters resulting in an Ore Reserve mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Definitive Feasibility costs, revenue factors and physicals form the basis for Cut Off Grade calculations. • Mill recovery is calculated based on metallurgical testwork carried out as part of the Definitive Feasibility Study. • A gold price of A$2,800 / oz was assumed for the Cut Off Grade calculations. • The underground COG of 2.0g/t was used as the basis for initial stope design, with all designs assessed by detailed financial analysis to confirm their profitability in consideration to the works required to access and extract them.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).*	• Mineral Resource material was converted to Ore Reserves after completing an optimisation process, detailed mine design, schedule and associated financial assessment.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• The underground ore reserve is planned to be mined using conventional underground mining methods. The mining will consist of Longhole open Stoping (LHOS) on 20m level spacing with voids remaining open and in situ rock rib and sill pillars used for stability. Mining operations will be undertaken by an experienced and reputable mining contractor using a conventional fleet of twin boom jumbo's, 76mm production drills, 10-15t loaders and 60 tonne trucks. • The mining methods chosen are well-known and widely used in the local mining industry and production rates and costing can be predicted with a suitable degree of accuracy. Suitable access exists to the mine.
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• Underground designs are based on geotechnical parameters provided by independent consultants Peter O'Bryan and Associates. • Stoping was designed within the recommended HR parameters of 7.5. • Stope parameters used in the underground reserves are 20m level spacing (height), maximum 25m strike length, staggered rib pillars (minimum 1:1 width to length ratio) with sill pillars less than or equal to 80m spacing. • Underground grade control will be carried out using diamond drill holes from stockpiles off the decline. The costs have been based off estimated drilling requirements and current diamond drill rates incurred by the company.
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided or accessed.*	• Mineral Resources used for optimisation were those detailed previously. Cut-off grades and geotechnical inputs used for optimisations were also applied as detailed previously.
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• A 10% waste (i.e. zero grade) dilution factor was applied to underground stoping and mine development.
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the*	• In situ stope recovery as assumed at 95%; Stope recovery where rib pillars are required was 0%; Stope recovery, on levels where sill pillars are left was 0%. It is assumed all development is fully recovered.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	principal metals, minerals and co-products.	
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• A minimum mining width of 2.5m was applied to underground stopes.
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• Inferred Resources were not taken into account during valuation in the underground design process, and as such did not have an impact on stope shape or development design. Any Inferred material contained within underground designs was treated as waste (i.e. zero grade).
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• Although Zoroastrian is a brownfields site and will require all surface and underground infrastructure to be installed, including offices, workshops, first aid facilities, power supply, water management, stores, communications, fuel farm, magazines, waste dumps, run-of-mine (ROM) pads and access road upgrades. This has been allowed for in the Definitive Feasibility Study.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• A primary crusher, SAG and ball mill circuit with a pebble crusher will produce a final grind size distribution P80 of 75 microns to be fed to a Carbon-In-Leach (CIL) circuit based on free milling nature of orebody based on metallurgical testwork. • Ore will be processed through the existing Gwalia processing facility located 182km North of Zoroastrian. This is a standard CIL circuit suitable for treatment of the Zoroastrian Ore • All underground Material is Fresh. • CIL is a standard and common gold extraction process for free milling ore.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – APHRODITE

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Aphrodite

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The mineralisation was primarily sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling on nominal 40m x 40m (N x E) grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards grid east at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. • Diamond core is NQ (50.6mm) sized core, sampled to 1m intervals or geological boundaries where necessary and cut into half core. The upper or right-hand side of the core is routinely submitted for sample analysis, with each one metre of half core providing between 2.5 – 3kg of material as an assay sample. Minimum sample length is 0.30m for DD core. • RC chips are cone or riffle split and sampled into 1m intervals. • Core and chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 40g or 50g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. • Historical AC, RAB, RC and diamond sampling was carried out to industry standard at that time. Analysis methods include fire assay and unspecified methods.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Holes drilled by previous owners over the area prior to mid 2010. are occasionally without documentation of the rig type and capability, core size, sample selection and handling. • Drill holes used in the estimate include 239 diamond holes (DDH), 1,034 reverse circulation holes collared from surface. In addition, large number of regional RAB (Rotary Air Blast) and air-core (AC) holes have been completed but excluded from the estimation due to lower sample quality. • DDH typically used NQ (47.6mm) and HQ (63.5mm) sized core (standard double tubes). • Core was oriented using Ace Core Orientation and Ezy Mark orientation tools. • Drill holes were down hole surveyed by either north seeking gyro within the rods or by electronic multi-shot in open holes. Less than 10% of holes were surveyed down hole using a Reflex Single Shot camera. • RC holes used mainly 5½" reverse circulation face sampling hammers.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• All RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilised for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. • The diamond core samples are orientated, length measured and compared to core blocks placed in the tray by the drillers, any core loss or other variance from that expected from the core blocks is logged and recorded in the database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis and feedback given to the drillers to enable the best representative sample to always be obtained. • RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This is information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilises a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice, and the contractor aims to maximise recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximise recovery of sample. • Diamond drilling has high recoveries due to the competent nature of the ground meaning loss of material is minimal. • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held devices generally using Geobank Mobile software . • All diamond core is logged for core loss, marked into metre intervals, orientated, structurally logged, geotechnically logged and logged with a hand lens with the following parameters recorded where observed: weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present • All drill core is photographed both wet and dry after logging but before cutting. • The entire lengths of RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample is returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such. Drill core is logged over its entire length and any core loss or voids intersected are recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Exploration results reported are for a minimum of quarter cut drill core taken from the right-hand side of the core looking down hole. Core is cut by staff onsite at the core cutting facility. • All RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. • The BDC RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverised in a one stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The bulk pulverised sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 40 or 50g fire assay charge. • The BDC DC samples are oven dried, jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, 3.5kg is obtained by riffle splitting and the remainder of the coarse reject is bagged while the 3.5kg is pulverised in a one stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The bulk pulverised sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for a 40g or 50g fire assay charge. • RC and diamond core samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. Blanks and standards are submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 40 or 50g fire assay batch. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • In the field every 10th metre from the bulk sample port on the cone splitter is bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample is then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples are collected after results are received from the original sample assay. Generally, field duplicates

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		are only collected where the original assay result is equal to or greater than 0.1g/t Au. The field duplicates are submitted to the laboratory for the standard assay process. The laboratory is blind to the original sample number. • For drill core, historically no core duplicates (i.e. half core) have been collected or submitted. Blank and standard samples are inserted at the rate of about 1 in 20. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralisation located at this project. The sample size is also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories has routinely been used for all sample preparation and analysis. The most used laboratories have been SGS Australia, Bureau Veritas Australia and Intertek. • The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralisation style. The technique involves using a 40g or 50g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine. • QAQC results indicate that pulveriser bowls were adequately cleaned between samples, that analysis of gold was sound and re-analysis of pulps showed acceptable repeatability with no bias. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits and are passed or failed prior to import to SQL database. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QAQC data is reported monthly. • The QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratories are accredited and use their own certified reference materials.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intercepts are verified by the Geology Manager and corporate personnel. • Primary data is collated in a set of excel templates utilising lookup codes. This data is forwarded to the Database Administrator for entry into a secure Datashed database with inbuilt validation functions. • Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and validated as much as practicable before entry into the Genesis Datashed database. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for resource estimation. Non positive values have been set to half lower detection limit (0.005 ppm).
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* • *Specification of the grid system used* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Recent drill holes were surveyed using a Real Time Kinetic (RTK) GPS system. • Historical collars were located and verified by mine surveyors using RTK GPS survey equipment. • Recent drillholes have been down hole surveyed gyroscopically. • Historical drill holes have been downhole surveyed by a combination of single and multi-shot cameras. • All drill holes and resource estimation use the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • The topographic data used was obtained from consultant surveyors and is based on a LiDAR survey flown in 2012. It is adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource estimates.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal exploration drill spacing is 40m x 40m with many E-W cross- sections in-filled to 20m across strike. This has been infilled with variable spacing for resource estimate purposes to 20 x 20m. There are no new exploration results reported in this announcement. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is sufficient to support the JORC classification of material reported previously and is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported. • RC holes were sampled at 1m, but when this isn't the case, sample compositing to 4m has been applied. • The diamond drilling has no sample composites applied to the raw sample assays. Any results reported are length weighted averages. • Sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill holes are positioned to achieve optimum intersection angles to the ore zone as are practicable. • No significant sampling bias is occurring due to orientation of drilling in regard to mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are prepared on site under supervision of Genesis geological staff. • Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into secured cages and collected by the laboratory personnel.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sample submissions are documented via laboratory tracking systems and assays are returned via email.
Audits or reviews	• ***The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.***	• Historical data was reviewed and extensively validated including cross-checking data against original hard copy records where available. • All data has been reviewed by a Competent Person who is satisfied that the data is sound and suitable for resource estimation. • Since Genesis acquired the deposit an internal review of companywide sampling methodologies was conducted to create the current sampling and QAQC procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Aphrodite

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Mineral resources are located on mining tenements M24/720, M24/779, M24/649. M24/681 and M24/662 which are 100% owned by subsidiaries of Genesis Minerals Limited.. • A 2.5% State Royalty and 2.5% Franco Nevada Royalty exist on gold ores mined from the Aphrodite Deposit. • The tenements are in good standing. There are no known existing impediments to obtain a license to operate a mine.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Project has had many owners over more than 20 years and has been reviewed multiple times. Historic documents are not always available. • Mineralisation was discovered in 1994 by Goldfields when an auger drilling programme defined a coincident gold (up to 240 ppb) and arsenic (up to 163 ppm) pedogenic calcrete anomaly 3 km long. • Detailed RC drilling commenced in February 1996 gave the first significant intersection in saprolite above the Alpha zone, near the eastern edge of supergene enrichment. • Drilling, geological, sampling and assay protocols and methods were to industry standard and adequate for inclusion in Mineral Resource Estimation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Discontinuous shoots of low to moderate tenor gold mineralisation within two broader sub-parallel mineralised structural zones. Mineralisation is beneath a substantial thickness of leached overburden. Free milling in upper oxidised and partially oxidised zones but mostly refractory in the primary zone.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All material data is periodically released on the ASX.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No exploration results are presented

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No exploration results are presented
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No exploration results are presented
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No exploration results are presented
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No exploration results are presented
Further work	• ***The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*** • ***Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.***	• Further resource definition and exploration drill holes are planned.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Aphrodite

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The database used for the estimate an extract from an Datashed SQL database. The primary database is regulated by a locked framework which fixes the relationships between tables. The data model minimises the potential for data collection and data usage errors through pre-determined look up tables, storage and export functions. • User defined permissions also regulate the ability to add, edit or extract data. • Primary data is recorded using typical manual translation of logging and data capture from written logs and direct import of csv tables through a data import scheme where data is validated upon import or direct data entry options into the database using predefined look up values. • Data that is captured in the field is entered into Excel templates which are checked on import into the database for errors. Assay jobs are dispatched electronically to the lab to minimise the chance of data entry errors. Assay results from the lab are received in CSV format and are checked for errors on import into the database. Data is regularly validated using the mining software. The data validation process is overseen by the Database Administrator.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person has visited site to assess geological competency and ensure integrity across all geological disciplines.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the system and the gold distribution is complex, however recent structural knowledge has elevated confidence in ore lode geometries. There is good continuity of mineralisation established by 20m x 20m close spaced drilling near surface and reasonable continuity from 40m x 40m drilling. Ore shoot geometries are predicted from structural evidence and confirmed from geostatistics • The interpretation has been based on historical data captured by previous owners and refined by new information generated by Genesis following project acquisition. This knowledge is built on extensive geological logging of drill core and RC chips.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The lithology units have been modelled using drilling data and consist of a north-south striking, sub-vertical sequence of sediments, volcaniclastics and porphyry. Mineralisation is oriented NNW within two major shear systems. Individual structures are evident within the shear systems and are associated with veining, alteration, foliation, and gold. Geological information such as veining, alteration and structure, plus gold and Arsenic grades, were used to guide the interpretation. • Structural continuity of the shear systems is extensive. The grade continuity within the shears is less continuous. • The selection of mineralised domains has used geological factors such a logged quartz and sulphides in conjunction with a ~0.3g/t Au cut off which represents the mineralised shear in all modelled domains. • Geological domains interpreted from all available geological data are used as estimation domains. They are further sub-domained where internal multi-modal grade populations and sufficient sample data is available to improve grade homogeneity and reduce variance.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation within the 2 major shears extending for ~1.6km along strike and 500m in elevation. The shears are separated by ~120m. Locally, between the major shears are mineralised linking structures. An extensive supergene blanket extends for up to 400m east of the deposit. Depth below surface to the top of the resource is between 35 and 60m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Mineralisation is domained based on geological continuity. All domain wireframes are created using Leapfrog software and all subsequent estimation is completed using Datamine software. • Lode wireframes are intersected with a validated drill database from which all RAB, air core, and erroneous drill holes have been removed. All remaining diamond and RC samples are flagged with a domain identifier and composited to 1m with 0.3m minimum sample. Residual samples are distributed across adjacent component intervals. • Composites are analysed for population outliers by domain and are topcut proximal to population disintegration. The top-cut process affects only 1-2% of the data. • Many of the principal lodes exhibit bi/multi-model grade populations. These internal populations are controlled by grade indicators based on inflexion points derived from domain log probability plots from which indicator variograms are created. Categorical indicator kriging (CIK) is then used to sub-domain lodes with mixed populations. The block model used in the CIK estimation has blocks set at 1x2x1m to ensure sub-domain complexity is maintained then optimised and re-blocked to the parent block size of 5x10x5m. This model is then used to back flag the composite file with the defined sub-domain identifiers. • Variography is created for all domains and sub-domains with sufficient sample data. Output variograms are utilised in kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) to generate optimum parent block sizes and estimation parameters. • Domains and sub-domains are estimated using ordinary kriging utilising the estimation parameters defined in the KNA as inputs. Grade is estimated into parent blocks only and all kriging quality metrics and search pass values are output. The maximum distance of extrapolation from last known data points for the inferred material is dependent on the geological continuity and confidence across the lode, but less than 80m for the deposit. • Search distances are dictated by the range of each individual variogram but typically equate to 1-1.5 times the current 40x40m resource definition spacing. A 3-pass nested search strategy is employed with the first pass always set to the full range of the variogram. The second pass is set at 2 times the variogram range with the final pass set at a factor large enough to ensure all blocks comprising the domain are estimated. • The Mineral Resource Estimation is checked against the previous block model estimations following any material update. • No consideration has been made to by-products. • Deleterious elements (Sulphur and Arsenic) have been estimated in this model for use in upcoming metallurgy studies but not used in the reporting of resources. • No assumptions have been made regarding the modelling of selective mining units for this Mineral Resource Estimation • No assumptions have been made regarding the correlation between variables for this Mineral Resource Estimation. • Domains are estimated individually with search geometry and variography controlled by lode orientation and grade continuity respectively. Variogram major search directions are aligned with geologically interpreted high grade shoot trends. • Categorical indicator kriging has been utilised to define sub-domains in lodes with mixed grade populations to limit the spread of high-grade mineralisation. • Dynamic anisotropy has been employed on lodes exhibiting excessive undulation.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Boundary analysis has been conducted on key lodes indicating hard boundaries should be maintained across domain and sub-domain contacts. • Statistical and visual measures are used to validate the accuracy of the estimation. • Volume variance between the wireframe domains and block model domains are assessed. • A visual inspection of input composites is compared to the estimated block model in section for each domain. • The mean grade of the block model is compared to the naïve and declustered mean grades of the composites by domain with any variance greater than 10% investigated. • Swath plots are created by domain and sub-domain in the X, Y, Z, strike and cross strike directions and viewed holistically to vector into any problematic areas. • Kriging efficiency, and slope results are reviewed by domain/sub-domain to give an indication of the quality of the estimate. • Global change of support plots are created and reviewed for principal domains.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The open pit-able MRE has been reported above a 0.4g/t Au cut-off and above an RL which represents 230m below surface. The underground resource is reported above a 2.0g/t cut-off and below an RL which represents 230m below surface.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The mineral resource is reported as open pit and underground components at different cut-off's reflective of current break-even grade requirements for the mining method assumed
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The Aphrodite deposit has never been mined. Extensive metallurgical test work on all lithology types from various weathering profiles has been completed. The testwork has concluded the fresh and transitional ore is refractory in nature. There have been many generations of testwork and several processing methods investigated, and has determined that a flotation concentrate of sulphide ore will be produced and sold to 3rd parties. Recoveries, Capital Costs and Operating Costs will be based on this flow sheet, with concentrate tails being processed through a CIL process facility.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Characterisation of representative waste rock samples at Aphrodite indicated that there is Potentially Acid Forming (PAF) material in the Alpha and Phi transition materials. Volumes of PAF material are to be confirmed with subsequent testing, however, are not expected to be significant. PAF material will be subject to a containment cell located within the waste dump, which will be adequately capped with fresh rock such that drainage is managed. • Studies have been conducted to understand the potential footprint of infrastructure; waste dumps, final dump heights and shape, tailing dams, and their impact to native vegetation, faunal habitat, surface hydrology and groundwater dependent ecosystems.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Dry bulk density estimates have been made for mineralisation according to position within the oxidation profile and mineralised domain. • Estimates are based on historic core measurements and gamma-gamma logging for underground extractable material and on recent core measurements alone for surface extractable material. • Where deemed appropriate, waxing of cores has been undertaken prior to measurement by water displacement.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• The geological model and continuity of the mineralisation is currently reasonably well understood The MRE is classified into indicated and inferred to reflect the confidence in the estimate of different areas of the MRE. The

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	classification is based on drill hole spacing, geological continuity and estimation quality parameters. • Indicated – Areas with drill spacing up to approximately ~40mE x 40mN and with reasonable confidence in the geological interpretation. • Inferred – Areas with drill spacing up to ~80mE x 80mN. • There is a high level of confidence in input data, geology, and gold grades. At depth where drilling is more separated, confidence in geological and grade continuity is reduced and this is accounted for by having an inferred or unclassified classification. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Genesis has adopted a process for geological modelling, estimation and reporting of mineral resources that meets high industry standards. • At the completion of resource estimation Genesis undertake an extensive review of the model that covers: • Model inventory and comparisons to previous and budget models if in existence. • Geological interpretation, wireframing, domain selection, statistics by domain, assay and metal evaluation, parent cell sizes, data compositing, variography, search strategy, estimation and KNA. • Model validation – swath plots, visual checks, and volume comparisons, composite to model metal comparisons. • In the final stages the model and resource categorisation are all discussed and scrutinized by the geological and mine planning teams.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. • The resource estimate is a global estimate. • Aphrodite is previously unmined, there are no production records with which to compare this estimate to.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria– EXCELSIOR
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Excelsior

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant*
		• The drilling database consists of historic (pre 2009) and BDC drilling data. The historic data consists of drilling by:
		  ○ Hill Minerals – 75 RC Holes
		  ○ Aberfoyle - 157 RC Holes, 6 DD holes
		  ○ Halcyon – 5 RC holes , 2 DD HolesHill Minerals – Wet and dry sampling utilised rotary cone splitter (of Hill minerals design). 4m composite and 1m RC samples assayed by Genalysis Laboratory Services using Aqua Regia.
		• Aberfoyle – When dry sampling, the entire 1.0 metre sample was collected in a large plastic bag sealed tight over the base of the cyclone to avoid dust loss. The full sample was then multiple riffled to provide two approximately 2kg splits, one for assay and the other for storage/metallurgical purposes. Initial samples assayed by Pilbara labs (Aqua Regia). Subsequent assaying by Classic Labs (50g Fire Assay)
		• Halcyon – Sample collection systems unknown. Samples assayed by ALS Lab using either 30g or 50g charge for RC and only 50g charge for DD samples.
		• Generally, BDC RC recovered chip samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter.
		• Limited numbers of field duplicates and screen fire assays have been undertaken to support simple representivity.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	disclosure of detailed information.	• BDC DD core has been sampled by submission of cut half core. • All BDC RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 50g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential assay at a later date. The BDC DC samples are collected at nominated intervals by BDC staff from core that has been cut in half and transported to a Kalgoorlie based laboratory. Samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm by a jaw crusher, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 50g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential assay at a later date.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Hill Minerals – Reverse Circulation blade, or roller with minor hammer. Drill diameter unknown. • Aberfoyle - Most of the Aberfoyle drilling was 4-3/4" reverse circulation roller drilling with minor R.C. hammer drilling in heavily quartz veined or fresher lithologies. Diamond drilling was NQ diameter and where the material drilled was intensely oxidised drilling was performed using a triple tube • Halcyon – Drilling techniques unknown • For (post 2009) BDC drilling, the RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit. The DC drilling is NQ2 size core (nominal 50.6mm core diameter) or HQ (nominal 63.5mm core diameter). • All BDC drill core is orientated by the drilling contractor with a down the hole Ace system. Core diameter is noted in the assay results table for DC assay results.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Hill Minerals – sample recovery unknown. • Aberfoyle - Dust loss in heavily oxidised material was minimal. In harder rock, minor dust loss occurred through the "smoke stack" of the cyclone. Very little wet sampling (through water injection), was done as it was preferable to keep the drill hole dry and continue with dry sampling where possible. This was achieved by periodically sealing the R.C. system and blowing the hole dry via the outside of the rods and then recommencing drilling/sampling through the inner tube when the hole had dried. Where water injection was necessary, samples were collected in a bucket after passing through a rotary disc wet splitter, flocculated, dried and split to give two 2kg samples. Core recovery was excellent in fresher rock and good in oxidised rock except where abundant quartz veining caused core loss due to competency contrast. • All BDC RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilized for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. • The BDC DC samples are orientated, length measured and compared to core blocks placed in the tray by the drillers, any core loss or other variance from that expected from the core blocks is logged and recorded in the database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis and feedback given to the drillers to enable the best representative sample to always be obtained. • BDC RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This is information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample. • The DC drillers use a core barrel and wire line unit to recover the core, they aim to recover all core at all times and adjust their drilling methods and rates to minimise core loss, i.e. different techniques for broken ground to ensure as little core as possible is washed away with drill cuttings. • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Hill Minerals – All holes geologically logged. • Aberfoyle – RC holes geologically logged, noting lithology, colour, weathering, alteration, veining and mineralisation (sulphides) • Halcyon – RC holes geologically logged, noting lithology, colour, weathering, alteration, veining and mineralisation (sulphides)

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All BDC RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held Geobank devices. • All BDC DC is logged for core loss, marked into metre intervals, orientated, structurally logged, geotechnically logged and logged with a hand lens with the following parameters recorded where observed: weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present • All BDC DC is photographed both wet and dry after logging but before cutting. • The entire lengths of BDC RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample is returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such. Drill core is logged over its entire length and any core loss or voids intersected are recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Hill Minerals – RC samples split using rotary cone splitter. • Aberfoyle - When dry sampling, the entire 1.0 metre sample was collected in a large plastic bag sealed tight over the base of the cyclone to avoid dust loss. The full sample was then multiple riffled to provide two approximately 2kg splits, one for assay and the other for storage/metallurgical purposes. Wet samples were collected in a bucket after passing through a rotary disc wet splitter, flocculated, dried and split to give two 2kg samples. Diamond core was sawn where hard enough or cut with a knife when intensely oxidised. One half core submitted for assay. • Halcyon – Sub sampling techniques unknown • BDC Exploration results reported for drill core are half core taken from the right hand side of the core looking down hole. Core is cut with an on-site diamond core saw. • All BDC RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. • The BDC RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge. • The BDC DC samples are oven dried, jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, 3.5kg is obtained by riffle splitting and the remainder of the coarse reject is bagged while the 3.5kg is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge. • BDC RC and DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. BDC inserts blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • In the field every 10th metre from the bulk sample port on the cone splitter is bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample is then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples are collected after results are received from the original
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Hill Minerals – Aqua Regia (partial) analysis by Genalysis Laboratory. Technique considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. • Aberfoyle – initially Aqua Regia by Pilbara labs. A review of check assaying suggested doubts as to the reliability and integrity of Pilbara Labs, and it was decided to submit all future Excelsior samples to Classic Laboratories, Perth, for 50g charge gravimetric fire assay. Fire Assay considered a total technique. Conducted numerous checks to determine suitable levels of precision including inter laboratory checks. No data available to determine levels of assay accuracy. • Halcyon – Fire Assay (Total) by ALS Laboratory. QAQC procedures unknown. • BDC has routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been SGS Australia and Bureau Veritas Australia which has two facilities in Kalgoorlie. The fire assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralisation style. The technique involves using a 40 or 50g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine. • The QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material. The laboratory has 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 1 standard and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. • BDC submits blanks at the rate of 1 in 50 samples and certified reference material standards at the rate of 1 in 20 samples in the normal run of sample submission numbers. As part of normal procedures BDC examines all standards and blanks to ensure that they are within tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		examined to ensure no bias to gold grade exists.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• BDC's Exploration Manager and Senior Project Geologist have inspected RC chips in the field and DC in the field and the core yard to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralisation. • A number of RC holes have also been drilled that confirmed results obtained from historical drillholes. No holes have been directly twinned, there are however holes within 10m of each other. • Primary data is sent digitally every 2-3 days from the field to BDC's Database Administrator (DBA). The DBA imports the data into the commercially available and industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The responsible geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* • *Specification of the grid system used* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Hill Minerals – All Collars located on Local Grid by unknown method. Local Grid to GDA95_51 transformation parameters known. Holes generally not downhole surveyed but considered low risk as most holes were < 60m in length. • Aberfoyle – All Collars located on Local Grid by unknown method. Local Grid to GDA95_51 transformation parameters known. Holes routinely downhole surveyed usually every 30m by unknown method. • Halcyon – Drill Collars surveyed by Datum Surveys using DGPS. AGD84_51 Grid system. Holes downhole gyro surveyed every 10m. • BDC - All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a handheld GPS unit. Subsequent to drilling holes were picked up using RTKGPS by contracted surveyors. Downhole surveys are completed every 30m downhole by drill rig personnel. • BDC routinely contracted down hole surveys during the programmes of exploration drilling for each RC and DC drill hole completed using either digital electronic multi-shot tool or north seeking gyro, both of which are maintained by Contractors to manufacturer specifications. • All drill holes and resource estimation use the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • The topographic data used was obtained from consultant surveyors and is based on a LiDAR survey flown in 2012. It is adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource estimates. • The location of the old open pit and its dimensions are from post Aberfoyle mining completion data
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal exploration drill spacing is 15m x 15m to a depth of ~60m. Deeper drilling is usually at a nominal 30m x 30m drill spacing. • This report is for the reporting of recent exploration drilling. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported. • The majority of RC holes were sampled at 1m, but when this isn't the case, sample compositing to 4m has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The majority of drilling is to MGA grid east which is coincident with magnetic east. The mineralized zones are North-South striking and sub-vertical so are perpendicular to the drilling direction. Drilling towards the east or west is equally effective. Structural logging of orientated drill core supports the drilling direction and sampling method. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized at this time
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Hill Minerals – Sample security protocols unknown. • Aberfoyle – Sample security protocols unknown. • Halcyon – Sample security protocols unknown. • BDC - RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by BDC personnel, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an BDC generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies. • Drill core is transported daily directly from the drill site to BDC's core processing facility by BDC personnel with no detours. The core is then placed on racks and processed until it requires cutting. BDC use an onsite core saw to cut core at the core processing facility. The core is then sampled on site and transported directly to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie for assay.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• An internal review of sampling techniques and procedures was completed in March 2018. No external or third party

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Excelsior

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Mining tenements held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Genesis Minerals Limited. • At this time, the tenements are in good standing. There are no 3rd party existing royalties, duties or other fees impacting on the Excelsior Deposit.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to BDC's exploration activities. This includes work by Hill Minerals, Aberfoyle and Halycon Group. Previous parties have completed both open pit and underground mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling. • This report comments only on exploration results collected by Bardoc Gold.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit occurs on the eastern limb of a narrow NNW trending structure, the Bardoc-Broad Arrow syncline within the Bardoc Tectonic Zone. In this zone the sequence comprises highly deformed fault slice lenses of intercalated Archaean mafic and ultramafic volcanics and metasediments. At the deposit scale, lithologies include ultramafics, basalts, schists, dolerites and porphyrys. • All lithologies have been affected by pervasive foliation development but major shearing occurs in three zones; the Western Contact Shear, the 10,000E Shear and along the eastern sediment contact, the Excelsior Shear. In these areas, shearing and/or attendant alteration have resulted in deep troughs in the base of oxidation, particularly associated within the 10,000E Shear, where intense oxidation occurs to depths greater than 100 metres and up to 30 metres wide. Shear related troughs in oxidation are all steeply dipping and parallel to lithological contacts and foliation in both strike and dip. • A 1-5 metre thick white quartz vein fills the interpreted position of the Excelsior Shear for a strike of a least 300 metres, and a prominent line of surface pitting traces the northern and southern extensions of the Excelsior Shear for several kilometres. Cross faulting has been observed at outcrop scale with minor probable displacement. Air photo interpretation by Aberfoyle suggested a strong ENE trending cross-fracture set that may have produced offsets in the stratigraphy. Correlation of lithology and mineralised zones along strike suggested that any movement along these structures is minimal
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No exploration results are presented
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off*	• No exploration results are presented

Tenement	Holder	Area (Ha)	Expiry Date
M24/083	GPM Resources	110.65	02/04/2024
M24/854	GPM Resources	2.61	03/04/2022
M24/886	GPM Resources	8.25	22/04/2025
M24/888	GPM Resources	1.23	22/04/2025
M24/121	GPM Resources	36.95	22/04/2025

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grades are usually Material and should be stated. • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No exploration results are presented
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No exploration results are presented
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No exploration results are presented
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No exploration results are presented
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No further work is planned at this time

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Excelsior

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Digital data from historic drilling is compared to hard copy reports to verify data integrity. • Data is logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets are digitally recorded in the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are imported directly into a standard DataShed system. All data have been validated by the BDC Database Administrator and geological management prior to inclusion in the resource estimate. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary, field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person has visited site.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	• The geology of the system and the gold distribution is complex, however there is good continuity of mineralisation established by 15m x 15m close spaced drilling near surface and 30m x 30m drilling at depth. The ore body is broad (up to 30m wide) and extends for 800m along strike. • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate the collar location and downhole survey data. Although holes were not deliberately twinned, ore grade intercepts in recent (EXG) drilling

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	were intersected at similar depths and similar grades to nearby historic holes. • The lithology units have been modelled using drilling data and consist of a north-south striking, sub-vertical sequence of tuffaceous and pelitic sediments and minor intercalated volcanics and intrusives bounded by massive komatiitic flow rocks. Mineralisation is oriented N-S within 3 shear systems. The extensive shearing (foliation and alteration makes identification of protoliths and grade correlations difficult. • Structural continuity of the shear systems is extensive. The grade continuity within the shears is less continuous and likely affected by changes in host lithology.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation extends 800m north/south, 100m east/west and 240m in elevation.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• BDC has used 3DM wireframes to constrain the mineralised shear zones. All lodes have been interpreted on a sectional basis using the available exploration drilling data on variable spacing. • Raw assay samples were composited to 1m. Compositing started where each drill hole entered a mineralised wireframe and continued until exiting the wireframe. A minimum composite width of 0.7m was chosen and any residual composites were averaged with the previous sample. • It was evident that some of the estimation domains contained extreme outlier gold values. The moderately positively skewed gold distributions mean that conventional linear estimation methods, such as Ordinary Kriging ("OK") are very likely to produce over-smoothed block grade estimates. For this reason, it was decided to undertake grade estimation using the non-linear Localised Uniform Conditioning ("LUC") method. • The following criteria were considered when choosing gold grade top cuts: • The coherence and stability of the upper tail of the gold grade distribution; • Visual inspection of the spatial location of outlier values; • The statistics show that in most cases there is only a small reduction in mean grade and variability following top cutting. • The LUC estimates were implemented using the Isatis.Neo software package before being transferred into a Datamine RM™ block model. Supervisor™ software used for geostatistics, variography and block model validation. • No consideration has been made to by-products. • The estimation panel size used was 8mE x 16mE x 10mRL. An SMU block size of 4mE x 8mN x 2.5mRL was chosen (no rotation) for use in the localisation process. This SMU block size is considered appropriate for the generally broad nature of mineralisation where a highly selective mining method (dictated by an even smaller SMU size) is considered unlikely. While the data spacing in areas other than near surface would be considered too wide for such a small block size if conventional linear estimation methods were used, EXG has used the LUC method, which is suited to estimating the grade distribution of smaller blocks using wide spaced data. • Interpolation parameters – the search ellipse was aligned to variogram search which in turn is aligned to the mineralised trend. A minimum of 7 samples with an optimal 4 samples for each of the four sectors was used, with a maximum of 4 samples per borehole. Two search passes were carried out, with the second increasing in volume by three-fold. • Classification was used to highlight confidence. • Validation was completed visually, comparing block estimated grades to local drilling; and • Using swath plots on a N-S, E-W and depth and • Comparing estimated grades to composite grades on a domain by domain basis.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The open pit-able MRE has been reported above a 0.3g/t Au cut-off and above an RL which represents 250m below surface.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the*	• This MRE has been undertaken on the assumption of open pit mining methods, the selection of SMU size was based on the scale of mining equipment likely to be used

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The Excelsior deposit has been mined successfully between 1985 and 1992 with no metallurgical issues. EXG has conducted metallurgical testwork on all ore types with recoveries in excess of 90% for all rock types.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The currently mined open pit is filled with tailings which will be mined and encapsulated in the waste landform to minimise environmental disturbance. • Characterisation of representative waste rock samples from Excelsior indicated waste components have low sulphide levels and are classified Non-Acid Forming (NAF). • Studies have been conducted to understand the potential footprint of infrastructure; waste dumps, final dump heights and shape, tailing dams, and their impact to native vegetation, faunal habitats; groundwater dependent ecosystems; and surface hydrology.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A total of 188 SG determinations have been made from core and rock samples by both Aberfoyle and EXG (55 oxide, 35 transitional, 170 fresh). Aberfoyle used certified laboratories for SG determination. EXG used laboratory and in-house methods (weight in air and weight in water). • On balance BDC believe that there are sufficient data to allow the assignment of average values to the MRE block model but not enough to allow a spatially representative estimation of bulk density. • BDC have used assumed bulk density values for ore and waste based on the interpreted weathering surfaces.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The geological model and continuity of the mineralisation is currently reasonably well understood The MRE is classified into indicated and inferred to reflect the confidence in the estimate of different areas of the MRE. The classification is based on drill hole spacing, geological continuity and estimation quality parameters. • Indicated – Areas with drill spacing up to approximately 30mE x 30mN and with reasonable confidence in the geological interpretation. • Inferred – Areas with drill spacing in excess of 30mE x 30mN. • There is a high level of confidence in input data, geology and gold grades. At depth where drilling is more separated, confidence in geological and grade continuity is reduced and this is accounted for by having an inferred classification. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 29 March 2021 ASX: BDC ' Bardoc DFS Delivers 1Moz Ore Reserve to underpin new long-life, high-margin WA Gold Project' The competent person has reviewed this work

Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*
	• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*
	• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*
		• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code.
		• A number of measures were incorporated in the MRE to provide confidence in the estimate:
		  ○ A conservative domain interpretation that limits volume and therefore tonnages in areas of sparse drilling
		  ○ The estimate has used top-cuts to restrict the influence of high grade samples without having a detrimental effect on metal content.
		  ○ Restricted search parameters
		  ○ Adoption of the LUC estimation method provides an estimate of tonnages and grades at the SMU scale which can be achieved during mining
		• The block model estimate is a local resource estimate which has block sizes chosen at the expected "SMU" selection size.
		• Although previously mined, there are no coherent production records available with which to compare this estimate to.

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JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – BULLETIN SOUTH

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Bulletin South

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The Bulletin South open pit was mined up to April 1994. The drill hole database consists of historic (pre-2003) and drilling data. The historical data is concentrated mostly within the part that has been mined, whilst the drill holes extend below the pit. • Historical holes consist of 562 grade control RB (possibly some form of RC), 70 RC holes and 9 grade control RC holes (RCGC). The grade control holes were drilled at an average spacing of 3m x 5m (N x E) and in general 1m samples were collected. • Complete details are un-available for historic drilling. • EXG holes, 2 diamond drill holes and 34 RC holes were drilled at variable azimuths at dips of -60o to -50o to optimally test for potential mineralized zones, at a nominal spacing of 40m x 20m (N x E). There are in total 677 drill holes used in the resource estimate. • All RC recovered samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter. Prior to drilling, the drill hole locations were pegged using either contract surveyors or handheld GPS units. After drilling, all drill hole locations are picked up by surveyors using an RTK system. All drill holes greater than 80m drilled by EXG are down hole surveyed by contractors using industry standard digital tools. • All RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg -3.5kg sample was collected. Where the original 1m samples were not collected, nominal 4m composite samples were collected by spear sampling individual 1m composite intervals. • Industry standard work undertaken by EXG has in most instances supported the grades and widths indicated by historic drilling – there is a risk inherent in this MRE that the historic drilling data is to some unknown extent biased or not representative as this cannot be demonstrated due to lack of QA/QC information.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Little information is available on the drilling techniques for the historical holes. However, holes have been drilled by Caris Corporation during 1984; by Getty Oil in 1984 and 1985 (using a Schramm T66H RC rig); by Aberfoyle during 1986, 1987; by MMC Management during 1993; by Goldfields during 1996 and 1998 (using a Schramm660 RC rig drilling 5.5" holes) and by Halcyon during 2003 and 2004. • For (post 2011) drilling, the RC drilling (Redmond Drilling – Schramm RC with cyclone attached) system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit. The DC drilling is NQ2 size core (nominal 50.6mm core diameter) or HQ (nominal 63.5mm core diameter). • All drill core is orientated by the drilling contractor with a down the hole Ace system. Core diameter is noted in the assay results table for DC assay results.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Historical holes were generally sampled at 1m intervals which were split on site and reduced to samples of between 1-1.5kg in weight. A four-metre composite was taken at the same time which was assayed for Au and As by Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory. Intervals containing anomalous gold were re-assayed using the 1m samples. The Goldfield holes were sampled on 1m intervals, with samples being placed on the ground. All dry samples were riffle split to 4kg and all wet samples were scoop sampled. Alternate samples were submitted for analysis, and infill samples were subsequently tested once any anomalous zones were identified. All alternate samples were analysed by either ALS or Analabs for gold by Fire Assay to 0.01ppm using a 50g charge • All RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilized for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. • The DC samples are orientated, length measured and compared to core blocks placed in the tray by the drillers, any core loss or other variance from that expected from the core blocks is logged and recorded in the database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis and feedback given to the drillers to enable the best representative sample to always be obtained. • RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This is information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample. • The DC drillers use a core barrel and wire line unit to recover the core, they aim to recover all core at all times and

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		adjust their drilling methods and rates to minimise core loss, i.e. different techniques for broken ground to ensure as little core as possible is washed away with drill cuttings. • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held Geobank devices. • All DC is logged for core loss, marked into metre intervals, orientated, structurally logged, geotechnically logged and logged with a hand lens with the following parameters recorded where observed: weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present • All DC is photographed both wet and dry after logging but before cutting. • The entire lengths of RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample is returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such. Drill core is logged over its entire length and any core loss or voids intersected are recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Exploration results reported for drill core are half core taken from the right-hand side of the core looking down hole. Core is cut by contractors with a diamond core saw and all sampling is conducted by Excelsior geologists. • All RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. • The RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge. • The DC samples are oven dried, jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, 3.5kg is obtained by riffle splitting and the remainder of the coarse reject is bagged while the 3.5kg is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge. • RC and DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. EXG inserts blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • In the field every 10th metre from the bulk sample port on the cone splitter is bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample is then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples are collected after results are received from the original sample assay. Generally, field duplicates are only collected where the original assay result is equal to or greater than 0.1g/t Au. The field duplicates are submitted to the laboratory for the standard assay process. The laboratory is blind to the original sample number. • The results of this field duplicate process are within acceptable limits, indicating that the RC sample results are repeatable. • For DC, no core duplicates (i.e. half core) have been collected or submitted. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralisation located at this project. The sample size is also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• EXG has routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been SGS Australia and Bureau Veritas Australia which has two facilities in Kalgoorlie. No complete details of the sample preparation, analysis or security are available for either the historic AC, DD or RC drilling results in the database. • The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralisation style. The technique involves using a 40g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine. • The QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material. The laboratory has 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 1 standard and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. • EXG submits blanks at the rate of 1 in 50 samples and certified reference material standards at the rate of 1 in 20 samples in the normal run of sample submission numbers. As part of normal procedures EXG examines all standards and blanks to ensure that they are within tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grade exists.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No independent verification of significant intersections has been undertaken. • A number of RC holes have been drilled throughout the deposit to twin historical RC holes. These twinned holes returned results comparable to the original holes and were also used to collect geological information and material for metallurgical assessment. Both historical and new diamond drilling has been drilled to confirm geological interpretation and results obtained from RC drill holes. • Primary data is sent digitally every 2-3 days from the field to Database Administrator (DBA). The DBA imports the data into the commercially available and industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The responsible geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* • *Specification of the grid system used* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a handheld GPS unit. Downhole surveys are completed every 30m downhole. No detailed down hole surveying information is available for the historic RC or DD drilling. • EXG routinely contracted down hole surveys during the programmes of exploration drilling for each RC and DC drill hole completed using either digital electronic multi-shot tool or north seeking gyro, both of which are maintained by Contractors to manufacturer specifications. • All drill holes and resource estimation use the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • The topographic data used was obtained from consultant surveyors and is based on a LiDAR survey flown in 2012. It is adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource estimates. The original final pit survey has been used to deplete the resource model.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal exploration drill spacing is 40m x 20m with some cross sections filled to 10m. This spacing includes data that has been verified from previous exploration activities on the project • This report is for the reporting of the Mineral Resource Estimate. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is sufficient to support the JORC classification of material reported within this report and is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported. • The majority of holes were sampled at 1m, but when this isn't the case, sample compositing to 1m has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The majority of drilling is to grid east or west. The bulk of the mineralized zones are perpendicular to the drilling direction. Field mapping and geophysical interpretations supports the drilling direction and sampling method. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an EXG generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of sampling techniques and procedures was completed in March 2014. No external or third-party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Bulletin South

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Mining tenements held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Genesis Minerals Limited. • At this time, the tenements are believed to be in good standing. There is a royalty of $2 per tonnes of ore removed payable to third parties.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to EXG's exploration activities. Previous parties have completed both open pit and underground mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling. This report only comments on exploration results collected by EXG.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The primary gold mineralisation at Bulletin South is predominantly associated with a quartz rich dolerite unit with a strongly porphyritic texture and associated second order structures. The gold mineralisation is associated with quartz, carbonate, sulphide alteration. • Whilst structure and primary gold mineralisation can be traced to the surface, depletion has occurred in the top 10-20m • Historical working and shafts exist within the area, detailed mapping and sampling of these workings and structural measurements from orientated diamond core drilling assists with the geological interpretation.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No exploration results are presented
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No exploration results are presented
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No exploration results are presented
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No exploration results are presented
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No exploration results are presented
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No exploration results are presented
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this*	• No further work is planned at this time

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	information is not commercially sensitive.	

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources - Bulletin South

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• EXG data is logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets are digitally recorded in the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are imported directly into a standard DataShed system. All data have been validated by the Database Administrator and geological management prior to transmission to Cube. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary, field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person has not visited site. The prospect is a recent acquisition by SBM and the prospect is likely to only contribute to production in the long term. As such this is not considered a core deposit at this time
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the mineralised system appears to be relatively simple however the gold distribution is more complex. Cube believes that the continuity of mineralisation and volume controls are well established where drilling is at a nominal 40 x 20m hole spacing. • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate the QAQC data and downhole survey data. As such at several locations through the deposit the company has twinned historical holes to confirm results and location. • The close spaced (possibly RC) grade control drilling and mining pit floor exposure has allowed a detailed re-evaluation of the geological controls on mineralisation by EXG. The new interpretation of these controls impacts the estimation of the Mineral Resources and has triggered the need for the re-estimation. • The result of this revision is that the majority of the mineralisation of economic interest is associated with the (45-50-degree east dipping) ladder veins rather than the previous interpretation of a steeper shear hosted (80 to 90-degree dipping) discontinuous mineralisation.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The main body of mineralisation extends approximately 300m along strike (NNW-SSE- Azi 335 degrees), an average of 40m across strike (ENE-WSW) and 150m in elevation. Mineralisation is present at surface and is exposed on the historic pit floor and walls from previous mining activities.

Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).*
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*
		• Cube has used 3DM wireframes to constrain the mineralised zone, based on exploration (40m x 20m) and GC (3m x 5m) drill hole data. The wireframes were constructed on a sectional basis using the Surpac software package.
		• A low grade "waste" domain was also modelled around the main mineralisation domain to the extents of the available drill data.
		• Drill intervals falling within the wireframed estimation domains were coded in the database. Composites of gold assay values were then generated using the Surpac™ "best-fit" method. On the basis of sample size, selectivity assumption (2mE-W x 5mN-S x 2.5mRL) and selected estimation methodology, Cube chose to use 1m downhole composites for this estimation.
		• It was evident that the estimation domains contained a limited number of outlier gold values, necessitating the use of gold grade top cuts to mitigate estimation risk. The highly positively skewed gold distributions mean that conventional linear estimation methods, such as Ordinary Kriging ("OK") are very likely to produce over-smoothed block grade estimates. For this reason, it was decided to undertake grade estimation using the non-linear Localised Uniform Conditioning ("LUC") method.
		• The following criteria were considered when choosing gold grade top cuts:
		  ○ The coherence and stability of the upper tail of the gold grade distribution;
		  ○ Visual inspection of the spatial location of outlier values;
		  ○ Sensitivity tests to gauge the effect of various top cuts on mean gold grade;
		• The statistics show that there is not a large reduction in mean grade (approx. -7%) following top cutting of the main mineralisation domain (100). Cube therefore does not consider the use of top cutting to be a material risk with respect to the estimation.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		• The LUC estimates were implemented using the Isatis® software package before being transferred into a Surpac™ block model.
		• No consideration has been made of by-products.
		• A number of check estimates have been undertaken by Cube as part of the validation steps. Firstly, a comparison of an OK grade control model, based only on the tight 3m x 5m grade control drilling, to an LUC model undertaken using only the exploration drill data was undertaken within the volume covered by GC drilling (now mostly mined out). Results indicate that the LUC model based on only exploration data reconciles to the OK GC model to within 9% of contained metal at 0.6g/t and 0.9g/t Au cut-offs. This comparison gives some indication as to how the LUC method might perform in the remaining in situ ground, which is largely informed by exploration data only. The final reported LUC model, however, is based on all available data (i.e.. both exploration and GC drill data).
		• Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) check estimates were undertaken for comparison to both the LUC model based on only the resource data, and also for the reported LUC model based on resource and GC data. This comparison demonstrated a good level of agreement between global mean ID2 and LUC grades.
		• The LUC model was also validated by comparison of the block estimates to the informing composite data:
		  ○ Global mean undeclustered and declustered composite grades were compared to the block estimates. Agreement was good.
		  ○ Semi-local comparison of undeclustered and declustered composite grades to block estimates was undertaken using swath plots by northing and RL slices. Observed agreement was good.
		  ○ Visual 3D comparison of raw assay grades to LUC block estimates revealed good spatial correspondence.
		• Block size for gold grade estimation was chosen in consultation with EXG and with due regard to data spacing, orebody geometry, and practical mining considerations. The estimation panel size used was 6mE-W x 10mN-S x 5mRL. An SMU block size of 2mE-W x 5mN-S x 2.5mRL was chosen (no rotation) for use in the localisation process. This SMU block size corresponds exactly to the current block size for grade control modelling and mining selection at the nearby and currently active Zoroastrian Central pit, conforms to the mining flitch height and is elongated in the approximately the same direction (north-south axis) as the trend of the mineralised envelope at Bulletin South. While the data spacing in areas other than the grade control drilled volume would be considered too wide for such a small block size if conventional linear estimation methods were used, Cube has used the LUC method, which is intended specifically for estimating the grade distribution of smaller blocks.

Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages were estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The selection of mineralised domains has used geological factors such a logged quartz and sulphides in conjunction with a 0.2 to 0.3g/t Au cut off which represents the mineralised shear modelled domains. • The MR has been reported above a 0.6g/t Au cut-off. This has been chosen to allow the application of modifying factors for the estimation of Mineral Reserves which indicate an economic cut-off of 0.9 to 1g/t Au.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• This MRE has been undertaken on the assumption of open pit mining methods, the selection of SMU size was based on the scale of mining equipment currently in use at Zoroastrian Central.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical testwork was conducted by ALS Global, on one sample of representative material, in their Perth laboratory. Overall cyanide leaching of Au in a 24-hour period was 98.2% with 77% being recovered by gravity.
Environmental factors or	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal*	• There are no existing environmental issues concerning the extraction or disposal of waste or tailing material known

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assumptions	*options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	to Cube.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• There are limited sources of relevant experimental bulk density data consisting of 14 determinations from 2015 DD. • These determinations are all on competent rock both within the mineralised porphyry and surrounding waste mafic rocks. • On balance Cube believe that there are sufficient data to allow the assignment of average values to the MRE block model but not enough to allow a spatially representative estimation of bulk density. Cube have used assumed bulk density values based on the interpreted weathering surfaces.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The geological model and continuity of the mineralised domain is currently well understood due to the GC drilling and mining exposure of the mineralised lodes. The MRE has been validated by "ground truth" methods whereby an estimate using only resource exploration drilling on a 40x20m collar spacing has been compared to a volume estimated by close spaced GC drilling. The results of this comparison confirm that the deeper MR areas estimated outside the grade control volumes can be expected to be representative of what will be defined for mining by the GC data to within +-10% contained metal. • The MRE has been classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred based on the assessment of geological continuity, sample representivity and spacing and geostatistical summary parameters derived from the variogram models. • Mineralisation classified as Measured is within the primary porphyry domain with an average distance to sample data of 7-10m and an average slope of regression parameter of 0.72. • Mineralisation classified as Indicated is within the primary porphyry domain with an average distance to sample data of 12m and an average slope of regression parameter of 0.44. • Mineralisation classified as Inferred is within the primary porphyry domain or as isolated veins within the waste domain with an average distance to sample data of 18m and an average slope of regression parameter of 0.26. • Inferred material has been included in the waste domain to ensure that during potential mining these smaller occurrences are grade control checked for mineable volumes. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 13 November 2018 ASX:SPI '2.6Moz Consolidated JORC Resource for Bardoc Gold Project sets strong foundation for new Australian gold development' The competent person has reviewed this work
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The conditional simulation methodology of gold grade has been used to quantify potential variations in the grade, tonnes and metal for portions of the estimate. The simulated outcomes at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off demonstrate that probable variations in grade (+-14.3%), tonnes (+-5.0%) and metal (+-15.2%) are within reasonable expectations for moderate-to-high confidence. This relative accuracy summarised relates to a global mineral resource estimate of in situ grade and tonnes within the potential pit design. Note that the conditional simulation cannot account for additional uncertainty due to sampling bias, volume or density estimation. • The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The block model estimate is a local resource estimate which has block sizes chosen at the expected "SMU" selection size.

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JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – MAYDAY NORTH
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – MayDay North

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drill holes used in the estimate include 9 diamond holes ("DD") and 105 reverse circulation ("RC") holes. In addition, large number of regional Rotary Air Blast ("RAB") holes have been completed; • The majority of drilling was completed by Geopeko Limited and Sovereign Gold Limited. Barminco and Croesus Mining NL completed close spaced drilling prior to commencement of an open pit mine in 1999. • In 2013 SPM completed 10 holes for 790m; • In the deposit area, holes were generally vertical in the oxide zone or angled to the west in the primary zone to optimally intersect the mineralised zones; • RC samples were collected at 1m intervals from a rig mounted cyclone and riffle splitter; • For SPM RC drilling, samples were composited into 4m intervals for assay with anomalous intervals resubmitted at 1m intervals. The majority of RC holes were sampled and assayed at 1m intervals; • DD core was cut using a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The majority of RC drilling used a face sampling bit but records were not available for much of the historic drilling; • Diamond drilling was carried out with HQ and NQ sized equipment with standard tube;
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Recoveries from SPM drilling were good with RC samples visually monitored; • Diamond core recovery was recorded in the drill logs and was excellent; • There is no identified relationship between sample recovery and sample grades.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure; • RC drilling was logged for various geological attributes; • All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone and or free standing splitter in one metre intervals; • For historic RC and DD drill programs, samples were assayed at contract laboratories using fire assay or aqua regia analysis. • SPM samples were assayed at the Aurum laboratory in Perth. Samples were dried and a 1kg split was pulverized to 80% passing 75 microns; • SPM drilling included QAQC protocols including blanks, standards and duplicates. Results were satisfactory and supported the use of the data in resource estimation; • No QAQC reports have been located for the historic drilling data; • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and*	• For SPM drilling, analysis was by fire assay and atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish at the Aurum laboratory in Perth; • For historic RC and DD drilling, analytical procedures are not known; • The analytical technique used by SPM approaches total dissolution of gold in most circumstances;

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• SPM drilling included QAQC protocols including blanks, standards and duplicates. Results were satisfactory and supported the use of the data in resource estimation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No independent verification of significant intersections has been carried out; • Multiple phases of drilling have confirmed the overall tenor and distribution of mineralisation and the successful open pit mining in 1999/2000 verified the grade and thickness of the interpreted zones; • Primary data documentation for recent drilling is electronic with appropriate verification and validation; • Historic data was compiled from company and WAMEX reports; • Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collar coordinates used MGA transforms from a local grid; • Drill hole collars have been surveyed either by licensed surveyors or using differential or hand held GPS; • Topographic control is from detailed mine surveys carried out during the open pit mining in 1999/2000.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• For RC and DD drilling, holes were generally vertical and drilled on a regular 20m by 20m grid with some 10m infill. Deeper drilling is widely spaced and angled to the west; • The drilling has demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code; • Samples used in the Mineral Resource were based largely on 1m samples without compositing. Some compositing of DD holes was required to provide equal support during estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Holes were generally vertical for testing of the flat lying supergene mineralisation; • Deeper holes were angled at -60o to 270o to optimize the intersection angle with the east dipping primary mineralisation; • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• SPM samples were carefully identified and bagged on site for collection and transport by commercial or laboratory transport.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques were located; • The majority of work was carried out by reputable companies using industry standard methods.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – MayDay North

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The deposit is located within Mining Lease M27/140 and M27/145 which are 100% owned by subsidiaries of Genesis Minerals Limited. • The M27/140 was granted for a term of 21 years and expires on 1 May 2032; • M27/145 was granted for a term of 21 years and expires on 14 November 2032; • Tenements M27/140 & M27/102 will be subject to a Royalty of $15 per ounce for the first 50,000oz mined on completion of the acquisition by Bardoc. In addition a potential royalty of Recovered grade (g/t) x $5 is payable (to be confirmed following further investigation) • Tenement M27/140 is currently subject to 3 Forfeiture notices; 1 for the late payment of rent with a fine payable; 1 Regulation 50 notice for non-compliance with reporting requirement; and a Regulation 50 Notice for non-compliance with expenditure and late lodgement of Form 5. • Tenement M27/145 has 1 outstanding Forfeiture notice for non-compliance with reporting requirements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The tenement was previously held by various companies. The majority of drilling was completed by previous operators since the 1980s; • The project was acquired by SPM in 2013. SPM completed 10 RC drill holes in 2014.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The basement geology of the project comprises a northeast trending sequence of fine to medium grained volcanics dipping at 45° to the northeast. Lithologies vary from gabbro in the west to foliated basalt in the east of the project area. • Primary gold mineralisation occurs in a tabular, brecciated zone adjacent to the sheared contact between an amphibole basalt and a chloritic basalt. Sulphide veining and brittle fracturing filled with silica, pyrite and arsenopyrite are the dominant hosts of mineralisation. The mineralised zone dips at approximately 45° northeast and has a typical thickness of 10-20m. • A deep weathering profile has developed over the Mayday North deposit and is typically 40m below surface. Distinct depletion and remobilisation of gold is evident within the oxide profile and as a result of this, substantial zones of flat lying, supergene gold mineralisation have formed above the primary mineralisation. A high grade portion of the supergene mineralisation was exploited in a small open pit.
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No exploration results are presented
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No exploration results are presented
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g.'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No exploration results are presented
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No exploration results are presented
Balanced Reporting	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No exploration results are presented
Other substantive exploration	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey*	• No exploration results are presented

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
data	*results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No further work is planned at this time

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – MayDay North

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets are digitally recorded in the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are imported directly into a standard DataShed system. All data have been validated by the BDC Database Administrator and geological management prior to inclusion in the resource estimate. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary, field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person has not visited site. The prospect is a recent acquisition by SBM and the prospect is likely to only contribute to production in the long term. As such this is not considered a core deposit at this time
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• A pXRF study undertaken by BDC geologists have shown the deposit to lie upon a contact between a Basaltic and Andesitic unit. • Shearing along this contact has created suitable architecture for fluid flow and a hospitable environment for mineralisation. • The confidence in the geological interpretation is good, and primary mineralised structures are well defined by drilling. • Mineralisation consists of a steeply dipping Primary contact/shear zone directly associated with the contact, a steeply dipping shear zone with detaches from the contact, and a flat strongly enriched supergene zone which was the focus of previous mining. • Primary mineralisation is easily identified in geological logging and displays good continuity between wide spaced drilling.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 500m and includes the 270m vertical interval from 370mRL to 100mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the*	• BDC has used 3DM wireframes interpreted on a sectional basis to constrain the mineralised envelope at 0.3g/t, based on RC drilling at spacings down to 15m N x 15m E-W. • A further high grading zone modelled at 1.5g/t defines the primary contact zone was created using an implicit approach. • 1m compositing was considered appropriate. 1m composite intervals falling within the wire framed estimation domains were coded in the database. • Influences of extreme sample distribution outliers were reduced by top-cutting on a domain basis. Top-cuts were decided by using a combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and statistical tools plus visual inspection of the spatial location of outlier values. Based on this statistical analysis of the data population some top cuts were applied, including domains 1000 (12g/t), 1500 (15g/t) and supergene (12g/t) • Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Micromine software for Au only. • Directional variograms were modelled by domain using normal score variograms. Nugget values are moderately low (around 30%) and structure ranges up to 70m. • Block model was constructed with blocks of 4m (E) by 5m (N) by 5m (RL). Sub celling was permitted in the Z direction to 2.5m. All estimations were completed to the parent cell size. Discretisation was set to 3 by 3 by 3 for all domains. • Three estimation passes were used with the first pass using a limit of 35m, the second pass 70m and the third pass

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	resource estimates. • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	searching a large distance to fill the blocks within the wire framed zones. Each pass used a maximum of 20 samples, a minimum of 9 samples and maximum per hole of 4 samples. • Search ellipse sizes were based primarily on a combination of the variography and the trends of the wire framed mineralized zones. Hard boundaries were applied between all estimation domains. • Validation of the block model included a volumetric comparison of the resource wireframes to the block model volumes. Validation of the grade estimate included comparison of block model grades to the declustered input composite grades plus swath plot comparison by easting, northing and elevation. Visual comparisons of input composite grades vs. block model grades were also completed.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off based on assumptions about economic cut-off grades for open pit mining. • The reported portion of the Mineral Resource was limited to a vertical depth of 200m.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Portions of the deposit are considered to have sufficient grade and continuity to be considered for open pit mining; • No mining parameters or modifying factors have been applied to the Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Supergene mineralisation displayed good recoveries using conventional processing during the mining phase in 1999/2000; • Preliminary metallurgical test work suggests a refractory component to the primary mineralisation. • BDC completed a suite of bottle roll test and the refractory nature is supported and requires further testwork.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The area is not known to be environmentally sensitive and there is no reason to think that approvals for further development including the dumping of waste would not be approved.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Five Diamond drillholes were drilled and assessed for bulk density, using the water displacement method, during 2019 and 2020. • The measurements are slightly higher than previously assumed due to sulphide component. • The Oxide is relatively high but makes up a very small part of the resource so is not deemed material. • The author is confident in using these measurements as part of a JORC compliant resource • Oxide: 2.1 • Transition: 2.64 • Fresh: 2.9
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralized zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and the available bulk density information. • In part, the lodes have been drilled down to 15m x 15m spacing, on northing and easting, with drill lines running approximately ENE-WSW. To the north and south drilling is at greater spacing. • The MRE is classified into indicated and inferred to reflect the confidence in the estimate of different areas of the

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	distribution of the data). • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	MRE. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 30 September 2020 ASX:BDC Updated Mineral Resource for Bardoc Gold Project Increases confidence in the 1Moz Production Target*' The competent person has reviewed this work.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource Estimates is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – DUKE NORTH
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Duke North

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The mineralisation was sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling on a nominal 20m x 20m grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards grid west at 60o to optimally intersect the mineralized zones. All sampling from inclined RC drilling • Excelsior Gold (EXG) - All RC recovered samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter on 1m intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a representative 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory for gold assay. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 50g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to Excelsior for storage and potential re-assay at a later date • Pancontinental (Pancon) – RC drilling to obtain 1m samples which were riffle split to approx.3kg for gold analysis by 50g charge fire assay • Goldfields (GLD) - All RC holes sampled at 1m intervals and placed on the ground (Non resource drilling) or in plastic bags (resource drilling) from the cyclone. Dry samples were riffle split to ~4kg. Wet samples were scoop sampled. All samples analysed by fire assay, 50g charge
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• EXG - The RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit. • Pancon - 5", 5,25" and 5.5" RC drilling on local grid • GLD – 5.5" RC on local grid
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• EXG - All RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilized for the collection of field duplicate samples. The weight of the sample in the plastic bag is recorded and the total sample recovery can be calculated. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	collected and stored in the database. The DC samples are orientated, length measured and compared to core blocks placed in the tray by the drillers, any core loss or other variance from that expected from the core blocks is logged and recorded in the database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis and feedback given to the drillers to enable the best representative sample to always be obtained. • Pancon – No information on sample recoveries • Goldfields – No information on sample recovery • EXG - RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This is information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample • EXG - Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction. The sample recovery vs gold grade is assessed on an ongoing basis throughout the drilling program.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• EXG - All RC samples are geologically logged. Specifically, each interval is visually inspected with a hand lens and the following parameters are recorded where observed: weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, hardness, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present. All drill core is logged for core loss, marked into metre intervals, orientated, structurally logged, geotechnically logged and logged with a hand lens with the following parameters recorded where observed: weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, hardness, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present. This information is transferred electronically from the geologist to the database. Where possible the logging records the abundance of specific minerals or the amount of alteration (including weathering) using defined ranges. The entire length of RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis, ie 100% of the drilling is logged, where no sample is returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such. Drill core is logged over its entire length and any core loss or voids intersected are recorded. • Pancon - All holes were geologically logged, recording lithology, texture, grainsize, alteration minerals. Amounts of veining, alteration minerals and sulphide logged as a percentage. Entire holes logged • GLD - All holes were geologically logged, recording lithology, texture, grainsize, minerals. Amounts of veining, alteration minerals and sulphide logged as a percentage. Entire holes logged
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• EXG - All RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the representative sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture of a sample is recorded in the database. The drilling method is designed to maximize sample recovery and representative splitting of samples. The drilling methods also maximize dry samples as they are designed to keep water out of the hole when possible • Pancon - Samples collected every 1m in large plastic bags from the cyclone. Each interval riffle split into ~4kg samples. Unknown what sampling method was utilized or wet samples, although water intersections are not noted in any historic or recent EXG drilling • GLD - All holes sampled at 1m intervals and placed in plastic bags from the cyclone. Dry samples were riffle split to ~4kg. Wet samples were scoop sampled. • EXG - The sample preparation technique for all samples follows industry best practice, by an accredited laboratory. The techniques and practices are appropriate for the type and style of mineralisation. The RC samples are sorted, oven dried, riffle split to 3kg as required, then pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge. The DC samples are oven dried, jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, 3.5kg is obtained by riffle splitting and the remainder of the coarse reject is bagged while the 3.5kg is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge. • Pancon – Exact sample preparation techniques unknown but sample prep carried out by accredited laboratory (SGS or AAL) and assumed to be to industry standard and appropriate for sample type. • GLD - Exact sample preparation techniques unknown but sample prep carried out by accredited laboratory (SGS or AAL) and assumed to be to industry standard and appropriate for sample type. • EXG - RC and DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. Excelsior inserts blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates,

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • Pancon – A system of field duplicates and standards were submitted with each dispatch to monitor laboratory performance, as stated in annual (WAMEX) reports. Results are not available for analysis. • GLD - A system of resamples with standards and blanks were submitted with all samples dispatched, as stated in annual (WAMEX) reports. Results are not available for analysis. • EXG - In the field every 10th metre from the bulk sample port on the cone splitter is bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample is then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples are collected after results are received from the original sample assay. Generally, field duplicates are only collected where the original assay result is equal to or greater than 0.1g/t Au. The field duplicates are submitted to the laboratory for the standard assay process. The laboratory is blind to the original sample number. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralisation located at this project. The sample size is also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• EXG, Pancon & GLD - Analysis by fire assay, 50g charge. The fire assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralisation style. The technique involves using a 50g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine. • Not used for reporting or interpretation of gold mineralisation. • EXG - The QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material. The laboratory has 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 1 standard and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. At the same time Excelsior submits blanks at the rate of 1 in 50 samples and certified reference material standards at the rate of 1 in 20 samples in the normal run of sample submission numbers. As part of normal procedures Excelsior examines all standards and blanks to ensure that they are within tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grade exists. Field duplicates exhibit relatively poor levels of precision attributable to a naturally high grade variance between closely spaced samples. Lab repeat (blind and non blind) precision is good. Accuracy is acceptable • Pancon & GLD – only assay repeat data available for analysis and precision is good
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• EXG – Drill intersection have been inspected by EXG geologists other than the one responsible for this report. Independent personnel have not viewed drill intersections. • Pancon & GLD – Unknown • EXG – Holes not deliberately twinned but widths and tenor of mineralisation were similar to historic RC intersections • EXG - Primary data is sent digitally every 2-3 days from the field to Excelsior's Database Administrator (DBA). The DBA imports the data into the commercially available and industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The responsible geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. • Pancon – Handwritten geology logs digitally captured. Assay data management procedures unknown • GLD – Data management procedures unknown • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• EXG - Prior to drilling the drill hole locations were pegged using either contract surveyors or hand held GPS units. After drilling, all drill hole locations are picked up by contract surveyors using a RTK system. RC drill holes were not downhole surveyed, all holes drilled to < 100m depth. All drill holes are drilled and recorded on MGA94, Zone 51 • Pancon – Collar locations surveyed on local grid by qualified surveyor from Paddington mine. Local grid to MGA94 zone51 conversion by 2 point transformation. Downhole surveys carried out by contract surveyors, Downhole Surveys. Results of surveying showed that RC holes remained straight with a slight shift of up to 2o in dip and 5o in azimuth. By the bottom of the hole most holes had straightened to within 1o of planned dip and azimuth. • GLD – Collars surveyed by unknown method. Holes not down hole surveyed. • The topographic data used was obtained from consultant surveyors and is based on a LiDaAR survey flown in 2012. It is adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource estimates. Historic underground is known to have existed on the deposit, the extents of which are unknown. The mineral resource has not been depleted for historic mining

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal drill spacing is 20m x 20m. This spacing includes data that has been verified from previous exploration activities on the project. • The data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and classifications as defined under the JORC 2012 code • Sampled have been composited for resource calculations
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The majority of drilling is inclined to local grid west (~240o MGA). The bulk of the mineralized zone is perpendicular to the drilling direction. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Unknown for earlier operators • EXG - Sample security is part of Excelsior's QAQC and sampling procedures. RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by Excelsior personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an Excelsior generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies. Drill core is transported daily directly from the drill site to Excelsior's secure core processing facility by Excelsior personnel with no detours. The core is then placed on racks within a secure shed and processed until it requires cutting. Core is then transported directly by Excelsior's staff to the Kalgoorlie laboratory where it is cut in half by laboratory staff and then sampled by Excelsior staff. The core is then prepared for assay in Kalgoorlie to the pulverizing stage whereupon the laboratory transports it using a contractor directly to their Perth based assay facility.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• EXG - An internal review of sampling techniques and procedures was completed in March 2013. During 2016 Cube Consulting PTY reviewed sampling practices as part of a review of EXG's Zoroastrian deposit. Cube established that sample collection, numbering, tracking and handling is undertaken by trained personnel with geological support and appears to be of industry standard. • The Duke North Mineral Resource has not been externally reviewed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results Duke North

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Duke North resource is on granted Mining Leases held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Genesis Minerals Limited. TENEMENT: M24/134 — HOLDER: GPM Resources Pty Ltd • At this time the tenements are believed to be in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate, other than those set out by statutory requirements which have not yet been applied for.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to Excelsior's exploration activities. Previous parties have completed, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling. All work appears to be of high quality and to industry standards of the time.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The mineralisation at Duke North is an orogenic lode style deposit, predominantly hosted by mafic rocks. The mineralisation strikes towards the NW (330o) and dips steeply NE. The mineralisation is generally within a medium to coarse grained intrusive dolerite, along its contact with an ultramafic unit. The mineral assemblage includes sericite>silica>pyrite/arsenopyrite+-leucoxene.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the*	• No exploration results are presented

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	drill hole collar • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No exploration results are presented
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No exploration results are presented
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No exploration results are presented
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No exploration results are presented
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No exploration results are presented
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No further work is planned at this time

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources Duke North

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets are digitally recorded in the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are imported directly into a standard DataShed system. All data have been validated by the Database Administrator and geological management prior to inclusion in the resource estimate.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Data utilized in the resource estimate is derived directly from the SQL database via queries (Views) • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary, field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person has not visited site. The prospect is likely to only contribute to production in the long term. As such this is not considered a core deposit at this time
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the system and the gold distribution is relatively simple, being along the sheared mafic/ultramafic contact. The continuity of mineralisation is well established where drilling is at a nominal 20 x 20m hole spacing. • The mafic/ultramafic contact has been modelled and used to guide the interpretation of the mineralisation. • There are no alternative interpretations. • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate the QAQC data and downhole survey data. • Geological and grade continuity is established along strike for 900m. Continuity down dip is less well known, primarily due to lack of drilling.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation extends 900m along strike, and to a depth of 180m below surface. There is a depletion zone that extends to about 30m below surface in the south of the deposit. The mineralized structure varies from 1m to 23m in width.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• EXG has used 3DM wireframes to constrain the mineralised shear zone. All lodes have been interpreted on a sectional basis using the available exploration drilling data on predominantly 20m spaced lines. • On the basis of sample size, selectivity assumption (2mE x 5mN x 2.5mRL) and selected estimation methodology, a 1m down hole composite was selected for this estimation. 1m composite intervals falling within the wire framed estimation domains were coded in the database. • It was evident that some of the estimation domains contained extreme outlier gold values. The highly positively skewed gold distributions mean that conventional linear estimation methods, such as Ordinary Kriging ("OK") are very likely to produce over-smoothed block grade estimates. For this reason, it was decided to undertake grade estimation using the non-linear Localised Uniform Conditioning ("LUC") method. The following criteria were considered when choosing gold grade top cuts: • The coherence and stability of the upper tail of the gold grade distribution; • Visual inspection of the spatial location of outlier values; • The statistics show that in some cases there is a large reduction in mean grade and variability following top cutting. This is due to the elimination of the disproportionate effect of extreme outlier gold grade values. It should be noted that the difficulties posed by these extreme outliers significantly increases the inherent risk in the gold grade estimates. • The LUC estimates were implemented using the Minestis® software package before being transferred into a Micromine™ block model. • No consideration has been given to by-products. • One check estimate has been undertaken by EXG as a validation step. This is a comparison to an OK resource model completed in 1997 by Goldfields. Results indicate that the LUC model based on exploration data compares to within 2% of contained metal at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off. • The estimation panel size used was 8mE x 10mE x 5mRL. An SMU block size of 2mE x 5mN x 2.5mRL was chosen (no rotation) for use in the localisation process. This SMU block size corresponds exactly to the block size for grade control modelling and mining of a similar deposit (Zoroastrian) by EXG. While the data spacing would be considered too wide for such a small block size if conventional linear estimation methods were used, EXG has used the LUC method, which is intended specifically for estimating the grade distribution of smaller blocks. • Metallurgical test work has not been done on Duke North mineralisation. No other deleterious elements have been identified.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages were based on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The selection of mineralised domains has used geological factors in conjunction with a ~0.3g/t Au cut off which represents the mineralised shear in all modelled domains. • The MRE has been reported above a 0.6g/t Au cut-off grade in the expectation of extraction by open pit mining

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		methods.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• This MRE has been undertaken on the assumption of open pit mining methods, the selection of SMU size was based on the scale of mining equipment used during mining of a similar deposit, Zoroastrian.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The Duke North deposit has not been mined by conventional CIL/CIP methods. No Metallurgical test work has been completed and as such gold recoveries are unknown.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• There are no environmental issues concerning the extraction or disposal of waste or tailing material.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density determinations specific to Duke North ore and waste have not been undertaken. Results from a similar deposit in the region (Zoroastrian) have been utilized for this MRE. The following describe the sources of data used for the Zoroastrian deposit which is also dolerite hosted: • There are three sources of experimental bulk density data. • The first are the results of systematically collected DD core measurements and the second were downhole caliper SG readings every 0.1m for selected holes. The third source was bulk in-pit density determinations gathered by the mining staff. The DD core results provide a source of competent rock bulk density data however the data lacks any representative data for less competent oxide and transitional weathered rock. The in-pit data represents an attempt to measure the densities of the less competent material. • A total of 103 determinations have been made from 13 EXD DD holes. Determinations were made using two methods – for 5 holes the densities were determined using a down hole probe, the Auslog A659 Caliper Tool, the balance were selected core sent to the Genalysis Laboratory in Kalgoorlie where specific gravity was determined by gravimetric technique. The majority of these data were taken on fresh dolerite core, with a small number of oxidised and transitional dolerite core results. The average depth of these determinations is 104m downhole. • A total of 190 in-pit determinations have been made between the 430m, and 400m pit floor RLs, at surveyed locations within 29 high and low grade ore mark-out blocks. The RLs of these determinations places them within the oxide and transitional weathering profile. • On balance EXG believe that there are sufficient data to allow the assignment of average values to the MRE block model but not enough to allow a spatially representative estimation of bulk density. EXG have used assumed bulk density values for ore and waste based on the interpreted weathering surfaces. The bulk of the Duke North MRE is within dolerite and the densities applied are appropriate. For the minor portions of the MRE within sediment and ultramafic there are likely to some variations in bulk density.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data,*	• The geological model and continuity of the mineralisation is currently well understood due to the relatively close spaced RC drilling. • The MRE is classified into indicated and inferred to reflect the confidence in the estimate of different areas of the MRE. No areas of the model attain a measured classification.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• There is some risk attached to the assumed densities applied to the model and this could impact negatively or positively on the tonnage and hence metal content. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 30 September 2019 ASX:BDC 'Bardoc Gold Resource Hits +3Moz underpinning mining studies and next phase of growth' The competent person has reviewed this work.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • Grade and geological continuity can be estimated to a degree of accuracy high enough to allow for a proportion of the resource to be classified as Indicated or Inferred where appropriate. • The LUC block model estimate is a local resource estimate which has block sizes chosen at the expected "SMU" selection size. Globally the accuracy of the estimate has not been quantified by simulation or similar methods. However the overall tonnage and grade compares favorably with a previous estimate, the total metal being within 2%.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – EL DORADO
Section 1 Sampling techniques and data – El Dorado

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The mineralisation was primarily sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling on nominal 40m x 20m (N x E) grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards magnetic 235 degrees at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralized zones. • Complete details are unavailable for historic drilling. • RC chip samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter in 1m intervals. • Limited numbers of field duplicates and screen fire assays have been undertaken to support sample representivity. • All RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The sample was then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material was returned to for storage and potential additional assay at a later date.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RAB drilling makes up about 5% of the historic drilling and RC the other 95%. There are several campaigns of historic drilling between 1984 and 1995. These holes are sometimes without documentation of the rig type and capability, core size, sample selection and handling. • For (post 2009) drilling, the RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and*	• All RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information was recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre was collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilized for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. • RC samples were visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This was information was

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which was industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample. • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All RC samples were geologically logged directly into hand-held Geobank devices. • Whilst logging geologists record weathering, alteration minerals and intensity, host rock, mineralisation amongst other things for every metre. • The entire lengths of RC holes were logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling was logged, and where no sample was returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it was logged and recorded as such.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All RC samples were put through a cone splitter and the sub sample was collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content and volume recovered of each sample was recorded in the database. • The RC samples were sorted, oven dried, the entire sample was pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The bulk pulverized sample was then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that was used for the 50g fire assay charge. • RC and DC samples submitted to the laboratory were sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. BDC inserted blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory used their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • In the field every 10th metre from cone splitter was bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample was then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples were collected after results were received from the original sample assay. Generally, field duplicates were only collected where the original assay result was equal to or greater than 0.1g/t Au. The field duplicates were submitted to the laboratory for the standard assay process. The laboratory was blind to the original sample number. • The sample sizes were considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness, grain size and consistency of mineralisation located at this project. The sample size was also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• BDC routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been Intertek Genalysis and Bureau Veritas Australia. No complete details of the sample preparation, analysis or security were available for either the historic RAB, AC, DD or RC drilling results in the database. • The assay method was designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures were appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralisation style. The technique involves using a 40g or 50g sample charge with a lead flux which was decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine. • The QC procedures were industry best practice. The laboratories were accredited and use their own certified reference materials. • BDC submitted blanks at the rate of 1 in 50 samples and certified reference material standards at the rate of 1 in 20 samples in the normal run of sample submission numbers. As part of normal procedures BDC examines all standards and blanks to ensure that they were within tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates were examined to ensure no bias to gold grade exists.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• BDC Exploration Manager and Senior Resource Geologist inspected RC chips and drill core in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralisation. • A number of RC holes have also been drilled that confirmed results obtained from historical drillholes. No holes were directly twinned; there were however holes within 15m of each other. • Primary data was sent digitally every 2-3 days from the field to BDC Database Administrator (DBA). The DBA imported the data into the commercially available and industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results were merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The responsible geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it was correct and has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that were required were recorded permanently in the database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* • *Specification of the grid system used* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a differential RTK GPS unit by consultant surveyors. Downhole surveys were completed every 30m downhole during drilling and 5m intervals after end of hole. Incomplete down hole surveying information was available for the historic RC or DD drilling. • BDC routinely contracted down hole surveys during the programmes of exploration drilling for each drill hole completed using either digital electronic multi-shot tool or north seeking gyro, both of which were maintained by Contractors to manufacturer specifications. The drill program was downhole surveyed by the drill contractor using north seeking gyro. • All drill holes and resource estimation use the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • The topographic data used was obtained from a LIDAR survey flown in 2012 and it was adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource Estimates.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal exploration drill spacing was 40m x 20m with many E-W cross-sections in-filled to 15m across strike. • The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results was appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported in the Mineral Resource Estimate. • The majority of RC holes were sampled at 1m, but when this wasn't the case, sample compositing to 4m has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The majority of previous drilling was to magnetic 235 degrees. The bulk of the mineralized zones were perpendicular to this drilling direction. • The current drilling was oriented towards similar angles in order to intersect the lodes in the optimal direction. • No relationship between drilling orientation and sampling bias was recognised at this time. .
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples were delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by BDC personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checked the physically received samples against an BDC generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of sampling techniques and procedures was completed in March 2018. No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – El Dorado

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The El Dorado prospect is on a granted Mining Tenement held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Genesis Minerals Limited. *Tenement* / *Holder* / *Area (Ha)* / *Expiry Date* *El Dorado M24/134* / *GPM Resources Pty Ltd* / *796.9* / *29/12/2029* • At this time the tenements are believed to be in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to BDC's exploration activities. This includes work by Goldfields, Samantha, ARM and other exploration companies. Previous parties have completed historic and underground mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling. • The historical RC data is suitable for use in a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• El Dorado gold mineralisation is hosted predominantly in a 30-40 metre wide dolerite underlain to the west by the sediments and felsic volcaniclastics units of the Black Flag Sequence and overlain to the east by a talc-carbonated ultramafic. Brittle-ductile shear zones containing quartz veining and associated gold mineralisation occur on both of the contacts. The stratigraphic position and style of the primary gold mineralisation is very similar to other deposits known and mined in the area.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*	• No exploration results are presented

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No exploration results are presented
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No exploration results are presented
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No exploration results are presented
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No exploration results are presented
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No exploration results are presented
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No further work is planned at this time

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – El Dorado

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for*	• Data was logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets were digitally recorded in

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • *Data validation procedures used.*	the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are imported directly into a standard DataShed system. All data was validated by the BDC Database Administrator and geological management prior to inclusion in the resource estimate. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary, field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person has not visited site. The prospect is likely to only contribute to production in the long term. As such this is not considered a core deposit at this time
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the system and the gold distribution is modelled as a set of sub-parallel, NNW-SSE striking, steeply dipping narrow lodes. • The continuity of mineralisation and volume controls are reasonably well established where drilling is at a nominal 15m (X) by 15m (Y) hole spacing. • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate all the QAQC data and downhole survey data. • The selection of mineralised domains has used geological factors such as geological contacts, logged quartz and sulphides in conjunction with a 0.3g/t cut-off for the underground model. Gold values transition from background to ore grades over a very short distance.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The mineralised corridor extends 350m NNW/SSE, up to 20m across (in multiple narrow lodes) and up to 150m vertically. • Mineralised structures are present at surface for some lodes.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• BDC used 3DM wireframes interpreted on a sectional basis to constrain the mineralised zones, based on RC drilling at spacings down to 15m N x 15m E-W. • 1m compositing was considered appropriate for the estimation given the sometimes narrow nature of the steep lodes. 1m composite intervals falling within the wire framed estimation domains were coded in the database. • Influences of extreme sample distribution outliers were reduced by top-cutting on a domain basis. Top-cuts were decided by using a combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and statistical tools plus visual inspection of the spatial location of outlier values. Based on this statistical analysis of the data population some top cuts were applied, including domains D1 (25 ppm), D2 (20 ppm) and D3 (15 ppm). • Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Geovia Surpac™ software for Au only. • Directional variograms were modelled by domain using traditional variograms. Nugget values are moderate to high (around 50%) and structure ranges up to 70m. The variograms were poorly formed and with D1 containing the most samples, its modelled variography was applied to the remainder of the domains. • Block model was constructed with parent blocks of 2m (E) by 5m (N) by 10m (RL) and sub-blocked down to 0.5m (E) by 1.25m (N) by 2.5m (RL). All estimation was completed to the parent cell size. Discretisation was set to 5 by 5 by 2 for all domains. • Three estimation passes were used with the first pass using a limit of 30m, the second pass 60m and the third pass searching a large distance to fill the blocks within the wire framed zones. Each pass used a maximum of 12 samples, a minimum of 6 samples and maximum per hole of 3 samples. • Search ellipse sizes were based primarily on a combination of the variography and the trends of the wire framed mineralized zones. Hard boundaries were applied between all estimation domains. • Validation of the block model included a volumetric comparison of the resource wireframes to the block model volumes. Validation of the grade estimate included comparison of block model grades to the declustered input composite grades plus swath plot comparison by easting, northing and elevation. Visual comparisons of input composite grades vs. block model grades were also completed. • No consideration has been made to by-products.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A cut-off of 0.5g/t was chosen. • The adopted cut-off grades were based on assumptions of potential open pit mining & milling costs. • The project could be amenable to trucking to a mill.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining*	• It is assumed the lodes would be mined using typical Eastern Goldfields open pit methodologies.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• Further work, including additional drilling, will determine the optimal mining method for this material.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• There has been no metallurgical assumptions applied to the Mineral Resource Estimate. There has been no metallurgical testing of mineralisation at El Dorado.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No milling operation scenario has been proposed, however very large gold mining operations exist only 15 kilometres from these prospects and local and regional environmental impacts have been manageable. It is likely that a similar scenario would exist with the project. • At this stage no environmental impact study completed at El Dorado.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Rock density is assumed – no actual measurements exist from El Dorado. • The following bulk densities have been assumed from nearby comparable operations: o Oxide: 1.8 o Supergene: 2.2 o Transition: 2.5 o Fresh: 2.7
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralized zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and the available bulk density information. • In part, the lodes have been drilled down to 15m x 15m spacing, on northing and easting, with drill lines running approximately ENE-WSW. To the north and south drilling is at greater spacing. • In part, the deposit is adequately drilled to have potentially been defined as higher confidence classification using only drilling density as a criteria. However, a number of issues remain unresolved with the base data and geological/structural models, including: • Rock density is assumed – no actual measurements exist from El Dorado. • Only diamond core hole has been drilled at depth in the northern part of the resource – further core holes are required to confirm geological and structural interpretation assumptions.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 30 September 2020 ASX:BDC 'Updated Mineral Resource for Bardoc Gold Project Increases confidence in the 1Moz Production Target*' The competent person has reviewed this work...
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource Estimates is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – TALBOT NORTH
Section 1 Sampling techniques and data – Talbot North

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The mineralisation was primarily sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling on nominal 40m x 20m (N x E) grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards grid east at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralized zones. • Complete details are un-available for historic drilling. • Generally, BDC RC recovered chip samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter. • Limited numbers of field duplicates have been undertaken to support sample representivity. • All BDC RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential assay at a later date. The BDC DC samples are collected at nominated intervals by BDC staff from core that has been cut in half. Samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm by a jaw crusher, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential assay at a later date.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• There is a significant historical data set of drill and sample data for Talbot North. It is comprised of RAB 12%, trench sampling from open pit grade control 35% and RC/DC 53%. • For (post 2009) BDC drilling, the RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit. The DC drilling is NQ2 size core (nominal 50.6mm core diameter). • All BDC drill core is orientated by the drilling contractor, usually every 3m run.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• All BDC RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilized for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. • The BDC DC samples are orientated, length measured and compared to core blocks placed in the tray by the drillers, any core loss or other variance from that expected from the core blocks is logged and recorded in the database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis and feedback given to the drillers to enable the best representative sample to always be obtained. • BDC RC 1m samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample. • The DC drillers use a core barrel and wire line unit to recover the core, they aim to recover all core at all times and adjust their drilling methods and rates to minimise core loss, i.e. different techniques for broken ground to ensure as little core as possible is washed away with drill cuttings. • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All BDC RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held Geobank devices. • All BDC DC is logged for core loss, marked into metre intervals, orientated, structurally logged, geotechnically logged and logged with a hand lens with the following parameters recorded where observed: weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present • All BDC DC is photographed both wet and dry after logging but before cutting. • The entire lengths of BDC RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample is returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such. Drill core is logged over its entire length (ie 100%) and any core loss or voids intersected are recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All BDC RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is bagged on site by the drilling contractor into pre-numbered calico bags. • All BDC RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. • The BDC RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 40g fire assay charge. • The BDC DC samples are oven dried, jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, 3.5kg is obtained by riffle splitting and the remainder of the coarse reject is bagged while the 3.5kg is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for a 40g fire assay charge. • BDC uses ½ core sawn by an automated core saw as standard procedure. The retained ½ of the core is the part of the core that contains the drill hole orientation line and depth intervals. The retained ½ is stored in systematic way in the Company's on site core yard. • BDC RC and DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. BDC inserts blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • In the field every 10th metre from the bulk sample port on the cone splitter is bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample is then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples are collected after results are received from the original sample assay. Generally, field duplicates are only collected where the original assay result is equal to or greater than 0.1g/t Au. The field duplicates are submitted to the laboratory for the standard assay process. The laboratory is blind to the original sample number. • For DC, historically no core duplicates (i.e. half core) have been collected or submitted. For the current program the lab was requested to take a sample from the crush reject as a proxy for the field duplicate. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralisation located at this project. The sample size is also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• BDC has routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been Intertek Genalysis and Bureau Veritas Australia. No complete details of the sample preparation, analysis or security are available for either the historic AC, DD or RC drilling results in the database. • The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralisation style. The technique involves using a 40g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine. • The QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratories are accredited and use their own certified reference materials. • BDC submits blanks at the rate of 1 in 50 samples and certified reference material standards at the rate of 1 in 20 samples in the normal run of sample submission numbers. As part of normal procedures BDC examines all standards and blanks to ensure that they are within tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grade exists.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• BDC's Exploration Manager and Senior Resource Geologist have inspected RC chips and drill core in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralisation.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• A number of RC holes have also been drilled that confirmed results obtained from historical drillholes. No holes have been directly twinned; there are however holes within 15m of each other. • Primary data is sent digitally every 2-3 days from the field to BDC's Database Administrator (DBA). The DBA imports the data into the commercially available and industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The responsible geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* • *Specification of the grid system used* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a differential RTK GPS unit by consultant surveyors. Downhole surveys are completed every 30m downhole during drilling and 5m intervals after end of hole. Incomplete down hole surveying information is available for the historic RC or DD drilling. • BDC routinely contracted down hole surveys during the programmes of exploration drilling for each drill hole completed using either digital electronic multi-shot tool or north seeking gyro, both of which are maintained by Contractors to manufacturer specifications. The current drill program was downhole surveyed by the drill contractor using north seeking gyro. • All drill holes and resource estimation use the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • The topographic data used was obtained from a LIDAR survey flown in 2012 and it is adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource Estimates.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal exploration drill spacing is 40m x 20m with many E-W cross-sections in-filled to 15m across strike. There are several 10m spaced cross sections. • This report is for the reporting of recent exploration drilling. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported. • The majority of RC holes were sampled at 1m, but when this isn't the case, sample compositing to 4m has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The majority of previous drilling is to magnetic 0550. The bulk of the mineralized zones are perpendicular to this drilling direction. • The current drilling is oriented towards magnetic 0550 in order to intersect the lodes in the optimal direction. • There is not considered to be a sampling bias introduced from the drilling and geological (including mineralisation) features.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by BDC personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an BDC generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies • Drill core is transported daily directly from the drill site to BDC's core processing facility by BDC personnel. The core is then placed on racks and processed until it requires cutting. BDC cut and sample the core on site before transporting it with no detours to the contract Kalgoorlie assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of sampling techniques and procedures was completed in March 2018. No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Talbot North

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Talbot North prospect is on a granted Mining Tenement held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Genesis Minerals Limited. • At this time the tenements are believed to be in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to BDC's exploration activities. This includes

Tenement	Holder	Area (Ha)	Expiry Date
M24/133	GPM Resources Pty Ltd	692.8	29/12/2029

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		work by Goldfields, Samantha, Pancontinental and other exploration companies. Previous parties have completed historic and underground mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling. • The historical RC and DC data is suitable for use in a Mineral Resource Estimate
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Talbot North is located on the Bardoc tectonic Zone of the Kalgoorlie Terrane. It has three lithologies which strike NW and dip 65o to 80o to the south west. From west to east these are shale, basalt and ultramafic. The western sediments are part of the Black Flag Beds. The basalt varies in width from about 90m in the south to 40m in the north. The basalt is separated by two shale units of varying width between 30cm to 10m. Mineralisation lies almost entirely within the basalt, being both lithologically and structurally controlled. Mineralisation along the western contact is associated with a contact parallel quartz vein in the footwall. A pervasive chlorite-carbonate alteration with arsenopyrite is associated with the gold mineralisation. NE striking structures appear to dextrally offset the mineralisation in places and may increase gold grades locally.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No exploration results are presented
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No exploration results are presented
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No exploration results are presented
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No exploration results are presented
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No exploration results are presented
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density,*	• No exploration results are presented

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No further work is planned at this time

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Talbot North

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	• Data is logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets are digitally recorded in the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are imported directly into a standard DataShed system. All data have been validated by the BDC Database Administrator and geological management prior to inclusion in the resource estimate. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary, field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• The competent person has not visited site. The prospect is likely to only contribute to production in the long term. As such this is not considered a core deposit at this time
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• The geology of the system and the gold distribution is modelled as a set of sub-parallel, NW-SE striking, steeply dipping lodes. • The continuity of mineralisation and volume controls are reasonably well established where drilling is at a nominal 15-25m (X) by 25-40m (Y) hole spacing. • Additionally, an open pit was completed at Talbot North in the early 1990s. Mapping data and grade control data is available and was used to improve confidence the geology and mineralisation models. • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate all the QAQC data and downhole survey data. • The selection of mineralised domains has used geological factors such as geological contacts, logged quartz and sulphides. Gold values transition from background to ore grades over a very short distance.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• Mineralisation extends 600m NW/SE, up to 50m across strike (in multiple narrow lodes) and over 200m vertically. • Mineralised structures are present at surface for some lodes.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• BDC has used 3DM wireframes interpreted on a sectional basis to constrain the mineralised zones, based on RC drilling at spacings down to 20m N x 20m E-W. • 1m compositing was considered appropriate for the estimation given the narrow nature of the steep lodes. 1m composite intervals falling within the wire framed estimation domains were coded in the database. • Influences of extreme sample distribution outliers were reduced by top-cutting on a domain basis. Top-cuts were decided by using a combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and statistical tools plus visual inspection of the spatial location of outlier values. Based on this statistical analysis of the data population some top cuts were applied. • Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Micromine software for Au only. • Directional variograms were modelled by domain using traditional variograms. Nugget values are low to moderate and range up to 81m. The considerable anisotropy between the major and semi-major axes indicates that gold grade is concentrated proximal to the shear intersections and does not extend far up or down dip within the steep shears. This is consistent with observations in drill holes where a high grade gold intersection can be bounded up-dip and down-dip by intersections of much lower tenor. • Block model was constructed with parent blocks of 5m (E) by 10m (N) by 5m (RL) and sub-blocked down to 1m (E) by 2m (N) by 2m (RL). All estimation was completed to the parent cell size.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Each pass used a maximum of 24 samples, a minimum of 8 samples for the initial estimation run. • Search ellipse sizes were based primarily on a combination of the variography and the trends of the wire framed mineralized zones. Hard boundaries were applied between all estimation domains. • Validation of the block model included a volumetric comparison of the resource wireframes to the block model volumes. Validation of the grade estimate included comparison of block model grades to the declustered input composite grades plus swath plot comparison by easting, northing and elevation. Visual comparisons of input composite grades vs. block model grades were also completed. • No consideration has been made to by-products.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• A cut-off of 0.4g/t was chosen. • The adopted cut-off grades were based on assumptions of potential open pit mining & milling costs. • The project could be amenable to trucking to a mill.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• It is assumed the lodes would be mined using typical Eastern Goldfields open pit methodologies. • Further work, including additional drilling, will determine the optimal mining method for this material.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• No metallurgical testwork has been completed on mineralisation at Talbot North by Bardoc Gold. • It is noted that a large pit was excavated and treated through the nearby Paddington Mill with a total of 307kt @ 1.67g/t Au for 35,500oz Au mined. The pit has been inactive since 2004.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• No milling operation scenario has been proposed, however very large gold mining operations exist only 10 kilometres from these prospects and local and regional environmental impacts have been manageable. It is likely that a similar scenario would exist with the project. • At this stage, there is no environmental impact study completed at Talbot North.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• A total of 78 determinations have been made from two new (2019) DD holes. • Determinations were made using Archimedes method on typically fresh to slightly weather rock. • In total 436 measurements were taken from the oxide and transitional zones. Also taken into consideration was some 2,500 measurements from the Talbot South Pit which is located 250m along strike to the south. • Oxide, supergene and transitional ore densities used were 1.65kg/m3, 2.2kg/m3 and 2.9kg/m3 respectively • On balance BDC believe that there are sufficient data to allow the assignment of average values to the MRE block model but not enough to allow a spatially representative estimation of bulk density. BDC have used assumed bulk density values for ore and waste based on the interpreted weathering surfaces.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data,	• The Mineral Resource has been classified in part as Indicated and Inferred on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralized zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and the available bulk density information. • Indicated – Areas with drill spacing up to approximately 40mE x 40mN and with reasonable confidence in the geological

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	interpretation. • Inferred – Areas with drill spacing in excess of 40mE x 40mN. These are less well informed regions of the model and generally only receive an estimated grade on the third estimation run with relaxed estimation parameters.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 30 September 2019 ASX:BDC 'Bardoc Gold Resource Hits +3Moz underpinning mining studies and next phase of growth' The competent person has reviewed this work...
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource Estimates is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – SOUTH CASTLEREAGH
Section 1 Sampling techniques and data – South Castlereagh

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The mineralisation was primarily sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling on nominal 40m x 20m (N x E) grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards grid east at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralized zones. • Complete details are unavailable for historic drilling. • Generally, BDC RC recovered chip samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter. • Limited numbers of field duplicates have been undertaken to support sample representivity. • All BDC RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential assay at a later date. The BDC DC samples are collected at nominated intervals by BDC staff from core that has been cut in half. Samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm by a jaw crusher, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential assay at a later date.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RAB drilling makes up about 30% of the historic drilling and RC the other 70%. There are several campaigns of historic drilling between 1983 and 2012. These holes are sometimes without documentation of the rig type and capability, core size, sample selection and handling. • For (post 2009) BDC drilling, the RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit. The DC drilling is NQ2 size core (nominal 50.6mm core diameter). • All BDC drill core is orientated by the drilling contractor, usually every 3m run.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples*	• All BDC RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilized for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• The BDC DC samples are orientated, length measured and compared to core blocks placed in the tray by the drillers, any core loss or other variance from that expected from the core blocks is logged and recorded in the database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis and feedback given to the drillers to enable the best representative sample to always be obtained. • BDC RC 1m samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample. • The DC drillers use a core barrel and wire line unit to recover the core, they aim to recover all core at all times and adjust their drilling methods and rates to minimise core loss, i.e. different techniques for broken ground to ensure as little core as possible is washed away with drill cuttings. • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All BDC RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held Geobank devices. • All BDC DC is logged for core loss, marked into metre intervals, orientated, structurally logged, geotechnically logged and logged with a hand lens with the following parameters recorded where observed: weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present • All BDC DC is photographed both wet and dry after logging but before cutting. • The entire lengths of BDC RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample is returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such. Drill core is logged over its entire length (ie 100%) and any core loss or voids intersected are recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All BDC RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is bagged on site by the drilling contractor into pre-numbered calico bags. • All BDC RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. • The BDC RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 40g fire assay charge. • The BDC DC samples are oven dried, jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, 3.5kg is obtained by riffle splitting and the remainder of the coarse reject is bagged while the 3.5kg is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for a 40g fire assay charge. • BDC uses ½ core sawn by an automated core saw as standard procedure. The retained ½ of the core is the part of the core that contains the drill hole orientation line and depth intervals. The retained ½ is stored in systematic way in the Company's on-site core yard. • BDC RC and DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. BDC inserts blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • In the field every 10th metre from the bulk sample port on the cone splitter is bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample is then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples are collected after results are received from the original sample assay. Generally, field duplicates are only collected where the original assay result is equal to or greater than 0.1g/t Au. The field duplicates are submitted to the laboratory for the standard assay process. The laboratory is blind to the original sample number. • For DC, historically no core duplicates (i.e. half core) have been collected or submitted. For the current program the lab was requested to take a sample from the crush reject as a proxy for the field duplicate. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralisation located at this project. The sample size is also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the*	• BDC has routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been Intertek Genalysis and Bureau Veritas Australia. No complete details of the sample preparation, analysis or security are available for either the historic AC, DD or RC drilling results in the database.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralisation style. The technique involves using a 40g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine. • The QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratories are accredited and use their own certified reference materials. • BDC submits blanks at the rate of 1 in 50 samples and certified reference material standards at the rate of 1 in 20 samples in the normal run of sample submission numbers. As part of normal procedures BDC examines all standards and blanks to ensure that they are within tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grade exists.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• BDC's Exploration Manager and Senior Resource Geologist have inspected RC chips and drill core in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralisation. • A number of RC holes have also been drilled that confirmed results obtained from historical drillholes. No holes have been directly twinned; there are however holes within 15m of each other. • Primary data is sent digitally every 2-3 days from the field to BDC's Database Administrator (DBA). The DBA imports the data into the commercially available and industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The responsible geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* • *Specification of the grid system used* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a differential RTK GPS unit by consultant surveyors. Downhole surveys are completed every 30m downhole during drilling and 5m intervals after end of hole. Incomplete down hole surveying information is available for the historic RC or DD drilling. • BDC routinely contracted down hole surveys during the programmes of exploration drilling for each drill hole completed using either digital electronic multi-shot tool or north seeking gyro, both of which are maintained by Contractors to manufacturer specifications. The current drill program was downhole surveyed by the drill contractor using north seeking gyro. • All drill holes and resource estimation use the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • The topographic data used was obtained from a LIDAR survey flown in 2012 and it is adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource Estimates.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal exploration drill spacing is 40m x 20m with many E-W cross-sections in-filled to 15m across strike. There are several 10m spaced cross sections. • This report is for the reporting of recent exploration drilling. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported. • The majority of RC holes were sampled at 1m, but when this isn't the case, sample compositing to 4m has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The majority of previous drilling is to magnetic east. The bulk of the mineralized zones are perpendicular to this drilling direction. • The current drilling is oriented towards local grid east (magnetic 90 degrees) in order to intersect the lodes in the optimal direction. • There are 2 core holes drilled towards magnetic 142 degrees. In this orientation the intersection of the mineralised lodes is at an oblique angle, resulting in wider drill intercepts than the true widths of the mineralised lodes. In this case there is a sampling bias whereby intercept widths are greater than the true widths of mineralised lodes.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by BDC personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an BDC generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies • Drill core is transported daily directly from the drill site to BDC's core processing facility by BDC personnel. The core is then placed on racks and processed until it requires cutting. BDC cut and sample the core on site before transporting it with no detours to the contract Kalgoorlie assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of sampling techniques and procedures was completed in March 2018. No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – South Castlereagh

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The South Castlereagh prospect is on a granted Mining Tenement held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Genesis Minerals Limited. • At this time the tenements are believed to be in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to BDC's exploration activities. This includes work by Goldfields, Samantha, ARM and other exploration companies. Previous parties have completed historic and underground mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling. • Excelsior Gold excavated a small open pit 500m north along strike at "Castlereagh" in 2015. • The historical RC data is suitable for use in a Mineral Resource Estimate
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The primary gold mineralisation in the South Castlereagh area is predominately associated with a 10-20m wide shear zone and associated second order structures adjacent to an ultramafic and mafic contact. This mineralisation is associated with intense shearing and quartz, sericite, carbonate, sulphide alteration. The development of possible stockworks at intersections of structures is also interpreted. Whilst structures and primary gold mineralisation can be traced to the surface depletion has occurred in the top 20-30m and again through the transitional zone. Sub-horizontal supergene enrichment blankets occur throughout the regolith. Historical workings and shafts exist within the area. Detailed mapping and sampling of these workings and structural measurements forms the basis of the geological interpretation.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No exploration results are presented
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No exploration results are presented
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No exploration results are presented
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts*	• No exploration results are presented

Tenement	Holder	Area (Ha)	Expiry Date
M24/348	GPM Resources Pty Ltd	610.5	10/01/2032

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No exploration results are presented
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No exploration results are presented
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No further work is planned at this time

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – South Castlereagh

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets are digitally recorded in the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are imported directly into a standard DataShed system. All data have been validated by the BDC Database Administrator and geological management prior to inclusion in the resource estimate. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary, field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person has not visited site. The prospect is likely to only contribute to production in the long term. As such this is not considered a core deposit at this time.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the system and the gold distribution is modelled as a set of sub-parallel, N-S to NNW-SSE striking, steeply dipping narrow lodes. • The continuity of mineralisation and volume controls are reasonably well established where drilling is at a nominal 15-25m (X) by 15-25m (Y) hole spacing. • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate all the QAQC data and downhole survey data. • The selection of mineralised domains has used geological factors such as geological contacts, logged quartz and sulphides in conjunction with a 0.3g/t cut-off for the underground model. Gold values transition from background to ore grades over a very short distance.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation extends 450m NNW/SSE, up to 50m east/west (in multiple narrow lodes) and up to 190m vertically. • Mineralised structures are present at surface for some lodes.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• BDC has used 3DM wireframes interpreted on a sectional basis to constrain the mineralised zones, based on RC drilling at spacings down to 20m N x 20m E-W. • 1m compositing was considered appropriate for the estimation given the narrow nature of the steep lodes. 1m composite intervals falling within the wire framed estimation domains were coded in the database. • Influences of extreme sample distribution outliers were reduced by top-cutting on a domain basis. Top-cuts were decided by using a combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and statistical tools plus visual inspection of the spatial location of outlier values. Based on this statistical analysis of the data population some top cuts were applied, including domains D1 (15 ppm), D2 (25 ppm) and D5 (3 ppm).

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Geovia Surpac™ software for Au only. • Directional variograms were modelled by domain using traditional variograms. Nugget values are high (around 50%) and structure ranges up to 70m. The variograms were poorly formed and with D1 containing the most samples, its modelled variography was applied to the remainder of the domains. • Block model was constructed with parent blocks of 2m (E) by 10m (N) by 10m (RL) and sub-blocked down to 0.5m (E) by 2.5m (N) by 2.5m (RL). All estimation was completed to the parent cell size. Discretisation was set to 5 by 5 by 2 for all domains. • Three estimation passes were used with the first pass using a limit of 30m, the second pass 60m and the third pass searching a large distance to fill the blocks within the wire framed zones. Each pass used a maximum of 12 samples, a minimum of 6 samples and maximum per hole of 3 samples. • Search ellipse sizes were based primarily on a combination of the variography and the trends of the wire framed mineralized zones. Hard boundaries were applied between all estimation domains. • Validation of the block model included a volumetric comparison of the resource wireframes to the block model volumes. Validation of the grade estimate included comparison of block model grades to the declustered input composite grades plus swath plot comparison by easting, northing and elevation. Visual comparisons of input composite grades vs. block model grades were also completed. • No consideration has been made to by-products.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A cut-off of 0.5g/t was chosen. • The adopted cut-off grades were based on assumptions of potential open pit mining & milling costs. • The project could be amenable to trucking to a mill.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• It is assumed the lodes would be mined using typical Eastern Goldfields open pit methodologies. • Further work, including additional drilling, will determine the optimal mining method for this material.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The South Castlereagh Deposit is located 500m south, in similar rock types and mineralisation styles, of the Castlereagh Open Pit excavated by Excelsior Gold Ltd in 2015. The gold recoveries from Castlereagh Open Pit through the Paddington Mill owned by Norton Goldfields/Zijin exceeded 92%. • No metallurgical testwork has been completed on mineralisation at South Castlereagh.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No milling operation scenario has been proposed, however very large gold mining operations exist only 15 kilometres from these prospects and local and regional environmental impacts have been manageable. It is likely that a similar scenario would exist with the project. • At this stage, there is no environmental impact study completed at South Castlereagh.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and*	• A total of 78 determinations have been made from two new (2019) DD holes. • Determinations were made using Archimedes method on typically fresh to slightly weather rock. • In total 35 measurements were taken from within the mineralised domains on fresh to slightly weather rock. This resulted in average fresh ore densities between 2.74 and 2.90 depending on the domain. The weighting of samples per domain resulted in 2.85 being adopted in the resource model.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Oxide, supergene and transitional ore densities used were 1.8kg/m3, 2.2kg/m3 and 2.5kg/m3 respectively • On balance BDC believe that there are sufficient data to allow the assignment of average values to the MRE block model but not enough to allow a spatially representative estimation of bulk density. BDC have used assumed bulk density values for ore and waste based on the interpreted weathering surfaces.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified in part as Indicated and Inferred on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralized zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and the available bulk density information. • In part, the lodes have been drilled on 15-25m x 15-25m spacing, on northing and easting, with drill lines running approximately E-W. To the north and south drilling is at greater spacing. • In part, the deposit is adequately drilled to have potentially been defined as higher confidence classification using only drilling density as a criterion. However, a number of issues remain unresolved with the base data and geological/structural models, including: • Rock density (35 samples) is limited to typically fresh material from 3 domains. Rock density for the oxide/supergene/transitional zones is assumed – no actual mineralised zone measurements exist from South Castlereagh for these zones. • Only two diamond core holes have been drilled at depth in the resource – further core holes are required to confirm geological and structural interpretation assumptions.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 30 September 2019 ASX:BDC 'Bardoc Gold Resource Hits +3Moz underpinning mining studies and next phase of growth' The competent person has reviewed this work.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource Estimates is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria - NORTH KANOWNA STAR

JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual*	• Drill holes used in the estimate include 5 diamond holes ("DD") and 196 reverse circulation ("RC") holes. In addition, large number of regional Rotary Air Blast ("RAB") and air-core ("AC") holes have been completed; • The mineralisation was primarily sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC)majority of RC and DD drilling on nominal 40m x 20m (N x E) grid spacing. The was completed between 1985 and 2014 by various companies. SPM completed 58 holes in 2014; • In the deposit area, holes were generally drilled towards magnetic 090 degrees • at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralised zones.; • Complete details are un-available for historic drilling. • BDC RC chip samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter in in 1m or 2m intervals. from a rig mounted cyclone and riffle splitter; • Limited numbers of field duplicates and screen fire assays have been undertaken to support sample representivity. • All BDC RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory. Samples were oven

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential additional assay at a later date. For SPM RC drilling, samples were composited into 4m intervals for assay with anomalous intervals resubmitted at 1m intervals. The majority of RC holes were sampled and assayed at 1m intervals; • DD core was cut using a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for analysis
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RAB drilling makes up about 20% of the historic drilling and RC the other 80%. There are several campaigns of historic drilling between 1984 and 1999. These holes are sometimes without documentation of the rig type and capability, core size, sample selection and handling. There is 1 historic diamond core hole, the core has not been located as it has been removed from site. • For (post 2009) BDC drilling, the RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit. The majority of RC drilling used a face sampling bit but records were not available for some of the historic drilling; • Diamond drilling was carried out with HQ and NQ sized equipment with standard tube;
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• All BDC RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilized for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. • BDC RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This is information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample. • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction. Recoveries from SPM drilling were good with RC samples visually monitored; • Diamond core recovery was recorded in the drill logs and was excellent; • There is no identified relationship between sample recovery and sample grades.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure; • RC drilling was logged for various geological attributes; • All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone and or free standing splitter in one metre intervals; • For historic RC and DD drill programs, samples were assayed at contract laboratories using fire assay or aqua regia analysis. SPM samples were assayed at the Aurum laboratory in Perth. Samples were dried and a 1kg split was pulverized to 80% passing 75 microns; • SPM drilling included QAQC protocols including blanks, standards and duplicates. Results were satisfactory and supported the use of the data in resource estimation; • No QAQC reports have been located for the historic drilling data; • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks,*	• For SPM drilling, analysis was by fire assay and atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish at the Aurum laboratory in Perth; • For historic RC and DD drilling, analytical procedures are not known; • The analytical technique used by SPM approaches total dissolution of gold in most circumstances; • SPM drilling included QAQC protocols including blanks, standards and duplicates. Results were satisfactory and supported the use of the data in resource estimation.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No independent verification of significant intersections has been carried out; • Multiple phases of drilling have confirmed the overall tenor and distribution of mineralisation; • Primary data documentation for recent drilling is electronic with appropriate verification and validation; • Historic data was compiled from company and WAMEX reports; • Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collar coordinates used MGA transforms from a local grid; • Drill hole collars have been surveyed either by licensed surveyors or using differential or handheld GPS; • Topographic control is from drill hole collar surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• For RC and DD drilling, the hole spacing is largely 25m by 20m, with some infill to 10m spacings; • The drilling has demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code; • Samples used in the Mineral Resource were based largely on 1m or 2m samples with all samples composited to 2m for estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Holes were generally angled at -60o to 250o to optimize the intersection angle with the interpreted structures; • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• SPM samples were carefully identified and bagged on site for collection and transport by commercial or laboratory transport.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques were located; • The majority of work was carried out by reputable companies using industry standard methods.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – North Kanowna Star

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• M27/102 which is 100% owned by subsidiaries of Genesis Minerals Limited. • The project also includes 4 Prospecting Licences P27/2369- 2371 which were granted for a term of 4 years and expire on 3 February 2023- these tenements are in their first year and in good standing • M27/102 was granted for a term of 21 years and expires on 21 May 2031; • Tenements M27/102 & M27/140 will be subject to a Royalty of $15 per ounce for the first 50,000oz mined on completion of the acquisition by Bardoc. In addition, a royalty of $1.00 per tonne mined is payable to Melvin Dalla Costa. • M27/102 is currently subject to a Forfeiture Notice for non-compliance with rent requirement, a fine is payable.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The tenement was previously held by various companies. The majority of drilling was completed by previous operators since 1985; • The project was acquired by SPM in 2013. SPM completed 58 RC drill holes in 2014.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The main prospect is Wedge-Perseverance which comprises multiple parallel zones of mineralisation within a corridor approximately 600m long hosted within mafic volcanic and felsic lithologies. The prospect forms a flexure trending NNE at the south, through to NNW at the north of the prospect. • Gold mineralisation in the area occurs within an east dipping quartz vein set and is mainly hosted by the felsic lithologies near the sheared contacts with the mafic rock types. • Weathering extends to a depth of 50m to 75m below surface and mineralisation is typically depleted for 15m to 20m below surface

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No exploration results are presented
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No exploration results are presented
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No exploration results are presented
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No exploration results are presented
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No exploration results are presented
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No exploration results are presented
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No further work is planned at this time

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – North Kanowna Star

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for*	• Data from historic drilling was compiled from company and WAMEX reports. • Data from SPM drilling captured electronically to prevent transcription errors;

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Validation included re-survey of selected holes and comparison to historic reports.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person has not visited site. The prospect is likely to only contribute to production in the long term. As such this is not considered a core deposit at this time
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be reasonable, although mineralised structures are not always well defined by drilling; • The deposit consists of moderate dipping mineralised zones which have been interpreted based on assay data from samples taken at regular intervals from angled drill holes; • It is likely that a degree of enrichment has occurred in the oxidised portions of the deposit.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The NKS Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 600m and includes the 85m vertical interval from 350mRL to 265mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Using parameters based on deposit geometry and drill hole spacing, Inverse distance squared ("ID2") interpolation was used to estimate average block grades within the deposit; • Surpac software was used for the estimation. • A high grade cut of 11g/t was applied to 2m composite data; • The parent block dimensions used were 10m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 1.25m by 1.25m. The parent block size is just less than 50% of the average drill hole spacing in the well drilled part of the deposit.; • No previous resource estimates have been completed; • No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products; • No estimation of deleterious elements was carried out. Only Au was interpolated into the block model; • An orientated ellipsoid search was used to select data and was based on kriging parameters, drill hole spacing and geometry of mineralisation. Directional variograms were modelled by domain using traditional variograms. Nugget values are moderate to high (around 40%) and structure ranges up to 70m. The variograms were poorly formed and with D1 containing the most samples, its modelled variography was applied to the remainder of the domains select data and was based on deposit geometry and hole spacing; • An initial interpolation pass was used with a maximum range of 40m which filled 67% of blocks. A second pass radius of 80m filled the remainder of the blocks; • A minimum of 10 samples and a maximum of 40 samples was used for both passes; • Selective mining units were not modelled in the Mineral Resource model. The block size used in the model was based on drill sample spacing and lode orientation; • Only Au assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not possible; • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off grade in association with logged geology; • The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate; • For validation, trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data within 20m easting intervals and by 10m vertical intervals.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off based on assumptions about economic cut-off grades for open pit mining.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous.*	• Portions of the deposit are considered to have sufficient grade and continuity to be considered for open pit mining; • No mining parameters or modifying factors have been applied to the Mineral Resource.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No metallurgical test-work was undertaken; • The largely oxide nature of the mineralisation suggests that metallurgical characteristics should be satisfactory for conventional processing however test work is required to confirm this.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The area is not known to be environmentally sensitive and there is no reason to think that approvals for development including the dumping of waste would not be approved.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density determinations were not available; • Assumed bulk density values used in the resource were 1.8t/m3, 2.2t/m3 and 2.7t/m3 for oxide, transitional and fresh mineralisation respectively.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource on the basis of data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity; • The portion of the resource defined by the 25m by 10m spaced drilling, and where continuity of mineralisation was reasonable was classified as Indicated Mineral Resource; • The remaining portions of the deposit were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource due to poor grade continuity or sparse drilling; • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 9 September 2019 ASX: BDC 'Acquisition of 111,600oz JORC gold resource further strengthens growth pipeline at 2.6Moz Bardoc Project' The competent person has reviewed this work.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The NKS Mineral Resource estimate is reported with a degree of confidence that is reflected in the classification; • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade; • The deposit is not currently being mined.

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JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – NERRIN NERRIN

JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The mineralisation was primarily sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling on nominal 40m x 20m (N x E) grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards magnetic 090 degrees at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralized zones. • Complete details are unavailable for historic drilling. • BDC RC chip samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter in 1m intervals. • Limited numbers of field duplicates and screen fire assays have been undertaken to support sample representivity. • All BDC RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential additional assay at a later date
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RAB drilling makes up about 20% of the historic drilling and RC the other 80%. There are several campaigns of historic drilling between 1984 and 1999. These holes are sometimes without documentation of the rig type and capability, core size, sample selection and handling. There is 1 historic diamond core hole, the core has not been located as it has been removed from site. • For (post 2009) BDC drilling, the RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• All BDC RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilized for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. • BDC RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This is information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample. • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All BDC RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held Geobank devices. • Whilst logging geologists record weathering, alteration minerals and intensity, host rock, mineralisation amongst other things for every metre. • The entire lengths of BDC RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample is returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being*	• All BDC RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sub sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content and volume recovered of each sample is recorded in the database. • The BDC RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge. • BDC RC and DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. BDC inserts blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • In the field every 10th metre from cone splitter is bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample is then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples are collected after

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampled.	results are received from the original sample assay. Generally, field duplicates are only collected where the original assay result is equal to or greater than 0.1g/t Au. The field duplicates are submitted to the laboratory for the standard assay process. The laboratory is blind to the original sample number. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness, grain size and consistency of mineralisation located at this project. The sample size is also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• BDC has routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been Intertek Genalysis and Bureau Veritas Australia. No complete details of the sample preparation, analysis or security are available for either the historic RAB, AC, DD or RC drilling results in the database. • The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralisation style. The technique involves using a 40g or 50g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine. • The QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratories are accredited and use their own certified reference materials. • BDC submits blanks at the rate of 1 in 50 samples and certified reference material standards at the rate of 1 in 20 samples in the normal run of sample submission numbers. As part of normal procedures BDC examines all standards and blanks to ensure that they are within tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grade exists.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• BDC's Exploration Manager and Senior Resource Geologist have inspected RC chips and drill core in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralisation. • A number of RC holes have also been drilled that confirmed results obtained from historical drillholes. No holes have been directly twinned; there are however holes within 15m of each other. • Primary data is sent digitally every 2-3 days from the field to BDC's Database Administrator (DBA). The DBA imports the data into the commercially available and industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The responsible geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* • *Specification of the grid system used* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a differential RTK GPS unit by consultant surveyors. Downhole surveys are completed every 30m downhole during drilling and 5m intervals after end of hole. Incomplete down hole surveying information is available for the historic RC or DD drilling. • BDC routinely contracted down hole surveys during the programmes of exploration drilling for each drill hole completed using either digital electronic multi-shot tool or north seeking gyro, both of which are maintained by Contractors to manufacturer specifications. The current drill program was downhole surveyed by the drill contractor using north seeking gyro. • All drill holes and resource estimation use the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • The topographic data used was obtained from a LIDAR survey flown in 2012 and it is adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource Estimates.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal exploration drill spacing is 40m x 20m with many E-W cross-sections in-filled to 15m across strike. • The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported in the Mineral Resource Estimate. • The majority of RC holes were sampled at 1m, but when this isn't the case, sample compositing to 4m has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The majority of previous drilling is to grid east (89 degrees magnetic). The bulk of the mineralized zones are perpendicular to this drilling direction. • The BDC drilling is oriented towards similar angles in order to intersect the mineralisation in the optimal direction. • No relationship between drilling orientation and sampling bias is recognised at this time.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by BDC personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an BDC generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of sampling techniques and procedures was completed in March 2018. No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Nerrin Nerrin

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Nerrin Nerrin prospect is granted Mining Tenements held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Genesis Minerals Limited. Tenement / Holder / Area (Ha) / Expiry Date M24/348 / GPM Resources / 610.5 / 10/01/2032 M24/532 / GPM Resources / 9.69 / 20/05/2020 • At this time the tenements are believed to be in good standing..
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to BDC's exploration activities. This includes work by Goldfields, Samantha, Julia Mines and other exploration companies. Previous parties have completed historic and underground mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling. • The historical RC and DC data is suitable for use in a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The lithologies encountered in the area comprise micaceous shale and gritty siltstones. East of the shale is a heavily weathered dolerite body which is narrow to the south and widens considerably to the north. Moderate milky quartz veining is present within the lithology. The eastern contact between dolerite and ultramafics is intensely sheared. Most of the mineralisation is within the Zoroastrian Dolerite. The mineralisation is similar to that seen at Zoroastrian with a north-south trending shear zone with minor arsenopyrite.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No exploration results are presented
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No exploration results are presented
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• No exploration results are presented

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No exploration results are presented
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No exploration results are presented
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No exploration results are presented
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No further work is planned at this time

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Nerrin Nerrin

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets are digitally recorded in the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are imported directly into a standard DataShed system. All data have been validated by the BDC Database Administrator and geological management prior to inclusion in the resource estimate. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary, field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person has not visited site. The prospect is likely to only contribute to production in the long term. As such this is not considered a core deposit at this time.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the system and the gold distribution is modelled as a set of sub-parallel, N-S striking, steeply dipping narrow lodes. • The continuity of mineralisation and volume controls are reasonably well established where drilling is at a nominal 20-25m (E) by 20-25m (N) hole spacing. • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate all the QAQC data and downhole survey data. • The selection of mineralised domains has used geological factors such as geological contacts, logged quartz and sulphides in conjunction with a 0.3g/t cut-off for the underground model. Gold values transition from background to ore grades over a very short distance.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.* •	• The mineralised corridor extends 600m north/south, up to 35m east/west (in multiple narrow lodes) and up to 180m vertically. • Mineralised structures are present at surface for some lodes.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• BDC has used 3DM wireframes interpreted on a sectional basis to constrain the mineralised zones, based on RC drilling at spacings down to 20m N x 20m E-W. • 1m compositing was considered appropriate for the estimation given the sometimes narrow nature of the steep lodes. 1m composite intervals falling within the wire framed estimation domains were coded in the database. • Influences of extreme sample distribution outliers were reduced by top-cutting on a domain basis. Top-cuts were

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	decided by using a combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and statistical tools plus visual inspection of the spatial location of outlier values. Based on this statistical analysis of the data population some top cuts were applied, including domains D1 and D8 (20 ppm) and D5, 6 10 and 12 (10 ppm). • Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Geovia Surpac™ software for Au only. • Directional variograms were modelled by domain using traditional variograms. Nugget values are moderate to high (around 40%) and structure ranges up to 70m. The variograms were poorly formed and with D1 containing the most samples, its modelled variography was applied to the remainder of the domains. • Block model was constructed with parent blocks of 2m (E) by 10m (N) by 10m (RL) and sub-blocked down to 0.5m (E) by 2.5m (N) by 2.5m (RL). All estimation was completed to the parent cell size. Discretisation was set to 5 by 5 by 2 for all domains. • Three estimation passes were used with the first pass using a limit of 30m, the second pass 60m and the third pass searching a large distance to fill the blocks within the wire framed zones. Each pass used a maximum of 12 samples, a minimum of 6 samples and maximum per hole of 3 samples. • Search ellipse sizes were based primarily on a combination of the variography and the trends of the wire framed mineralized zones. Hard boundaries were applied between all estimation domains. • Validation of the block model included a volumetric comparison of the resource wireframes to the block model volumes. Validation of the grade estimate included comparison of block model grades to the declustered input composite grades plus swath plot comparison by easting, northing and elevation. Visual comparisons of input composite grades vs. block model grades were also completed. • No consideration has been made to by-products.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A cut-off of 0.5g/t was chosen. • The adopted cut-off grades were based on assumptions of potential open pit mining & milling costs. • The project could be amenable to trucking to a mill.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• It is assumed the lodes would be mined using typical Eastern Goldfields open pit methodologies. • Further work, including additional drilling, will determine the optimal mining method for this material.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No metallurgical assumptions have been built into the resource models. • There has been no metallurgical testwork completed on mineralisation at Nerrin Nerrin. • The mineralisation is within the Zoroastrian Dolerite and is similar to that seen at Zoroastrian. Recent mining at Zoroastrian by EXG produced recoveries of 92% in fresh material.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No milling operation scenario has been proposed, however very large gold mining operations exist only 15 kilometres from these prospects and local and regional environmental impacts have been manageable. It is likely that a similar scenario would exist with the project. • At this stage, there is no environmental impact study completed at Nerrin Nerrin.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the*	• Rock density is assumed – no actual measurements exist from Nerrin Nerrin. • The following bulk densities have been assumed from nearby comparable operations:

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Oxide: 1.8 • Supergene: 2.2 • Transition: 2.5 • Fresh: 2.7
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralized zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and the available bulk density information. • In part, the lodes have been drilled on 20-25m x 20-25m spacing, on northing and easting, with drill lines running approximately E-W. To the north and south drilling is at greater spacing. • In part, the deposit is adequately drilled to have potentially been defined as higher confidence classification using only drilling density as a criteria. However, a number of issues remain unresolved with the base data and geological/structural models, including; • Rock density is assumed – no actual measurements exist from Nerrin Nerrin. • Only 1 diamond core hole has been drilled at depth in the northern part of the resource – further core holes are required to confirm geological and structural interpretation assumptions.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 30 September 2019 ASX:BDC 'Bardoc Gold Resource Hits +3Moz underpinning mining studies and next phase of growth' The competent person has reviewed this work.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource Estimates is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – LOCHINVAR
Section 1 Sampling techniques and data – Lochinvar

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual*	• The mineralisation was sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling on variable drilling spacing. The sampling, collection and sub-setting methods are at or above Industry Standard Practise (explained further below). The holes were drilled to optimally intersect the targeted mineralized zones. The majority of holes were drilled with a dip of -60° with azimuths of either 90° or 270° magnetic. It is noted that drilling has failed to adequately test for potential cross cutting structures that may or may not influence gold distribution. • The drill hole locations are considered sufficient to provide for the spatial spread of samples across multiple mineralized zones and different rock types. All EXG RC samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter. Diamond core was HQ or NQ2 in size and drilled with a dip of -60° with azimuths of either 90° or 270° magnetic. Holes positions were surveyed by a qualified surveyor and holes were down hole surveyed by contractors. Instruments used were No records exist for how the diamond core drilled was collected, handled or sampled • All RC drilling by EXG was collected on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone and/or a riffle splitter to collect a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample before having a 50g fire assay. Historic sampling had every 2nd metre submitted for assay and samples either side submitted if anomalous results

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	were returned from the initial sampling. The sample was then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 20 to 50g charge. DC was geologically logged and sampled to lithological contacts or changes in the nature of mineralisation. Maximum length was 1m with a minimum sample length of 0.25m, half core was sampled. Assays from EXG drilling used 50g Fire Assay. Selected drill holes had pieces of core from ore and waste zones tested for their SG by the weight in water and weight in air method.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• All This resource is based on information collected from either RC or DC drilling. No RAB or open hole percussion holes were included in grade estimations. The RC drilling system employed by EXG uses a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit. The DC drilling is NQ2 size core (nominal 50.6mm core diameter) or HQ (nominal 63.5mm core diameter). All drill core is orientated by the drilling contractor with a down the hole Ace system. Historical drilling is similar to that described above, limited core orientation data collected.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• All RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilised for the collection of field duplicate samples. The weight of the sample in the plastic bag is recorded and the total sample recovery can be calculated. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. The DC samples are orientated; length measured and compared to core blocks placed in the tray by the drillers, any core loss or other variance from that expected from the core blocks is logged and recorded in the database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis and feedback given to the drillers to enable the best representative sample to always be obtained. Limited historical information is available on sampling recoveries and QAQC methods within the historical reports reviewed. However, given the companies involved (Goldfields, Placer Dome), and that the drilling was conducted between 1995 and 2006 it is considered that the work undertaken is of sufficient quality to estimate JORC resources. • RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilises industry standard face sampling hammers with a competent drilling contractor who used their best endeavours to maximise sample recovery at all times. The DC drillers use a core barrel and wireline unit to recover the core, they aim to recover all core at all times and adjust their drilling methods and rates to minimise core loss, i.e. different techniques for broken ground to ensure as little core as possible is washed away with drill cuttings. • For EXG drilling, no bias is observed when reviewing sample size vs gold grades. No historical information is available for review.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged*	• DC and RC samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support the appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Historical geological logs are available and good geological and grade correlation exists with different phases of drilling and field mapping undertaken from the companies involved and by EXG. . Specifically, each interval is visually inspected with a hand lens and the following parameters are recorded where observed: weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present. All DC is logged for core loss, marked into metre intervals, orientated, structurally logged, geotechnically logged and logged with a hand lens with the following parameters recorded where observed: weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present. This information is transferred electronically from the geologist to the database. • All drill holes are completely logged. Where present the logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals or the amount of alteration (including weathering) using defined ranges. All DC is photographed both wet and dry after logging and before cutting. • The entire lengths of RC holes were logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample was returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such. Drill core was logged over its entire length and any core loss or voids intersected were recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ*	• EXG DC was half sampled. The core was cut along its' long axis and the right hand side of the core, looking down the hole, was sampled. For historical drilling, no information is available for how the diamond core was sampled. • All RC drilling by Excelsior was collected on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone and/or a riffle splitter to collect a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample. Historical drilling was riffle or cone split. No mention is made in the historical data of how wet samples were collected but logging suggests only minimal water was intersected occasionally. Wet samples drilled by EXG have been recorded in the database and were sampled through the cone splitter. • The sample preparation technique is appropriate for the style and type of mineralisation encountered within the

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	samples collected. Review of the historical data confirms that the work undertaken is of sufficient quality to estimate the applicable JORC resource level. • EXG RC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. Excelsior inserts blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per • 50 fire assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. No information is available for historic drilling, however, the position and tenor of gold mineralisation has been confirmed • Samples are collected in uniquely pre-numbered calico bags. For EXG, in the field every 10th metre from the bulk sample port on the cone splitter is bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample is then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples are collected after results are received from the original sample assay. Generally, field duplicates are only collected where the original assay result is equal to or greater than 0.1g/t Au. The field duplicates are submitted to the laboratory for the standard assay process. The laboratory is blind to the original sample number. For DC, no core duplicates (i.e. half core) have been collected or submitted. No historical information is available from old data, however, EXG has twinned specific historical holes within each resource to confirm the old drilling results. • For EXG, the sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralisation located at this project. The sample size is also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned. Whilst no historical information is available EXG believes that the sample size was standard industry practice being collected by companies with known quality control methods and procedures. The samples collected by both EXG and previous operators are sufficient for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The primary assay method used (Fire Assay by certified assay laboratories in Kalgoorlie and Perth) is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralisation style. The technique involves using a 50g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine. • For EXG drilling, the QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material. The laboratory has 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 1 standard and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. At the same time EXG submits blanks at the rate of 1 in 50 samples and certified reference material standards at the rate of 1 in 20 samples in the normal run of sample submission numbers. As part of normal procedures Excelsior examines all standards and blanks to ensure that they are within tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grade exists. No historical information is available but it can be assumed that the QAQC procedures used by the Kalgoorlie laboratories were of industry standard at that time
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• RC chips where possible were inspected in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralisation. • Excelsior has twinned historic holes to confirm position, mineralisation and geology of historic drilling. • All drill data is validated using DataShed and Micromine software. For EXG, primary data is sent digitally every 2-3 days from the field to Excelsior's Database Administrator (DBA). The DBA imports the data into the commercially available and industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The responsible geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. No historical information is available on how the original primary data was imported into an electronic data base. Historical reports were exhaustively reviewed and checked for any relevant information missing or otherwise. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* • *Specification of the grid system used* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control*	• Drill holes collar locations were supplied in digital format from previous owners or from historical reports. These locations were then validated by cross checking spatial distributions as shown by plans and cross-sections. Where possible hole locations were checked on ground but in most cases rehabilitation of the drill collar prohibited this. It is considered that the holes are spatially accurate enough to allow for a JORC resource to be calculated. EXG utilises the services of registered contract surveyors to pick up drill hole collars to within 20mm. Down hole surveys

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		are completed for each RC and DC drill hole using either digital electronic multi-shot tool or north seeking gyro, both of which are maintained by Contractors to manufacturer specifications. • Drilling at all locations were conducted on either historical local grids or AMG84_51. Grid conversions from each local grid to AMG84_51 are available in various reports. These conversions were supplied to the previous owners by local licensed Kalgoorlie based surveyors. • All resource estimations were done converting the AMG_51 co- ordinates into the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • Elevation is Australian Height Datum • Excelsior uses a LiDAR survey accurate to 0.1m, flown in 2012, to generate a 3d topographic surface at prospects.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The mineralisation was sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) on a 20m x 10m to 40m x 20m drilling spacing. The drill spacing is appropriate to the reported JORC category reported. • The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is sufficient to support the JORC classification of material contained within this report and is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The bulk of the mineralized zones are perpendicular to the drilling direction. Structural logging of orientated drill core and/or surface mapping supports the drilling direction and sampling method. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security is part of Excelsior's QAQC and sampling procedures. RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by Excelsior personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an Excelsior generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies. No historical information is available. • DC is transported daily directly from the drill site to EXG's secure core processing facility by EXG personnel with no detours. The core is then placed on racks within a secure shed and processed until it requires cutting. Core is then transported directly by EXG staff to the Kalgoorlie assay laboratory where it is cut in half by laboratory staff and then sampled by EXG staff. The core is then prepared for assay in Kalgoorlie to the pulverising stage whereupon the laboratory transports it using a contractor directly to their Perth based assay facility.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A full review and check for any relevant data been undertaken. An internal EXG review of sampling techniques and procedures was completed in March 2013. A DC logging and sampling review was completed in July 2013. No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Lochinvar

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Mining Leases which have a rolling 21 year renewal system. There are no Native Title Claims over these tenements. GPM Resources Pty Ltd is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Genesis Minerals Limited. State Government Royalties are applicable. • Lochinvar – M24/244, GPM Resources Pty Ltd • At this time the tenements are believed to be in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate, other than those set out by statutory requirements which have not yet been applied for.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to Excelsior's exploration activities. Previous parties have undertaken geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Lochinvar – Lochinvar mineralisation is present with basalt and ultramafics rocks. Foliation and bedding strike north-south with generally steep dips. Strike-slip shearing followed by late, mainly WNW-trending cross faulting of the main structural feature. Mineralisation is mostly concentrated within a central zone of intense alteration. This zone of quartz-fuchsite-carbonate schists is the focus of very intense oxidation to in excess of 100m depth.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill*	• No exploration results are reported

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	holes: • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No exploration results are reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No exploration results are reported
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No exploration results are reported
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No exploration results are reported
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples* • *– size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No exploration results are reported
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is* • *not commercially sensitive.*	• No further work is planned at this time

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Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources - Lochinvar

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The company utilizes a number of different software that is used to validate data during collection, before import into and within the database and after import into Micromine. EXG used calico bags that are pre-numbered with a unique number to collect samples and logging of both DC and RC is via a digital logging system that uses fixed formats and standard codes. This information is emailed to the database administrator who imports the data via a standard procedure and the geologist then validates the data once in the database. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary field checks are made to confirm validation issues
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person has not visited site. The prospect is likely to only contribute to production in the long term. As such this is not considered a core deposit at this time
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the systems and the gold distribution are complex. As such the company has not report measured resources regardless of drill and sample density. The overall understanding of the mineralisation and controlling factors is well understood from the mapping and recent drilling of RC and DC holes. Geological and structural continuity is demonstrated in the available data sets. • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate the QAQC data and downhole surrey data. Hence EXG has twinned historical holes to confirm historical results and location of the mineralisation. This twinning has confirmed the historical data and combined with the new RC and DC drilling, high confidence in the geology and mineralisation is developed to support the JORC classified resource estimate. • Different interpretations of the gold mineralisation wireframes have been undertaken to assess the influence on mineral resource estimation and mining economics. This work demonstrated that a possible +/- 10% difference exists between different lode interpretations. Where geological interpretation has a high degree of uncertainty it is classified as inferred regardless of modelling parameters. • Detailed mapping, sampling of historical workings (including the existing open pits) provides confidence that the style of gold mineralisation is similar to other known deposits such as in the area. The mineral resource estimate process includes the building of a geological and structural framework that adds to the understanding of the mineralisation system. This framework is built from geological mapping, drill hole interpretation and geophysical images. • Continuity of geology and structure can be identified and traced between drill holes by visual, geophysical and geochemical characteristics. The gold distribution within certain structures does display a high nugget effect; however gross high grade positions and plunge controls can be determined.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Resource extents for each deposit are as follows • Lochinvar – 440m strike down to 150m below surface, average true width 5-10m
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum* • *distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*	• Block models were estimated by using Ordinary Kriging with Micromine software. Estimation parameters were determined using QKNA analysis on selected blocks for each mineralisation type. Estimations were run within the EXG mineralised wireframes using the assay data determined by EXG. • Comparison models were conducted by EXG which confirmed that the estimation process was appropriate and results were similar in nature. • No consideration has been made to by-products • Test work to date to has determined no deleterious elements are present • Drilling density varies from 20m x 10m up to 40m x 20m • Block size was used by EXG staff to represent likely mining methods. With sub-blocking applied in order to ensure block volumes were within +/- 0.5% of wireframe volumes. Primary block sizes were: o Lochinvar – block size 10mN x 2mE x 4mRL • Block sizes were chosen to represent the most likely selective mining units when extraction is by open pit method utilizing a traditional open pit mining taking into account orientation and dimensions of modelled lodes. • Blocks were hard bounded with mineralised wireframes generated by EXG staff geologist. • One metre composites had variable top-cuts applied to them for each domain using geostastical methods Top cut determination undertaken by Excelsior and was based on population breaks using cumulative frequency curves and

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model* • *data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	probability plots. Tops cuts used were: o Lochinvar – two domains present, both with an upper cut of 10g/t Au • A comparison of drillhole data to block estimates was used for validation of unbiasedness.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages were based on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A nominal lower-cut off grade of 0.6g/t Au was used for modelling based on geological and grade continuity mindful of possible economic breakeven grades. Recent pit optimisation studies suggests economic cut-off grades are in the order of 0.5 to 0.85g/t Au
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.6g/t Au to reflect possible economic grades via traditional open pit mining and processing via a 1mtpa (or larger) processing plant. • Minimal mining widths of 2metres are assumed
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Detailed waste and ore characterizations have been commenced. • Metallurgical testwork has been undertaken as summarised below: • Lochinvar – from diamond core test work
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No environmental issues have been recorded or reported from previous mining undertaken within the areas as such the assumption is no major environmental exist within these already disturbed areas. • No Environmental studies have also been completed to date.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk Density data was collected for rock and weathering types from diamond drilling undertaken by EXG. Densities used f were oxide (ore associated with quartz veining) 1.85, transitional 2.3 and fresh 2.7. • The bulk densities used in the Resource Model take into account void spaces and vugs within differing rock and weathering types. • The bulk densities are comparable to previously used bulk densities used during the historic mining of the existing historical pits completed in the 1990s and also to other mining operations in similar rock and weathering types in the local area.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the*	• Initial indicative classifications are based on a set of variable parameters and search ellipsoids that become more "relaxed" with each pass. These parameters and search ellipsoids are unique to individual lodes and domains within each deposit and are based on geostastical and geological analysis. The final criteria for each run are decided after comparing the effects of changing each of the individual variables. • Four separate runs are undertaken for each block with the first run having the most stringent set of criteria and the last the least. Such as o Pass 1 = Highly Confident ~ Measured

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	deposit	○ Pass 2 = Confident ~ Indicated ○ Pass 3 = low Confident ~ Inferred ○ Pass 4 = very low Confident ~ Unclassified • Excelsior followed the JORC classification system with final individual block classification being assigned by statistically methods and visually taking into account the following factors and adjusting on: ○ Drill spacing and orientation. ○ Average distance to fill individual blocks. ○ Number of holes and points used to fill the block. ○ Statistical analysis of results. ○ Initial Classification of the block itself and that of surrounding blocks, and Lode position and confidence in interpretation • Excelsior does not classify any resources that make use of historical data as Measured due to varying QAQC data. Those blocks that were nominally classified as Measured were automatically reclassified as Indicated. Further, Excelsior does not classify any resources that are based on historical data as Indicated unless this has been confirmed by drilling undertaken by the Company. Those blocks that were nominally classified as Measured/Indicated where confirmation drilling has not been undertaken are automatically reclassified as Inferred. • The model and associated calculations utilised all available data and whilst depleted for known workings no adjustment was made for smaller undefined workings.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 19 February 2014 ASX:EXG 'Kalgoorlie North Gold Project PFS Maiden Gold Ore Reserve 409,000ozs Au' The competent person has reviewed this work.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The resource has been classified as Indicated or Inferred due to the reliance on various historical drill programmes undertaken between 1984 and 2002. Any blocks despite drill density being of a degree to demonstrate excellent grade and geological continuity that may have been classified as measured have been re-classified to Indicated or Inferred. • The block model estimate is a global resource estimate which has block sizes chosen at the expected "SMU" selection size. Block grades will tend to be smoothed between the drill hole sections but should represent the total contained tonnes and metal of the mineralisation.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – VETTERSBURG SOUTH

Section 1 Sampling techniques and data – Vettersburg South

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual*	• The mineralisation was sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling on variable drilling spacing ranging: ○ Vettersburg South –from 30m x 30m grid spacing • The holes were generally drilled to optimally intersect the targeted mineralized zones. It is noted that drilling has failed to adequately test for cross cutting structures that may or may not influence gold distribution. • The drill hole locations appear to have been designed to allow for spatial spread of samples across multiple mineralized zones and different rock types. All RC recovered samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter. • All RC drilling by were collected on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone and/or a riffle splitter to collect a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample. Samples were composited over 2 to 4 metres and were taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory. The sample was then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 20 to 50g charge.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Upon receipt of results single metre samples that were anomalous and/or of geological interested were assayed.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The resource is based on information collected from either RC or DC drilling. No RAB or open hole percussion holes were included in grade estimations.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse* • *material.*	• Limited historical information is available on sampling recoveries and QAQC methods within the historical reports reviewed. However, given the companies involved (Aberfoyle and Goldfields) and that the drilling was conducted between 1985 and 1994 it is considered that the work undertaken is of sufficient quality to estimate an Inferred JORC resource.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support* • *appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Historical geological logs are available and good geological and grade correlation exists with different phases of drilling and field mapping undertaken from the companies involved and by Excelsior Gold. It is considered that the work undertaken is of sufficient quality to estimate an Inferred JORC resource. • Where required the logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals or the amount of alteration (including weathering) using defined ranges. • The entire lengths of RC holes were logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample was returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such. Drill core was logged over its entire length and any core loss or voids intersected were recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All RC drilling by Excelsior was collected on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone and/or a riffle splitter to collect a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample. No mention is made in the historical drilling of how wet samples were collected but logging suggest only minimal water was hit at all three resource areas. • Review of the historical data confirms that the work undertaken is of sufficient quality to estimate an Inferred JORC resource. • Whilst no historical information is available it is of the belief that the sample size would be sufficient to detect a shear hosted gold deposit. However, the use of 4 metre composite samples is not considered an effective way to assay for narrow nuggetty gold vein style deposits that are known to exist in the area.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision* • *have been established.*	• The primary assay method used is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralisation style. • No historical information is available but it can be assumed that the QAQC procedures used by the Kalgoorlie laboratories were of industry standard at that time.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Drill core and RC chips where possible were inspected in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralisation. • No drilling has been undertaken by Genesis Minerals Limited to confirm historical drill information. • No historical information is available on how the original primary data was imported into an electronic data base. Historical reports were exhaustively reviewed and checked for any relevant information missing or otherwise. All drill data was then validated using DataShed and Micromine software. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-*	• Drill holes collar locations were supplied in digital format from previous owners or from historical reports. These

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation • *Specification of the grid system used* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control*	locations were then validated by cross checking spatial distributions as shown by plans and cross-sections. Where possible hole locations were checked on ground but in most cases rehabilitation of the drill collar prohibited this. It is considered that the holes are spatially accurate enough to allow for a JORC inferred resource to be calculated. • Drilling was conducted on a historical local grid. • All resource estimations were done converting the AMG_51 co- ordinates into the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • No DTM data was available for Vettersburg South with a surface DTM generated from supplied relative levels from hole-collars.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The mineralisation was sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling on variable drilling spacing ranging: • Vettersburg South –from 30m x 30m grid spacing • The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is sufficient to support the JORC classification of material contained within this report and is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported. • Compositing has not been applied to reporting of exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this* • *should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The bulk of the mineralized zones are perpendicular to the drilling direction. Structural logging of orientated drill core and/or surface mapping supports the drilling direction and sampling method. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No historical information is available.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An exhaustive reviewed and checked for any relevant information data been undertaken. No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Vettersburg South

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The resource is on granted Mining Leases held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Genesis Minerals Limited. • At this time the tenements are believed to be in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate, other than those set out by statutory requirements which have not yet been applied for.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to Excelsior's exploration activities. Previous parties have undertaken geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Vettersburg South –gold mineralisation is located proximal to a north-south trending sediment/dolerite contact. The majority of the gold mineralisation is flat lying in nature within the oxide material and is probably related to supergene processes. Primary gold mineralisation is within a steeply dipping shearzone sub-parallel to the contact. A possible north-east striking structure appears to influence the gold mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding*	• No exploration results are reported

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No exploration results are reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No exploration results are reported
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No exploration results are presented
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No exploration results are reported
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density,* • *groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No exploration results are reported
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No further work is planned at this stage

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Vettersburg South

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The company utilizes a number of different software that is used to validate data during collection, before import into and within the database and after import into Micromine. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are • manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person has not visited site. The prospect is likely to only contribute to production in the long term. As such this is not considered a core deposit at this time

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the systems and the gold distribution are complex. As such the company has not report measured resources regardless of drill and sample density. • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate the QAQC data and downhole surrey data. As such until the company has twinned historical holes to confirm results and location it does not classify these areas as indicated regardless of drill and sample density. • Different interpretations of the gold mineralisation wireframes have been undertaken to assess the influence on mineral resource estimation and mining economics. This work demonstrated that a possible +/- 10% difference exists between different lode interpretations. Where geological interpretation has a high degree of uncertainty it is classified as inferred regardless of modelling parameters. • Detailed mapping, sampling of historical workings (including the existing open pits) provides confidence that the style of gold mineralisation is similar to other known deposits such as in the area. • Continuity of geology and structure can be identified and traced between drillholes by visual, geophysical and geochemical characteristics. The gold distribution within certain structures does display a high nugget effect; however gross high grade positions and plunge controls can be determined.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Resource extents for the deposit is as follows • Vettersburg South – 200m strike down to 120mbs; average true width of both supergene/flat lodes and steep lode = 5m
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modeling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Block models were estimated using Ordinary Kriging with Micromine software. Estimation parameters were determined using QKNA analysis on selected blocks for each mineralisation type. Estimations were run within the EXG mineralised wireframes using the assay data determined by EXG. • Comparison models were conducted by EXG which confirmed that the estimation process was appropriate and results were similar in nature. • No consideration has been made to by-products • No test work has been undertaken to date to determine if deleterious elements are present • Drilling varies from 20m X 20m spaced drilling with some areas infilled to 10m X 10m spaced drilling. The primary block size is 10mN x 4mE x 5mRL. This block size was used by EXG staff to represent likely mining methods. • Block sizes were chosen to represent the most likely selective mining units when extraction is by open pit method utilizing a traditional open pit mining • Not applicable • Blocks were hard bounded with mineralised wireframes generated by EXG staff geologist. • One metre composites had variable top-cuts applied to them for each domain using geostastical methods Top cut determination undertaken by Excelsior and was based on population breaks using cumulative frequency curves and probability plots. Tops cuts used were: • Vettersburg South – 13g/t for supergene, 7g/t for primary, non for laterite • Comparisons of drill hole data to block estimates was used for validation of unbiasedness.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages were based on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A nominal lower-cut off grade of 0.6g/t Au was used for modelling based on geological and grade continuity mindful of possible economic breakeven grades. Recent pit optimisation studies suggests economic cut-off grades are in the order of 0.5 to 0.85g/t Au
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.6g/t Au to reflect possible economic grades via traditional open pit mining and processing via a 1mtpa (or larger) processing plant. • Minimal mining widths of 2metres are assumed
Metallurgical factors or	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability.*	• Detailed Waste and ore characterizations have been not undertaken.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assumptions	*It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No metallurgical testwork has currently been undertaken.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No environmental issues have been recorded or reported from previous mining undertaken within the areas as such the assumption is no major environmental exist within these already disturbed areas. • No Environmental studies have also been completed to date.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Densities have been determined utilising current and historical evidence from previous mining of similar deposits within the same rock types. Densities used for all of the deposits were oxide 1.85, transitional 2.3 and fresh 2.7. • The bulk densities used in the Resource Model take into account void spaces and vug spaces within differing rock and weathering types. • The bulk densities are comparable to previously used bulk densities used during the historic mining of the existing historical pits completed in the 1990s and also to other mining operations in similar rock and weathering types in the local area.

Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*
		• The models and associated calculations utilised all available data and whilst depleted for known workings no adjustment was made for smaller undefined workings.
		• Excelsior follows the JORC classification system with final individual block classification being assigned by statistically methods and visually taking into account the following factors and adjusting on:
		• Drill spacing and orientation.
		  ○ Average distance to fill individual blocks.
		  ○ Number of holes and points used to fill the block.
		  ○ Statistical analysis of results.
		  ○ Classification of surrounding blocks, and
		  ○ Lode position and confidence in interpretation
		• Excelsior does not classify any resources that make use of historical data as Measured due to varying QAQC data. Those blocks that were nominally classified as Measured were automatically reclassified as Indicated. Further, Excelsior does not classify any resources that are based on historical data as Indicated unless this has been confirmed by drilling undertaken by the company. Those blocks that were nominally classified as Measured/Indicated where confirmation drilling has not been undertaken are automatically reclassified as Inferred.

Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 11 December 2013 ASX:EXG ' Satellite Gold Resource Upgrade' The competent person has reviewed this work.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should*	• All the resources in this announcement have been classified as Inferred due to the reliance on various historical drill programmes undertaken between 1984 and 2002. Any blocks despite drill density being of a degree to demonstrate excellent grade and The block model estimate is a global resource estimate which has block sizes chosen at the expected "SMU" selection size. Block grades will tend to be smoothed between the drill hole sections but should represent the total contained tonnes and metal of the mineralisation. • Not applicable as no previous production has taken place

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	be compared with production data, where available.	

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – STOCKPILES
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Stockpiles

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Butterfly stockpile Resource is based on 247 grab samples; • Puzzle stockpile resource is based on grade control production records completed during mining and supported by 55 grab samples taken by Genesis.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling was completed.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No drilling was completed.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The material type and mineralisation style of each grab sample was recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being*	• Approximately 3kg of material was collected for each grab sample; • Samples were assayed at the Intertek laboratory in Perth. Samples were dried and a 1kg split was pulverized to 80% passing 75 microns; • No QAQC samples were submitted in the sampling sequence; • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the size of the stockpile, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	sampled.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Au analysis was by fire assay and atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish at the Intertek laboratory in Perth; • The analytical technique used approaches total dissolution of gold in most circumstances.
Verification of sampling and assay	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Visual verification of stockpiles has been carried out by the Competent Person. • Primary data documentation is electronic with appropriate verification and validation; • Data is well organized and securely stored in a database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Sample locations were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 coordinates
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Samples were collected across the entire pile with the aim of collecting 1 sample per 1,000 tonnes of material.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• No orientation-based sampling bias has been completed.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Genesis samples were carefully identified and bagged on site for collection and transport by commercial or laboratory transport.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques or data has been completed. • All work was carried out by reputable companies using industry standard methods.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Stockpiles

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments

Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*
		• The Leonora South Gold Project is located over a 60km strike length of the Melita Greenstones on granted mining and exploration licenses with associated miscellaneous licenses;
		  ○ The stockpiles are located on Mining lease M40/110 and M40/164.
		  ○ Mining Lease M40/110 expires 25 July 2032
		  ○ Mining Lease M40/164 expires 8 Aug 2037
		• The tenements are in good standing.
		• Kookynie Project tenements are listed below. E40/229 M40/101 P40/1272 E40/263 M40/107 P40/1300 E40/281 M40/110 P40/1301 E40/291 M40/117 P40/1302 E40/292 M40/120 P40/1303 E40/306 M40/136 P40/1427 E40/316 M40/137 P40/1428 E40/346 M40/148 P40/1433 E40/347 M40/151 P40/1434 E40/368 M40/163 P40/1435 E40/375 M40/164 P40/1436 E40/385 M40/174 P40/1437 E40/386 M40/192 P40/1438 G40/4 M40/196 P40/1439 G40/5 M40/2

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		P40/1440 G40/6 M40/20 P40/1441 G40/7 M40/209 P40/1442 L40/10 M40/26 P40/1444 L40/11 M40/288 P40/1445 L40/12 M40/289 P40/1446 L40/15 M40/290 P40/1447 L40/17 M40/291 P40/1454 L40/18 M40/292 M40/344 L40/19 M40/293 M40/345 L40/20 M40/3 M40/348 L40/21 M40/339 M40/56 L40/22 M40/340 M40/8 L40/27 M40/342 M40/94 L40/7 M40/343
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Mining of Puzzle was completed my Melita Mining and Consolidated Gold. • Mining of Butterfly was completed by Melita Mining, Sons of Gwalia and Nex Minerals.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Leonora South Gold Project is located in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna belt of the Eastern Goldfields terrane. Host rocks in the region are primarily metasedimentary and metavolcanic lithologies of the Melita greenstones; • Gold mineralisation is developed within structures encompassing a range of orientations and deformation styles; • The Puzzle stockpile is predominantly oxidised felsic material. • The Butterfly stockpiles are predominantly fresh mafic material.
Drill Hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• A number of grab samples were used to prepare the Mineral Resource for Butterfly and Puzzle; • Spatial data was not available for the original samples from the Puzzle stockpile however detailed production records were located which documented grade and tonnage of the material on the stockpile; • The quantity of samples used to estimate each resource is included in the body of this release.
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No data aggregation methods have been used; • No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• There is no relationship to the assay results and the geometry or location within the stockpile.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plans of the hole locations for resources are provided in the report.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Representative reporting of both low and high grades and widths is practiced.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of*	• There is no other relevant exploration data.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further sampling of the stockpile will be completed to better determine the stockpile grade.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Stockpiles

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Assay data was captured electronically to prevent transcription errors; • Validation included comparison of gold results to logged rock type and mineralisation intensity;
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• A site visit was undertaken by the Competent Person in 2021 to verify the extent of mining operations, locate drill collars from previous drilling, review drilling operations and to confirm that no obvious impediments to future project exploration or development were present.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Mining in the Leonora district has occurred since 1800s providing significant confidence in the currently geological interpretation across all projects. • No alternative interpretations are currently considered viable. • Low-grade stockpiles are derived from previous mining of the mineralisation styles typical of the region.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Puzzle stockpile mineral resource area extends over a 200m strike length, a width of 150m and a height of 15m; • The Butterfly stockpiles mineral resource area are made from 5 separate piles of various dimensions;
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The Puzzle stockpile grade and volume was estimated from production records in the 1990s. • The grade was supported by recent grab samples taken by Genesis • The Butterfly stockpile volume was determined from survey pick up with a bulk density of 1.8t/m3 applied to determine tonnes. • The grade was determined from recent grab samples taken by Genesis.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• No cut-off has been applied
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• No mining parameters or modifying factors have been applied to the Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Extensive metallurgical test work has been undertaken by Genesis and previous operators at the project and has been reviewed; • Production and processing records from previous operation indicated that the ore from both Butterfly and Puzzle is amenable to conventional cyanide leaching • There is nothing to suggest that high gold recoveries will not be achieved from the stockpiles.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The area is not known to be environmentally sensitive and there is no reason to think that proposals for development including the stockpiling of waste would not be approved; • The project area is already highly disturbed with previous permitting granted for open pit mining and processing;
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size, and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• The bulk density value was based on value of coarse broken mafic rock in the AusIMM Geologists Handbook; • Bulk density value of 1.8t/m3, was applied to the Butterfly stockpile volume;
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e., relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity, and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The Mineral Resources were classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource on the basis of data quality, sample spacing; • The Puzzle stockpile has been classified as Indicated Mineral Resource due to the good record keeping in the monthly reports and grade being supported by recent sampling. • The Butterfly stockpile has been classified as Indicated Mineral Resource • The stockpiles have been reviewed by the Competent Person and results reflect the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Resource estimates are peer reviewed by the Genesis technical team. • No external reviews have been undertaken.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• The estimates for each deposit utilise good estimation practices, quality data and include observations and data from mining operations. and are considered to have been estimated with a good level of accuracy; • Previous open pit mining has been carried out at Butterfly and Puzzle deposits. Minor historic underground workings are also present at each of the deposits; • No reconciliation data has been located and only global production records have been reviewed.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – Burtville

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Burtville

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Earliest RC drilling at Burtville used in the estimate was by Thames Mining NL (Thames), only 8 RC holes were used, limited information on the Thames drilling is reported by Aberfoyle Resources Ltd (Aberfoyle). Aberfoyle conducted RC drilling collecting 1m samples that were composited to 4m for analysis. Later programs riffle split the 1m sample into 2 samples, submitting 1 sample for analysis and retaining the duplicate sample onsite for future QAQC analysis. • Gwalia Consolidated NL (Gwalia) RC drill cuttings were collected at 1m intervals and riffle split into 3kg samples for analysis. • Sons of Gwalia Ltd (SOG) mined the Burtville deposit during the 1990s with RC drilling carried out by the site mining department and not reported to the Department of Mines. In the Crescent Gold Ltd (Crescent) Bankable Feasibility Study of January 2005 (WAMEX reference A070179 appendix), extensive geological and mining data acquired from SOG were validated against original records by an independent geologist. • Early Crescent Drilling submitted 1m 3-4kg samples for analysis. • Later drilling by FML collected 1m samples by cone splitter off the drill rig and submitted for analysis. • Aberfoyle diamond core was sampled at 1m intervals. In areas of poor sample recovery core was sampled using a knife or hammer and chisel. Competent core was sawn, and one half submitted for analysis. • Focus Diamond core was sampled at 1m intervals or to geological contacts, half core was submitted for assay. • All sampling methods are used to produce representative sample of less than 3kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. • Genesis core and chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75µm to produce a 40g or 50g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. • Historical AC, RAB, RC and diamond sampling was carried out to industry standard at that time. Analysis methods include fire assay and unspecified methods.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Aberfoyle states RC drilling was by a VK600 rig with a 5 ½ inch hole diameter. • Aberfoyle diamond core was drilled from an RC pre-collar for all but 2 holes. Diamond core was drilled at NQ size. • Gwalia Consolidated NL RC drilling used a Gemco H22A rig and 4 ¼ diameter face sampling hammer drill. • Crescent and Focus RC drilling was conducted using a 5 3/8inch face sampling hammer for RC drilling. • At hole completion, Focus and Crescent surveyed RC holes using True North Seeking Gyro tool. Otherwise, a single shot Eastman camera downhole survey was used either "in-rod" or "open hole". • Diamond core was drilled at NQ/HQ size. All drill core was oriented where competent by the drilling contractor using an Ezy-mark or similar system. • Drill holes used in the estimate include 20 diamond holes (DDH), 2,298 reverse circulation holes. In addition, large numbers of regional RAB (Rotary Air Blast) and air-core (AC) holes have been completed but excluded from the estimation due to lower sample quality.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of*	• Historic sample recovery is not well recorded. • Aberfoyle details poor diamond core sample recovery (74% in some cases) above the clay/granodiorite contact. • SOG recorded recovery as a visual qualitative estimate. • RC sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process. • DD sample recovery was measured and calculated (core loss) during the logging process. DD core had generally good to excellent recovery.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	fine/coarse material.	
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Aberfoyle logged 1m RC and Diamond intervals for colour, weathering, lithology and visual percentage estimate of sulphur and quartz. • Gwalia logged 1m RC intervals for colour, lithology and quartz. • SOG logging included colour, lithology, weathering, texture, grain size, veining • Crescent and Focus RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, structure, texture and any other notable features that are present. • All diamond core was logged for structure, geology and geotechnical data using the same system as that for RC. • Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present. • Diamond core was photographed one core tray at a time using a standardised photography jig. RC chip trays are routinely photographed. • The entire length of all holes is geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All drill core is cut in half onsite using Almonte automatic core saw. Samples are always collected from the same side. • Historic diamond drilling has been mostly half core sampled, however some GC diamond drilling have been full core sampled in certain time periods. • All exploration and GC RC samples are cone or riffle split. Occasional wet samples are encountered; increased air capacity is routinely used to aid in keeping the sample dry when water is encountered. • Historic AC, RAB and RC drilling was sampled using spear, grab, riffle and unknown methods. • The sample preparation of diamond core and RC chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 85% passing 75 microns. • Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling. • All subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory and are satisfactory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• RC chip samples, and diamond core are analysed by external laboratories using a 40g or 50g fire assay with AAS finish. These methods are considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and are total digest methods. • No geophysical tools have been utilised for reporting gold mineralisation at Burtville. • Certified reference material (standards and blanks) with a wide range of values are inserted into every drillhole at a rate of 1:50 for exploration RC and DD, and 1:20 for underground RD or GC drilling. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits and are passed or failed prior to import to SQL database. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QAQC data is reported monthly. • Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grindsize of 85% passing 75 microns. • The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks which are also being reported to the client for review. Ongoing QAQC data analysis demonstrates sufficient accuracy and precision. • Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders.
Verification of sampling and assay	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intercepts are verified by the Geology Manager and corporate personnel. • Several surface drill holes have been twinned (+/-1m) by GC holes (at point of intersecting ore zones) and have verified original assay and survey data. • Primary data is collated in a set of excel templates utilising lookup codes. This data is forwarded to the Database Administrator for entry into a secure Datashed database with inbuilt validation functions. • Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and validated as much as practicable before entry into the Genesis Datashed database. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. Non positive values have been set to half lower detection limit (0.005 ppm).
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Aberfoyle used a local grid with unknown survey methods. • Gwalia used survey consultants to survey their holes, the Aberfoyle drilling and previous drill programs. Gwalia also established permanent survey stations.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• During mining operations by SOG site surveyors surveyed the drill collars. • Crescent and Focus drilled holes were also surveyed by site based mine survey team. • Crescent/Focus used True North Seeking Gyro for RC downhole surveys. A Reflex single shot camera was used for "single shot" surveys whilst advancing diamond drill holes. • All coordinates and bearings use the MGA94 Zone 51 grid system. • FML utilises Landgate sourced regional topographic maps and contours as well as internally produced survey pick-ups produced by the mining survey teams utilising DGPS base station instruments. • Downhole surveys are currently being carried out using the DeviFlex RAPID continuous in-rod survey instrument taking readings every 5 seconds, In and Out runs and reported in 3m intervals, survey accuracy +-3:1000.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill spacing at Burtville is variable with 10m x 10m spacing in areas RC grade control drilled, with a nominal 20m x 20m spacing across most of the east and west existing pit areas. Drilling spacing is irregular across the saddle and increases out to 40m x 60m along the southern extents of the deposit. The average depth of the SOG drilling was 50m, more recent Crescent and Focus drilling was an average of 81 and 89m, respectively.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill holes are positioned to achieve optimum intersection angles to the ore zone as are practicable. • The majority of the drillholes are drilled from the hanging wall side in drill angles as perpendicular as possible across the width of the mineralised structures. • No significant sampling bias is occurring due to orientation of drilling relative to mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Historic sample security is unknown. • Crescent and Focus samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of companywide sampling methodologies was conducted to create the current sampling and QAQC procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Burtville

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Burtville is located on tenement M38/261 which is 100% owned by Laverton Gold Pty. Ltd Laverton Gold Pty Ltd is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Genesis Minerals (Laverton) Pty Ltd. • The tenement is in good standing. • The Burtville Deposit is covered by the 2019 Nyalpa-Pirniku Native Title Claim.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historically Burtville was mined as part of the Burtville Mining Centre from the late 1890s until 1922 to a depth of 20m – 40m below surface. • From the 1970s various companies have conducted exploration activities at Burtville. The bulk of the historical drilling was by SOG who open pit mined the deposit in the 1990s recovering 64,000 ounces @ 1.4g/t Au. • Crescent Gold and subsequently Focus conducted large scale deeper drilling programs before recommencing mining in 2012 until May-2013 that recovered 23,635 oz at 1.12g/t Au.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Burtville deposit lies within the Burtville Terrane of the Laverton Greenstone Belt. • Basal Basalts/Dolerite overlain by shales, sandstones and felsic/intermediate volcaniclastics have been intruded by the Karridale Gabbro and Burtville Granodiorite. A swarm of brittle ductile shallow NNW dipping fault zones/shears over print the package. Furthermore, a network of 200-400m spaced N-S and NNW striking cross faults extend between Burtville - Karridale and further south to Mt Lebanon. These cross faults have been the historic focus of hundreds of shallow shafts/drives exploiting higher grade mineralisation. At Burtville a pervasive west dipping fabric hosts significant bulk mineralisation as a halo to higher grade steep ~N striking and shallow NNW dipping mineralised structures.
Drill Hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill*	• All material data is periodically released on the ASX.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	holes: • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All significant intercepts have been length weighted with a minimum Au grade of 1ppm. No high grade cut off has been applied. • Intercepts are aggregated with minimum width of 0.5m and maximum width of 3m for internal dilution. • Where stand out higher grade zone exist within the broader mineralised zone, the higher-grade interval is reported also. • There are no metal equivalents reported in this release.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Previous announcements included sufficient detail to clearly illustrate the geometry of the mineralisation and the recent drilling. All results are reported as downhole lengths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No Diagrams are referenced in this release.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results from previous campaigns have been reported, irrespective of success or not.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No substantive data acquisition has been completed in recent times.
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Burtville is being assessed for extensional opportunities and resource growth.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Burtville

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The database used for the estimate is an extract from a Datashed SQL database. The primary database is regulated by a locked framework which fixes the relationships between tables. The data model minimises the potential for data collection and data usage errors through pre-determined look up tables, storage and export functions. • User defined permissions also regulate the ability to add, edit or extract data.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• Primary data is recorded using typical manual translation of logging and data capture from written logs and direct import of csv tables through a data import scheme where data is validated upon import or direct data entry options into the database using predefined look up values. • Core logging data is entered and primary validation pass conducted in LogChief software and the data is synchronized in Datashed database. • Data that is captured in the field is entered into Excel templates which are checked on import into the database for errors. Assay jobs are dispatched electronically to the lab to minimise the chance of data entry errors. Assay results from the lab are received in CSV and PDF format and are checked for errors on import into the database. Data is regularly validated using the mining software. The data validation process is overseen by the Database Administrator.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person regularly visits site to assess geological competency and ensure integrity across all geological disciplines.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The resource categories assigned to the model directly reflect the confidence in the geological interpretation. The interpretation is built using local, structural, mineral, and alteration geology obtained from mapping, logging, and drill results. Confidence in the interpretation improved with increased data. • The current Burtville resource has been interpreted from 20 diamond holes (DDH), and 2,298 reverse circulation (RC) holes. • The gold mineralisation at Burtville is complex and is hosted within a granodiorite intrusive as well as via an extensive network of structurally controlled quartz veins. The stockwork of narrow quartz veins (1mm to 30cm) which cut the granodiorite, overlying sandstone and mafic units hosts a higher grade of gold compared with the alteration mineralisation seen in the surrounding granodiorite. • The stockwork vein assemblage and associated alteration halo has been modelled using interpolants using leapfrog software. Drill holes were first downhole composited to 2m and a 0.3g/t cut-off grade used to generate the interpolants. A distance limiter of 20m was used to restrict wireframes extending too far from drill holes, and structural trends (established from visual observations of grade trends) to vary the anisotropy throughout the deposit.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The deposit extends over a strike length of 700 mN, is about 800 mE wide and extends to 140 m below the surface. The mineralisation is mainly around the granodiorite contact, which limits the known depth extent.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Mineralisation is domained based on geological continuity. All domain wireframes are created using Leapfrog software and all subsequent estimation is completed using Datamine software. Lode wireframes are intersected with a validated drill database from which all RAB, air core, and erroneous drill holes have been removed. All remaining diamond, and RC samples are flagged with a domain identifier and composited to 1m with 0.3m minimum sample. Residual samples are distributed across adjacent component intervals. Composites are analysed for population outliers by domain and are topcut proximal to population disintegration. The top-cut process affects only 1-2% of the data. Variography is created for all domains with sufficient sample data. Output variograms are utilised in kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) to generate optimum parent block sizes and estimation parameters. Domains are estimated using ordinary kriging utilising the estimation parameters defined in the KNA as inputs. Grade is estimated into parent blocks only and all kriging quality metrics and search pass values are output. The maximum distance of extrapolation from last known data points for the inferred material is dependent on the geological continuity and confidence across the lode, but less than 40m for the deposit. • No assumptions are made regarding the recovery of by-products for this Mineral Resource Estimation. • No estimation of deleterious elements or non-grade variables is required. • The model has been created using a parent cell size of 5m (East- West) x 5m (North-South) x 5m (vertical) optimised using quantitative kriging neighbourhood analysis. Sub-cells have been used at a resolution of 1m x 1m x1m to ensure high resolution at ore boundaries. The search distances are dictated by the range of each individual variogram but typically equate to 1-1.5 times the current 20x20m resource definition spacing. A 3rd pass nested search strategy is employed with the first pass always set to the full range of the variogram. The second pass is set at 2-3 times the variogram range with the final pass set at a factor large enough to ensure all blocks comprising the domain are estimated. • No assumptions have been made regarding the modelling of selective mining units for this Mineral Resource Estimation • No assumptions have been made regarding the correlation between variables for this Mineral Resource Estimation.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• The stockwork vein assemblage and associated alteration halo has been modelled using interpolants using leapfrog software. Drill holes were first downhole composited to 2m and a 0.3g/t cut-off grade used to generate the interpolants. A distance limiter of 20m was used to restrict wireframes extending too far from drill holes, and structural trends (established from visual observations of grade trends) to vary the anisotropy throughout the deposit. • Samples with extreme high grades that bias the mean and positively skew the grade population within each domain are topcut to reduce the influence of high-grade outliers. Log probability plots and the coefficient of variation statistic are used to determine topcuts. Topcuts are typically set proximal to population disintegration. • Several statistical and visual measures are used to validate the accuracy of the estimation. Volume variance between the wireframe domains and block model domains are assessed. A visual inspection of input composites is compared to the estimated block model in section for each domain. The mean grade of the block model is compared to the naïve and declustered mean grades of the composites by domain with any variance greater than 10% investigated. Swath plots are created by domain and sub-domain in the X, Y, Z, strike and cross strike directions and viewed holistically to vector into any problematic areas. Kriging efficiency, and slope results are reviewed by domain/sub-domain to give an indication of the quality of the estimate. Global change of support plots are created and reviewed for principal domains. The resource estimate was compared to historical production records (Barnicoat: 1989 – 1998, and FML, December 2012 – May 2013), both of which compared well with the final model.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The adopted cut-off grades for Mineral Resource Estimation reporting are determined by the current open pit mining cut-off grades for Genesis.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Burtville would be mined as an open pit as mineralisation starts near surface. • To best capture "reasonable prospects for eventual economic of extraction", the mineral resource was reported within an optimised pit shell at a 0.4g/t cut off. No assumptions have been made for mining dilution.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Historical metallurgical test work and actual open cut mining showed the mineralised material had very good to excellent recoveries in a standard CIL gold processing plant (>90% for some transitional material, but generally above 98% in fresh rock.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The Burtville deposit has previously been mined by open pit methods in the 2012-2013 by Focus, and there are existing waste dumps and open cut pits. • Other operations in the area in the last 8 years have been Focus' Chatterbox – Apollo Pits south along strike and at Euro South to the SE and is 27km from Goldfield's Granny Smith gold mine. • Therefore, there is extensive mining history in the region, and there are no unforeseen environmental considerations that would preclude conventional open cut mining and waste dump construction.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation*	• The bulk densities for Burtville were determined via testing of representative intervals from diamond drillholes. The sample size is generally between 0.5 and 1.5kg and the method of calculation is the water displacement technique. Measurements have been recorded in the Datashed database. Bulk density is assigned by lithology and weathering profile.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	process of the different materials.	
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Burtville resource is classified as Measured, Indicated or Inferred by domain based on a combination of physical and estimation quality metrics including mining exposure, drill spacing, search pass, kriging efficiency / slope / variance, grade and geological continuity. Mineralisation has been categorised as Measured if it has been exposed by mining (open pit or historical underground). Indicated material is assigned if drill spacing is supported by up to 20x20m, however most of the indicated resource is drilled 10m x 10m. Inferred material is drill spacing supported by up to ~40x40m with established geological continuity. All other mineralisation is assigned a Potential resource category.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Genesis has adopted a process for geological modelling, estimation and reporting of mineral resources that meets high industry standards. • At the completion of resource estimation Genesis undertake an extensive review of the model that covers: • Model inventory and comparisons to previous and budget models if in existence. • Geological interpretation, wireframing, domain selection, statistics by domain, assay and metal evaluation, parent cell sizes, data compositing, variography, search strategy, estimation and KNA. • Model validation – swathe plots, visual checks, and volume comparisons, composite to model metal comparisons. • In the final stages the model and resource categorisation are all discussed and scrutinized by the geological and mine planning teams.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. • The resource estimate is a global estimate. • The Mineral Resource estimate compared to past reconciliation data (within +/-5%).

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – Beasley Creek

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Beasley Creek

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual*	• Surface and underground diamond core is HQ (63.5mm) or NQ (47.6mm) sized core, sampled to 1m intervals or geological boundaries where necessary and cut into half core. The upper or right-hand side of the core is routinely submitted for sample analysis, with each one metre of half core providing between 2.5 – 3kg of material as an assay sample. Minimum sample length is 0.30 m for DD core. • RC chips are cone or riffle split and sampled into 1m intervals. • All sampling methods are used to produce representative sample of less than 3kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. • Genesis core and chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 40g or 50g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. • Historical AC, RAB, RC and diamond sampling was carried out to industry standard at that time. Analysis methods include fire assay and unspecified methods.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drill holes used in the estimate include 208 diamond holes (DDH), 946 reverse circulation holes (RC) and 49 diamond holes collared from surface have RC pre-collars (RCD). In addition, large numbers of regional RAB (Rotary Air Blast), air-core (AC) blast-hole (BH) and have been completed but excluded from the estimation due to lower sample quality. • DDH typically used NQ (47.6mm) and HQ (63.5mm) sized core (standard double tubes). • Core was oriented using industry standard orientation tools. • Drill holes were down hole surveyed by either north seeking gyro within the rods or by electronic multi-shot in open holes. A minority of older generation RC and DDH's have an unknown survey type, concentrated in areas which are mostly mined out. • RC holes used mainly 5½" reverse circulation face sampling hammers.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC sampling recoveries have not previously been recorded. • Diamond core recovery percentages calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals are logged and recorded in the database. Poor core recovery in ore zone encountered by previous owners have been mitigated by employing triple-tubing through oxide-laden ore zone. Average core recovery is 99% in GMD diamond drill holes, with <10% core loss in key mineralised intersects • Poor recovery with up to 30% core loss in mineralised intervals likely negatively biased historical diamond drill intersection grade calculation as they were assigned a grade of 0.0g/t. • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade for RC drilling.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging of RC chips and diamond drill core records lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. • Geotechnical and structural logging is carried out on all diamond holes to record recovery, RQD, defect number, type, fill material, shape and roughness and alpha and beta angles. • Core is photographed in both dry and wet state. • Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness. • All diamond drillholes and exploration RC holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All drill core is cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw. Samples are always collected from the same side. • Historic diamond drilling has been half core sampled. • All exploration and RC samples are cone or riffle split. Occasional wet samples are encountered; increased air capacity is routinely used to aid in keeping the sample dry when water is encountered. • Historic AC, RAB and RC drilling was sampled using spear, grab, riffle and unknown methods. • RC samples were typically taken at 1m intervals. Half core was sampled on largely 1m intervals based on geological boundaries. • The sample preparation of diamond core and RC chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 85% passing 75 microns. • Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling. • All subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory and are satisfactory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• RC chip samples, and diamond core are analysed by external laboratories using a 40g or 50g fire assay with AAS finish. These methods are considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and are total digest methods. • Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia, and unknown methods. • No geophysical tools have been utilised for reporting gold mineralisation. • QC included insertion of 1 commercial standard every 20 samples for diamond core and 1 blank every 50 samples. The regularity of field duplicate insertion was not recorded. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits and are passed or failed prior to import to SQL database. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QAQC data is reported monthly. • Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grindsize of 85% passing 75 microns. • The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. • Sample pulp residues were submitted to an umpire laboratory to ensure accuracy.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• QAQC results indicate that pulveriser bowls were adequately cleaned between samples, that analysis of gold was sound and re-analysis of pulps showed acceptable repeatability with no bias. • Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders.
Verification of sampling and assay	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intercepts are verified by the Geology Manager and corporate personnel. • Primary data is collated in a set of excel templates utilising lookup codes. This data is forwarded to the Database Administrator for entry into a secure Datashed database with inbuilt validation functions. • Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and validated as much as practicable before entry into the Genesis Datashed database. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for resource estimation. Non positive values have been set to half lower detection limit (0.005 ppm) unless the value specifically matches a laboratory error reporting code (e.g., for insufficient sample and/or destroyed sample).
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Recent drill holes were surveyed using a Real Time Kinetic (RTK) GPS system. • Recent drillholes have been down hole surveyed gyroscopically. • Historical drill holes have been downhole surveyed by a combination of single and multi-shot cameras. • All data has been translated into MGA94_51 if drillholes surveys and collar coordinates were originally recorded on a local grid. • Post-mined topographic surface has been constructed from drone flyover in 2026, which validates well against historic drill collars where the collar locations are unmined.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill spacing is variable ranging from 20x20m historical grade-control RC holes inside the mined pit out to >100m on the fringes of the deposit. • Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC classifications applied. • Sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. • Some historic RAB and RC sampling was composited into 3-4m samples with areas of interest re-sampled to 1m intervals. It is unknown at what threshold this occurred. • Some historic DDH sampling was completed >1m intervals, predominantly outside of the ore zones.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill holes are positioned to achieve optimum intersection angles to the ore zone as are practicable. • No significant sampling bias is occurring due to orientation of drilling relative to mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are prepared on site under supervision of Genesis geological staff. • Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into secured cages and collected by the laboratory personnel. • Sample submissions are documented via laboratory tracking systems and assays are returned via email.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been documented for historic sampling techniques, but the data have been reviewed by checking historic logging files with database records. • All data has been reviewed by a Competent Person who is satisfied that the data is sound and suitable for resource estimation. • Since Genesis acquired the deposit an internal review of companywide sampling methodologies was conducted to create the current sampling and QAQC procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Beasley Creek

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Beasley Creek and Beasley Creek South deposits are located on tenements M38/49 and IS 100% owned by Genesis Minerals Limited. • Native title interests over the tenements are by the Nyalpa Pirniku group. • The tenement is in good standing at the time of reporting.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration activities have been undertaken by numerous companies, though primarily by Western Mining Corporation, Metex Resources and Crescent Gold NL.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Gold mineralisation is epigenetic and stratabound, hosted in severely weathered sedimentary polymictic breccia up to 60 m thick within the Beasley Shear Zone • Mineralised sedimentary package is bordered to the hanging wall and foot wall by tholeiitic basalt, with a schistose, talc-carbonate-alter ultramafic unit further overlying the mafic units. • The mine sequence strikes north-south and dips 45-65° towards east, and is variably cross-cut by felsic intrusives • Stratigraphy is folded with the antiformal fold axis plunging steeply south, exerting strong control on mineralisation • A generally SW-NE trending Proterozoic dyke separates Beasley Creek and Beasley Creek South by approximately 200 m • Mineralisation is characterized by abundant disseminated sulfides within polymictic breccia with strong ferruginisation • Regolith profile locally draws down along mineralised horizon to vertical depths more than 200 m, such that significant drillhole intersects at depth often appears goethitic and hematitic clay-altered
Drill Hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All material data is periodically released on the ASX.
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All significant intercepts have been length weighted with a minimum Au grade of 1ppm. No high grade cut off has been applied. • Intercepts are aggregated with minimum width of 0.5m and maximum width of 3m for internal dilution. • Where stand out higher grade zones exist with in the broader mineralised zone, the higher-grade interval is reported also. • There are no metal equivalents reported in this release.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Previous announcements included sufficient detail to clearly illustrate the geometry of the mineralisation and the recent drilling. All results are reported as downhole lengths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No Diagrams are referenced in this release.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results from previous campaigns have been reported, irrespective of success or not.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of*	• No other exploration data has been identified

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further resource definition and exploration drill holes are planned.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Beasley Creek

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The database used for the estimate an extract from an Datashed SQL database. The primary database is regulated by a locked framework which fixes the relationships between tables. The data model minimises the potential for data collection and data usage errors through pre-determined look up tables, storage and export functions. • User defined permissions also regulate the ability to add, edit or extract data. • Primary data is recorded using typical manual translation of logging and data capture from written logs and direct import of csv tables through a data import scheme where data is validated upon import or direct data entry options into the database using predefined look up values. • Intervals of core loss are treated as absent grade rather than being assigned zero or background grade. • Data that is captured in the field is entered into Excel templates which are checked on import into the database for errors. Assay jobs are dispatched electronically to the lab to minimise the chance of data entry errors. Assay results from the lab are received in CSV format and are checked for errors on import into the database. Data is regularly validated using the mining software. The data validation process is overseen by the Database Administrator.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person regularly visits site (monthly and more when the geological work is more complex and demanding) to assess geological competency and ensure integrity across all geological disciplines.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The interpretation has been based on historical data captured by previous owners and refined by new information generated by Genesis following project acquisition. This knowledge is built on extensive geological logging of drill core, RC chips, detailed open pit mapping and assay data. The gross architecture of the deposit is relatively simple and the interpretation robust. • The current resource has been interpreted from 208 diamond holes (DDH), 946 reverse circulation (RC) holes and 49 diamond holes collared from surface with RC pre-collars (RCD). • The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are robust and are regularly reviewed to discuss the validity of interpretations or possible alternatives. • Geological domains interpreted from all available geological data are used as estimation domains. They are further sub-domained where internal multi-modal grade populations and sufficient sample data is available to improve grade homogeneity and reduce variance.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation at Beasley Creek has continuity over 1km along strike, and currently 400 m down dip respectively. Mineralisation width ranges from ~0.5 to 10 m across strike.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).*	• Mineralisation is domained based on geological continuity. All domain wireframes are created using Leapfrog software and all subsequent estimation is completed using Datamine software. • Lode wireframes are intersected with a validated drill database from which all RAB, AC, VM, and erroneous drill holes have been removed. All remaining diamond and RC samples are flagged with a domain identifier and composited to 1m with a 0.3m minimum sample. Residual samples are distributed across adjacent component intervals. • Composites are analysed for population outliers by domain and are topcut proximal to population disintegration. The top-cut process affects only 1-2% of the data. • Two of the principal lodes exhibit bi/multi-model grade populations. These internal populations are controlled by grade indicators based on inflection points derived from domain log probability plots from which indicator variograms are created. Categorical indicator kriging (CIK) is then used to sub-domain lodes with mixed populations. The block model used in the CIK estimation has blocks set at 1x1x1m to ensure sub-domain complexity is maintained then optimised

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	and re-blocked to the parent block size of 5x5x5m. This model is then used to back flag the composite file with the defined sub-domain identifiers. • Variography is created for all domains and sub-domains with sufficient sample data. Output variograms are utilised in kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) to generate optimum parent block sizes and estimation parameters. • Domains and sub-domains are estimated using ordinary kriging utilising the estimation parameters defined in the KNA as inputs. Grade is estimated into parent blocks only and all kriging quality metrics and search pass values are output. The maximum distance of extrapolation from last known data points for the inferred material is dependent on the geological continuity and confidence across the lode, but less than 50m for the deposit. • Search distances are dictated by the range of each individual variogram but typically equate to the current 30x30 m resource definition spacing. A 3-pass nested search strategy is employed with the first pass always set to the full range of the variogram. The second pass is set at 2 times the variogram range with the final pass set at a factor large enough to ensure all blocks comprising the domain are estimated. • The Mineral Resource Estimation is checked against the previous block model estimations following any material update. • No assumptions are made regarding the recovery of by-products for this Mineral Resource Estimation. • No estimation of deleterious elements or non-grade variables is required. • No assumptions have been made regarding the modelling of selective mining units for this Mineral Resource Estimation • No assumptions have been made regarding the correlation between variables for this Mineral Resource Estimation. • Mineralisation is partitioned into estimation domains relative to stratigraphic position, structural orientation, recorded lithology and specific alteration assemblage. The geological interpretation is initially created from drill data and later calibrated with mapping from open pit and underground exposures. • Domains are estimated individually with search geometry and variography controlled by lode orientation and grade continuity respectively. Variogram major search directions are aligned to geologically interpreted high grade shoots. • Categorical indicator kriging has been utilised to define sub-domains in lodes with mixed grade populations to limit the spread of high-grade mineralisation. • Dynamic anisotropy has been employed on lodes exhibiting excessive undulation. • Boundary analysis has been conducted on key lodes indicating hard boundaries should be maintained across domain and sub-domain contacts. • Statistical and visual measures are used to validate the accuracy of the estimation. • Volume variance between the wireframe domains and block model domains are assessed. • A visual inspection of input composites is compared to the estimated block model in section for each domain. • The mean grade of the block model is compared to the naïve and declustered mean grades of the composites by domain with any variance greater than 10% investigated. • Swath plots are created by domain and sub-domain in the X, Y, Z, strike and cross strike directions and viewed holistically to vector into any problematic areas. • Kriging efficiency, and slope results are reviewed by domain/sub-domain to give an indication of the quality of the estimate. • Global change of support plots are created and reviewed for principal domains.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The adopted cut-off grades for Mineral Resource Estimation reporting are determined by the current mining cut-off grades. • The current resource is reported within a Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) open pit shell at 0.4g/t cut-off.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous.*	• The mineral resource is reported as an open pit component at a cut-off reflective of current break-even grade requirements for the mining method and processing method assumed. • To best capture Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE), the mineral resource was reported within an optimised pit shell at $3500 at a 0.4g/t cut off for the open pit resources. • No assumptions have been made for mining dilution.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No publicly reported metallurgical recovery data from the original excavation of Beasley Creek Pit by Western Mining Company is available. • Leach recovery testing completed by FML in 2019 returned results between 92.67-97.74%.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Waste rock characterisation is on-going. • Tailings from the deposit will be stored in an appropriate licensed tailings facility with a closure plan in place.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• The bulk densities for Beasley Creek were determined via testing of representative intervals from diamond drillholes. The sample size is generally between 0.5 and 1.5kg and the method of calculation is the water displacement technique • Additional density testing by downhole gamma survey were completed by FML. • Measurements have been recorded in the Datashed database. Bulk density is assigned by stratigraphy and weathering profile. • Ore zones are predominantly fresh nonporous material, so additional measures to reduce moisture intake during the water displacement method is unnecessary at this stage.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The resource is classified as Indicated or Inferred by domain based on a combination of physical and estimation quality metrics including mining exposure, drill spacing, search pass, kriging efficiency / slope / variance, grade and geological continuity. • Indicated material is assigned if drill spacing is <=30x30m search pass 1, established grade and geological continuity, broadly positive kriging efficiency and >25% slope. • Inferred material is drill spacing supported by <=60x60m with established geological continuity. • All other mineralisation is assigned a Potential resource category.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Genesis has adopted a process for geological modelling, estimation and reporting of mineral resources that meets high industry standards. • At the completion of resource estimation Genesis undertake an extensive review of the model that covers: • Model inventory and comparisons to previous and budget models if in existence. • Geological interpretation, wireframing, domain selection, statistics by domain, assay and metal evaluation, parent cell sizes, data compositing, variography, search strategy, estimation and KNA. • Model validation – swath plots, visual checks, and volume comparisons, composite to model metal comparisons. • In the final stages the model and resource categorisation are all discussed and scrutinized by the geological and mine planning teams
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates,*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. • The resource estimate is a global estimate. • The resource has been previously mined, and limited anecdotal production information is available with no reconciliation records.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Beasley Creek

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Resource Estimate for Conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The Beasley Creek Mineral Resource as reported May 2026. The Beasley Creek Mineral Resource estimate was completed using CIK with a parent block size of 1m x 2m x 1m and a 0.40g/t Au cut-off. The resource is classified under JORC (2012) as Measured (mined inventory), Indicated (≥3 drill holes, ≥5 composites, ≤30m x 30m spacing), and Inferred (≤60m x 60m spacing). Metallurgical recoveries are assumed to range between 92.67% and 97.74%. Metallurgical testing by GMD is ongoing. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve.
Site Visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person is a full time employee of Genesis Minerals and has conducted multiple site visits which have helped inform the generation of the Ore Reserve estimate.
Study Status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• A Pre-Feasibility Study was undertaken by Genesis Minerals on the Beasley Creek deposit, to develop the mine plan and geotechnical recommendations to a PFS level and provide an Ore Reserve estimate. Ore from Beasley Creek will be trucked to the Laverton processing plants. • The Beasley Creek mine plan is considered technically achievable and involves the application of conventional technology and open pit mining methods widely utilised in the Western Australian goldfields.
Cut-off Parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au to define ore is the breakeven grade for variable costs and a share of fixed costs for general and administration (G&A) and through the Laverton processing plant.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e., either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made, and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• Final pit limits were determined from pit optimisations using Whittle Four-X software, the diluted resource model, geotechnical parameters and metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, royalties, modifying mining factors and operating costs, followed by final pit designs and mine scheduling. • Open cut mining will utilise 140t rear dump trucks and 200t & 100t hydraulic excavator mining fleets, using drill and blast on 5m benches and excavators operating on 2.5m flitches. The Competent Person considers the mining method to be appropriate for the nature of the Beasley Creek deposit. • A detailed Geotechnical assessment of the Beasley Creek deposit was carried out by Peter O'Bryan & Associates which recommended the wall angles and bench heights based on weathering zones and wall orientation. • The upper benches of the deposit will be RC grade controlled prior to the commencement of mining, with subsequent grade control passes occurring at bench intervals and on patterns to be dictated by the mining schedule and lode width and geometry. • Ore dilution was modelled using minable shape optimisation (MSO) software to generate minable ore block designs. This accounts for planned ore loss and dilution. A skin was then applied to these ore blocks to account for unplanned ore loss and dilution. • Haul road widths of 27m for dual access roads and 16m for single access roads were used. Minimum mining width of 20m was used for cutbacks and pit benches with the exceptions of goodbye cuts that will be top loaded. • Inferred Mineral Resources were included in dilution analysis but excluded from pit optimisations and treated as waste. • The Project will establish office, workshop, ablutions, power, fuel storage, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. Ore will be hauled using road trains to the existing Laverton processing plant via sealed public roads.
Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.*	• The Beasley Creek ore is free milling and will be processed through the Laverton processing plant which was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi-Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process. • The metallurgical process is commonly used in Western Australian and international gold mining.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• The average processing recovery for Beasley Creek is estimated to be 91%. Metallurgical recoveries are assumed to range between 92.67% and 97.74%. Metallurgical testing by GMD is ongoing. • There are no known deleterious elements, and no allowance is made in the Ore Reserve estimate for deleterious elements. • No bulk sample test work has been carried out. Ore from Beasley Creek will be blended with other ore sources at the Laverton processing plant. • No minerals are defined by a specification.
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• Environmental studies relating to the re-commencement of mining operations are yet to commence, however there are no known reasons to believe that this additional regulatory approvals and permits will be will not be approved on time and prior to mining commencing. • Studies into the rock characterisation is ongoing, Acid mine drainage is not considered to be a risk for mining at Beasley Creek.
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• The Beasley Creek deposit is located approximately 8km east of the Laverton township and is also within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access to the site is via sealed public highways and private unsealed roads. The site workforce will be primarily fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Leonora airstrip. The workforce will utilise existing accommodation facilities available at the Genesis owned Laverton villages. • The Project will establish office, workshop, ablutions, power, fuel storage, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. Ore will be hauled using road trains to the existing Laverton processing plant via sealed public roads
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• Capital costs were derived for the PFS using quotes from specialist equipment and service providers. • Mining costs are estimated based on mining equipment requirements and validated by in house mining service providers (Genesis Mining Services) for load and haul and quotes from external leading drill and blast contractors. Forecast mining costs are in line with current operating costs. • Processing costs have been generated from the experience of operating the Laverton Mill. • Previous metallurgical recoveries does not indicate the presence of deleterious elements. • All costs and revenues were denominated in Australian dollars and no exchange rates were used. • Transportation charges for ore from Beasley Creek to the Laverton processing plant are based upon contracted haulage costs supplied by a reputable haulage contractor. • No treatment and refining charges were applied. • West Australian State Government royalty of 2.5% and third-party royalties of 1% were included based on statutory or agreed rates as appropriate.
Revenue Factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• Ore production and gold recovery estimates for revenue calculations were based on detailed mine designs, mine schedules, mining factors and cost estimates for mining and processing. • A base gold price of A$2,800/oz was chosen for economic analysis. • No other revenue factors were used.
Market Assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• Gold ore from the mine is to be sold to the Perth mint. • There is a transparent quoted market for the sale of gold. • No industrial minerals have been considered.
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The Ore Reserve estimate is based on a Pre-Feasibility level of accuracy with inputs from mining, processing, transportation, sustaining capital and scheduled and costed to generate the Ore Reserve cost model. • The Ore Reserve is economic based on the assumed commodity price and cost estimation, and the Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve Estimate are suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, assumptions, and environment.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• Sensitivity analysis has indicated that the project drivers are gold price, mining and metallurgical recovery followed by operating expenditure.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• There is a good working relationship with neighbouring stakeholders. • Granted tenements of types appropriate to the activities performed cover the majority of the areas of Mining Operations. • The Nyalpa Pirniku Native Title Claim was determined on 31 October 2023. The Claim covers the majority of the tenements, including the leases within which the Karridale deposit is located. The Nyalpa Pirniku People will be consulted on all heritage matters related to the Jupiter open pit operations
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• There are no known naturally occurring risks other than those risks present at any other mine site in the region, such as storms and bushfires. • The deposit is subject to a State Government and third-party royalty. No issues are foreseen. All legal and marketing contracts are in place/under negotiation for all critical goods and services to operate. • All proposed mining activities will take place on granted mining leases that are held in good standing. The required Mining Proposal is anticipated to be approved prior to mining commencing.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• The classification of the underlying Mineral Resource estimate was accepted in the classification of Ore Reserve estimate. • The classification reflects the Competent Persons view of the Beasley Creek deposit. • No Probable Ore Reserve was derived from Measured Mineral Resource.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken on the Beasley Creek Ore Reserve.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ conence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The level of confidence in operating costs, geotechnical parameters, metal recoveries, and other technical modifying factors is at least at a PFS level of assessment and in the opinion of the Competent Person, modifying factors applied to estimate the Ore Reserve are appropriately estimated and reasonable. • The Ore Reserve is a global estimate. • Metal prices are subject to market forces and therefore present an area of uncertainty. • In the opinion of the Competent Persons, there are reasonable prospects to anticipate that relevant legal, environmental, and social approvals to operate will be granted within the project timeframe.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – Karridale
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Karridale

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific*	RC Sampling

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cone splitter from the drill rig. The bulk sample from drilling was placed in neatly rows on the ground with the nominal 2-3kg calico split sub- sample placed on top of the corresponding sample. • RC chips were passed through a cone splitter to achieve a nominal sample weight of approximately 3kg. The splitter was levelled at the beginning of each hole. In the 2018 and 2019 drilling geological logging defined whether a sample was to be submitted as a 1m cone split sample or a 4m spear composite sample. Split samples (1m) were transferred to sample numbered calico bags for submission to the laboratory. Composite samples were spear sampled using a spear to obtain a small representative sample and deposited into numbered sample bags. Previous drill programs from 2017 and earlier have submitted 1m samples for assay taken from the drill rig for the entire hole length with no compositing of samples. Diamond Core Sampling • Diamond core was collected into standard plastic core trays. Down hole depths were marked onto wooden core blocks and stored in the trays. • The diamond core was marked up for sampling by the supervising geologist during the core logging process, with sample intervals determined by the presence of mineralisation and/or alteration. Whenever possible the cut-line was drawn parallel to and close to the down hole core orientation line to ensure the cut-line was consistent over the hole. The core was cut in half using an automatic core saw, with half-core samples submitted for analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling was conducted using a 5 3/8inch face sampling hammer for RC drilling. • At hole completion, downhole surveys for RC holes were completed at a 10m interval by using True North Seeking Gyro tool. Otherwise, a single shot Eastman camera downhole survey was used either "in-rod" or "open hole". • Diamond core was drilled at NQ2/HQ size. All drill core was oriented where competent by the drilling contractor using an Ezy-mark or similar system. • At hole completion diamond holes were survey using a single shot tool at a range of intervals between 20m and 50m, averaging 30m.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process. • DD sample recovery was measured and calculated (core loss) during the logging process. DD core had generally good to excellent recovery.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, structure, texture and any other notable features that are present. All data is entered directly into validating digital software. • All core samples were oriented where possible, marked at metre intervals and compared to the depth measurements on the core blocks. Any loss of core was noted and recorded in the drilling database. • All diamond core was logged for structure, geology and geotechnical data using the same system as that for RC. • Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present. • The logging information was transferred into the company's drilling database once the log was complete. • Diamond core was photographed one core tray at a time using a standardised photography jig. RC chip trays are routinely photographed. • The entire length of all holes is geologically logged, except for rock roller diamond pre-collars which produce no sample.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being*	• All samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID. • Core samples were taken from half core, cut using an Almonte automatic core saw. The remainder of the core was retained in core trays tagged with a hole number and metre mark. • At the assay laboratory, all samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm using a jaw crusher (core samples only) and weighed. Samples in excess of 3kg in weight were riffle split to achieve a maximum 3kg sample weight. All samples were pulverized to 90% passing 75µm. • Gold analysis was by a 30 to 50g Fire Assay with an ICP-OES or AAS Finish. • Different laboratories have been used over the years. Most recently Jinning Testing & Inspection completed the assay testing, with sample preparation completed in Kalgoorlie or Perth and analysis completed in Perth for the 2018/2019 drilling. Previously drill samples were submitted to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories for sample preparation and analysis. • The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampled.	are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion. • QAQC checks involved inserting standards 1:20 samples (with minimum 3 standards every submission). Duplicate samples for RC were achieved by producing 2 samples for each metre one hole every 20th hole drilled and submitting all produced samples. The remaining bulk sample was also bagged to plastic bags for retention and further checks. Diamond core field duplicates were not taken. • Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by the supervising geologist and senior field staff, to ensure all procedures were followed and best industry practice carried out. • The sample sizes were appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique was designed to measure total gold in the sample. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used for assay determination. • The QA/QC process described above was sufficient to establish acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. All results from assay standards and duplicates were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances and where they did not further analysis was conducted as appropriate. • Umpire samples are collected on a routine basis will be submitted to independent ISO certified labs in 2019. • Additional bulk mineralised RC samples have also been collected and retained for follow up QAQC, metallurgical and sample characterisation purposes.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation. Consultants were not used for this process. • Primary logging data is sent in digital format to the company's Database Administrator (DBA) as often as was practicable. The DBA imports the data into an acQuire database, with assay results merged into the database upon receipt from the laboratory. Once loaded, data was extracted for verification by the geologist in charge of the project.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill collars are surveyed after completion using a DGPS instrument. • A True North Seeking Gyro for RC end of holes surveys or a Reflex single shot camera for diamond drilling was used for "single shot" surveys whilst advancing drilling. • All coordinates and bearings use the MGA94 Zone 51 grid system. • FML utilises Landgate sourced regional topographic maps and contours as well as internally produced survey pick-ups produced by the mining survey teams utilising DGPS base station instruments. • After completion, the drill hole locations were picked up by DGPS with accuracy of +/-20cm.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill spacing at Karridale varies from 40m x 40m to 80m x 80m on the wider fringes of the known deposit.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling was designed based on known/developing geological models, field mapping, verified historical data, cross-sectional and long-sectional interpretation. • Where achievable, drill holes were oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body. • True widths have not been calculated for reported intersections. However, drill orientation was wherever possible consistently optimised to approximate true width of mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to FML. • All samples were bagged in a tied numbered calico bag. The bags were placed into green plastic bags with a sample submission sheet secured by cable ties and delivered directly from site to the Kalgoorlie laboratories by FML personnel at completion of each hole.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been documented for historic sampling techniques, but the data have been reviewed by checking historic logging files with database records. • All data has been reviewed by a Competent Person who is satisfied that the data is sound and suitable for resource estimation. • Since Genesis acquired the deposit an internal review of companywide sampling methodologies was conducted to create

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the current sampling and QAQC procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Karridale

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The drilling was conducted on tenements E38/2032, M38/008, M38/089, M38/261 and M38/073 • +91% owned by Focus Minerals (Laverton) Pty Ltd. In JV with Goldfields (GSM). Exploration expenditure by FML is continuing to increase the proportion of the JV tenement held by FML. • All tenements are in good standing. • The Nyalpa Pirniku claim has been lodged over the Laverton project areas. No claims have been determined at this time
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Karridale was originally mined by small scale shafts targeting high grade veins. The shallow shafts and drives are developed throughout the area and an excellent vector within the interpreted Karridale Footprint. • Karridale has been explored by several parties including Sons of Gwalia and Crescent. Sons of Gwalia explored for oxide resources and mined an oxide resource at Burtville which was later followed into hard rock by a Crescent. • Exploration by Focus on Karridale targets the interpreted mineralised footprint which is based on: historical mining, structural interpretation, geological model, geophysics and continued success with infill of 2018 320m x 160m and 160m x 80m footprint drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Karridale mineralisation is hosted in an interpreted half graben on the SE side of a large Gabbro intrusion. The half graben is composed from northwest to south east by: • Gabbro with dolerite chill margin. The south and south east sides of the Gabbro dip to the south and south east • Structurally juxtaposed against the south and south east gabbro contacts are a series of shallow north east dipping pillow basalt flows. The basalt flows are generally 5-+10m in thickness and marked by distinct vesicle rich autobreccia tops. • Laterally and down dip extensive interflow meta sediments/volcaniclastics are sandwiched between the flows. • The basalt package is overlain and partly structurally interfingered with intermediate volcanic tuff and interbedded sandstone-black shale sequence. This volcano sedimentary sequence also hosts stacked shallow NW drilling mineralised shears. • The shallow NW dipping shears are predominantly developed in the interflow sediments. These structures control the location of some limited 1 – 3m thick dolerite sills sourced from the Karridale gabbro. • Gold mineralisation appears to postdate the Karridale gabbro intrusion but, in general is very tightly focused into the strata bound and stacked interflow meta – sediments/volcaniclastics. These interflow units preferentially take up the structural strain, alteration and mineralised veining. • Additional higher-grade mineralisation is located in cross faults with north and north west strikes.
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drill holes that have been previously reported see table below for reporting reference:

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Drill Hole Number	ASX Release Title	ASX Release Date
18KARC011 – 021, 079 19KARC078	Significant Increase in Karridale Gold Deposit's Mineral Resource	28 January 2020
19KARC009 – 076, 079 – 088, 091 – 095, 097 - 102	High-Grade Gold Intersections from infill drilling at Karridale	30 October 2019
18KARC006, 022,023, 063, 064, 066, 070, 071, 074, 075, 076, 078, 087, 089-093, 101, 102, 108	25% Increase in Karridale Gold Deposit's Mineral Resource	27 May 2019
19KARC001 - 008	More High Grade Intercepts at Laverton Gold Project	29 April 2019
18KARC065, 068, 077, 080-085, 104-107, 117,119, 128	Focus Advances its Karridale and Burtville Projects	30 January 2019
18KARC004,007-010	Exploration Progress Update	31 July 2018
KARC129, 135	Maiden Mineral Resource for Karridale Deposit	23 February 2018
KARC207, 216, 220, 227, 235, 278, 279, 280, 282, 283, 284 KARD202, 281	Operational Update	16 January 2018
KARC242 – 262, 264-277 KARD281 KARC282 – 284	Operational Update	25 July 2017
KARC228, 230 – 240	Drilling Update Karridale RC Programme	28 April 2017
KARC194 – 201, 203 – 226, 229	Progress Report for Coolgardie and Laverton	25 January 2017
KARC169 – 193	Focus Minerals Ltd Exploration Update	28 April 2016
KARD155, 158, 160 - 168 KARC156 – 157, 159 BVRC716, 717, 724, 725 – 727, 732	Evidence Grows for Significant Gold System at Karridale	27 January 2016
KARD154	Karridale Exploration Update: Exciting Signs	13 April 2015
KARC138 – 143 KARC145 – 146 KARC152 - 153	Laverton Exploration Update	30 January 2015
KARC123 – 126 KARC130 - 134	Quarterly Activities Report	30 October 2013

- Collar details of 5 drill holes that have not been previously reported are given below:

Hole ID	Easting GDA94z51	Northing GDA94z51	RL	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (Collar)	Dip (Collar)	Tenement (Collar)
18KARC067	466074. 6	6815277	469.6	72	148.7	-59.9	M3800089
18KARC072	466159.3	6815432	471.2	78	151.1	-60.2	M3801281
18KARC073	466139.7	6815467	471.5	108	150	-60	M3801281
18KARC086	466222.58	6815479.6	471.27	96	151.26	-59.2	M3800073
18KARC127	466209.9	6815915.5	470.39	142	146.28	-49.66	M3800073

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Mineralised intersections are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off with a minimum reporting width of 1m and up to 3m internal dilution. The length weighted average grades from diamond core can include measured intervals of core loss.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Holes were drilled orthogonal to mineralisation as much as possible, however the exact relationship between intercept width and true width cannot be estimated exactly in all cases.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Accurate plans are included in this announcement. 3D perspective views and schematic cross- sections are included to illustrate the distribution of grade.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drilling results are reported in a balanced reporting style. The ASX announcement for FML holes shows actual locations of holes drilled, and representative sections as appropriate.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• FML anticipates additional drilling to follow up on encouraging results in Laverton. • Focus have engaged RPMGlobal to conduct a PFS for Laverton Stage 1 mining

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Karridale

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data was geologically logged electronically; collar and downhole surveys were also received electronically as was the laboratory analysis results. These electronic files were loaded into an acQuire database by the company in-house Database Administrator. Data was routinely extracted to Microsoft Access during the drilling program for validation by the geologist in charge of the project. • FML's database is a Microsoft SQL Server database (acQuire), which is case sensitive, relational and normalised to the Third Normal Form. Because of normalisation, the following data integrity categories exist: o Entity Integrity: no duplicate rows in a table, eliminated redundancy and chance of error. o Domain Integrity: Enforces valid entries for a given column by restricting the type, the format or a range of values. o Referential Integrity: Rows cannot be deleted which are used by other records. o User-Defined Integrity: business rules enforced by acQuire and validation codes set up by FML. • Additionally, in-house validation scripts are routinely run in acQuire on FML's database and they include the following checks: o Missing collar information o Missing logging, sampling, downhole survey data and hole diameter o Overlapping intervals in geological logging, sampling, down hole surveys

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Checks for character data in numeric fields • Data extracted from the database were validated visually in GEOVIA Surpac software and ARANZ Geo Leapfrog software. Also, when loading the data any errors regarding missing values and overlaps are highlighted.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Alex Aaltonen, the Competent Person for Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 is FML's General Manager - Exploration and conducts regular site visits. • Hannah Kosovich, the Competent Person for Section 3 of Table 1 is FML's Resource Geologist and last visited site in September 2019.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• All Focus drill holes, and historic mining data was used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation specifically adhering to geological and structural controls. • Relogging of Focus diamond core and RC chips was completed to standardise and provide a coherent data set. • The relogging and additional drilling improved the understanding of geological controls on gold mineralisation at Karridale. The Karridale mineralisation is hosted in an interpreted half graben on the SE side of a large Granodiorite intrusion. The mineralisation is hosted primarily by the shallow NW dipping shears depicted by mylonitic sediment packages with intense carb-sericite alteration and by some NW-SE subvertical veins. • The logging of sheared to mylonitic zones, quartz veining and/or carbonate-sericitic alteration guided the primary interpretation so that it was not solely controlled by mineralisation. • The mineralised geological interpretation was completed using Seequent Leapfrog software on a section-by-section basis. An approximate 0.5g/t Au value was used to guide the interpretation. • Minor deviation only of the lode geometry was noticed between drill holes along strike and down- dip. • A number of steeply dipping NW striking cross fault features were identified and modelled. An apparent increase in grade was noted at the intersections of these cross faults and the shallow NW dipping lodes. The contacts of these intersections were considered a dilatational contacts with sharing of grades along the contact. Although in the flatter structures a grade dependent search was used to limit the influence of the high grades.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation extends over a 900m strike length trending NE and has been modelled from surface to a depth of 450m below surface. Numerous lodes have been modelled plunging 20 - 30° to the NW. Six cross-cutting faults plunging 55° to NNW and 30° to the NNE have also been interpreted. The thickness of the individual quartz veins varies from 0.25m to 6m thick. Average thickness of mineralised shears is 4m. In addition, an average 2m thick sub-horizontal supergene cover lode has been modelled covering most of the mineralised deposit area.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Only RC and Diamond holes drilled by FML were used in the estimation. In total 301 holes were used, 271 RC holes for 53,270m and 30 RC pre-collar with diamond tail (RC/DD) holes for 10,934.53m. • The drill hole samples were composited to 1m within each domain, the dominant sampling interval. With a minimum 0.2m composite length, intervals less than this were added to end of previous composite interval. • Composited assay values of each lode were exported as text file (.csv) from Leapfrog and imported into Snowden Supervisor for statistical and geostatistical analysis. • A review of histograms, probability plots and mean/variance plots for each domain revealed some outlier sample values. • Top capping of higher Au values within each domain was carried out with Au values above the cut- off grade reset to the cut-off grade. • Different caps were used for the lodes, an average of 10g/t Au was used; the largest cap was 30g/t Au in the cross-cutting HG fault lodes. • Variograms were modelled in Supervisor for lodes with greater than 200 samples, which was 13 lodes. Lodes with fewer than 200 samples shared the variogram of a similar orientated lode. A normal scores transformation was applied to the negatively skewed data in each lode. A back- transformation to original units was applied to the variogram models before being exported in Surpac readable format. • GEOVIA Surpac Software was used for the estimation. An Ordinary Kriging (OK) technique was selected using the variograms modelled in Supervisor. Each domain was estimated separately. After a review of the geology and contact analysis in Supervisor software, it was considered acceptable for samples along the contact of the cross faults and flat lodes to be shared with limiting grade searches restricting the distance the higher grades were spread into the flat lodes. • A minimum of 8 and a maximum 14 - 16 samples were used to estimate each block with a maximum of 6 samples per drill hole. selected based on a Kriging Neighbourhood analysis in Supervisor. • An elliptical search was used based on range and rotation directions of the Variograms. • If a block was not estimated with the initial search parameters, the minimum number of samples was reduced to 4 and the search distance increased by 1.5 times, with the maximum number of samples per hole reduced to 3. After the

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		second search pass, a third pass was run on un-estimated blocks, increasing the search distance twice that of the second pass. After the third pass a few blocks in two lodes that had not estimated were assigned the average grade of the surrounding estimated blocks. • The block model had 54% blocks estimate in first search pass, 38% in the second search pass and 8% in the third search pass. • Block sizes for the model were 20m in Y, 20m in X and 5m in Z direction. Sub celling of the parent blocks was permitted to 5m in the Y direction, 2.5m in the X direction and 1.25m in the Z direction. Sub-blocking was used to best fill the wireframes and inherit the grade of the parent block. No rotation was applied to the orientation of the blocks. • Block size is approximately ½ of the average drill hole spacing. • The estimate was validated by several methods. An initial visual review was done by comparing estimated blocks and raw drill holes. • Tonnage weighted mean grades were compared for all lodes with the raw and top-capped drill hole values. There were no major differences. • Swath plots of drill hole values and estimated Au grades by northing, easting and RL for the larger lodes were run in Supervisor and showed that the estimated grades honoured the trend of the drilling data.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Resources for Karridale have been reported above a 0.6g/t Au cut-off and above the 230mRL (235m below surface) for open pit based on previous pit optimisations.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The Karridale deposit would be mined by open pit extraction.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• While no metallurgical test work has been carried out specifically at Karridale, previous production and processing records for the nearby Burtville Pit exist.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Karridale deposit sits near the previously mined Burtville Pit, with numerous historic workings in the area, including minor underground development at Boomerang.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Density values were assigned based on a modelled regolith category. The densities for each weathering category were calculated using a combination of physical bulk density and specific gravity measurements obtained from Focus diamond core. • A value of 1.94 was assigned to completely oxidised, 2.12 for completely weathered, 2.30 for strongly weathered, 2.53 for moderately weathered, 2.72 for partially weathered and 2.86 for fresh. • In total 512 specific gravity and bulk density measurements were used to determine the assigned densities. • Jinning Testing and Inspections completed the bulk density measurements. • The water immersion technique was used for the specific gravity determinations on selected competent lengths of core greater than 10cm.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Resources have been classified as Indicated and Inferred based primarily on drilling spacing and geological confidence in the geometry and continuity of the lodes. In addition, various estimation output parameters such as number of samples, search pass, kriging variance, and slope of regression have been used to assist in classification. • Shapes were created in Surpac to constrain the model within 40m x 40m spacing has been classified as Indicated and the surrounding 40m x 80m spaced drilling for Inferred Resource down to the 230mRL
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No external audits of the mineral resource have been conducted.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	• This is addressed in the relevant paragraph on Classification above. • The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Karridale

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Resource Estimate for Conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The Karridale Mineral Resource as reported May 2026. The Karridale Mineral Resource estimate was completed using Ordinary Kriging (OK) with a parent block size reflecting the drill spacing and geometry of the mineralisation and a 0.5-1.0g/t Au cut-off. The resource is classified under JORC (2012) as Measured (mined inventory), Indicated (≥3 drill holes, ≥5 composites, ≤40m x 40m spacing), and Inferred (≤80m x 80m spacing). • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve.
Site Visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person is a full time employee of Genesis Minerals and has conducted multiple site visits which have helped inform the generation of the Ore Reserve estimate.
Study Status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• A Pre-Feasibility Study was undertaken by Genesis Minerals on the Karridale deposit, to develop the mine plan and geotechnical recommendations to a PFS level and provide an Ore Reserve estimate. Ore from Karridale will be trucked to the Laverton processing plants. • The Karridale mine plan is considered technically achievable and involves the application of conventional technology and open pit mining methods widely utilised in the Western Australian goldfields.
Cut-off Parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au to define ore is the breakeven grade for variable costs and a share of fixed costs for general and administration (G&A) and through the Laverton processing plant.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e., either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.*	• Final pit limits were determined from pit optimisations using Whittle Four-X software, the diluted resource model, geotechnical parameters and metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, royalties, modifying mining factors and operating costs, followed by final pit designs and mine scheduling. • Open cut mining will utilise 140t rear dump trucks and 200t & 100t hydraulic excavator mining fleets, using drill and blast on 5m benches and excavators operating on 2.5m flitches. The Competent Person considers the mining method to be appropriate for the nature of the Karridale deposit. • Geotechnical criteria for the design of the open pits were developed by Green Geotechnical Pty Ltd for the purpose of the PFS. The resultant overall slope angles, following pit design, are summarised below. • The upper benches of the deposit will be RC grade controlled prior to the commencement of mining, with subsequent

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *The major assumptions made, and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	grade control passes occurring at bench intervals and on patterns to be dictated by the mining schedule and lode width and geometry. • Ore dilution was applied relative to the in situ Resource at 15% with ore loss modelled at 16% • Haul road widths of 27m for dual access roads and 16m for single access roads were used. Minimum mining width of 20m was used for cutbacks and pit benches with the exceptions of goodbye cuts that will be top loaded. • Inferred Mineral Resources were included in dilution analysis but excluded from pit optimisations and treated as waste. • The Project will establish office, workshop, ablutions, power, fuel storage, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. Ore will be hauled using road trains to the existing Laverton processing plant via sealed public roads.
Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• The Karridale ore is free milling and will be processed through the Laverton processing plant which was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi-Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process. • The metallurgical process is commonly used in Western Australian and international gold mining. • The average processing recovery for Karridale is estimated to be 91%. A reasonable quantity of test work has been conducted in several campaigns over many years. Additional metallurgical test work will provide more confidence in the performance of the milling circuit and gold recoveries Metallurgical testing by GMD is ongoing. • There are no known deleterious elements, and no allowance is made in the Ore Reserve estimate for deleterious elements. • No bulk sample test work has been carried out. Ore from Karridale will be blended with other ore sources at the Laverton processing plant. • No minerals are defined by a specification.
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• Environmental studies relating to the re-commencement of mining operations are yet to commence, however there are no known reasons to believe that this additional regulatory approvals and permits will be will not be approved on time and prior to mining commencing. • Studies into the rock characterisation is ongoing, Acid mine drainage is not considered to be a risk for mining at Karridale.
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• The Karridale deposit is located approximately 8km east of the Laverton township and is also within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access to the site is via sealed public highways and private unsealed roads. The site workforce will be primarily fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Leonora airstrip. The workforce will utilise existing accommodation facilities available at the Genesis owned Laverton villages. • The Project will establish office, workshop, ablutions, power, fuel storage, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. Ore will be hauled using road trains to the existing Laverton processing plant via sealed public roads
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• Capital costs were derived for the PFS using quotes from specialist equipment and service providers. • Mining costs are estimated based on mining equipment requirements and validated by in house mining service providers (Genesis Mining Services) for load and haul and quotes from external leading drill and blast contractors. Forecast mining costs are in line with current operating costs. • Processing costs have been generated from the experience of operating the Laverton Mill. • Previous metallurgical recoveries does not indicate the presence of deleterious elements. • All costs and revenues were denominated in Australian dollars and no exchange rates were used. • Transportation charges for ore from Karridale to the Laverton processing plant are based upon contracted haulage costs supplied by a reputable haulage contractor. • No treatment and refining charges were applied. • West Australian State Government royalty of 2.5% and third-party royalties of 1% were included based on statutory or agreed rates as appropriate.
Revenue Factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the*	• Ore production and gold recovery estimates for revenue calculations were based on detailed mine designs, mine schedules, mining factors and cost estimates for mining and processing. • A base gold price of A$2,800/oz was chosen for economic analysis. • No other revenue factors were used.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	principal metals, minerals and co-products.	
Market Assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• Gold ore from the mine is to be sold to the Perth mint. • There is a transparent quoted market for the sale of gold. • No industrial minerals have been considered.
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The Ore Reserve estimate is based on a Pre-Feasibility level of accuracy with inputs from mining, processing, transportation, sustaining capital and scheduled and costed to generate the Ore Reserve cost model. • The Ore Reserve is economic based on the assumed commodity price and cost estimation, and the Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve Estimate are suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, assumptions, and environment. • Sensitivity analysis has indicated that the project drivers are gold price, mining and metallurgical recovery followed by operating expenditure.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• There is a good working relationship with neighbouring stakeholders. • Granted tenements of types appropriate to the activities performed cover the majority of the areas of Mining Operations. • The Nyalpa Pirniku Native Title Claim was determined on 31 October 2023. The Claim covers the majority of the tenements, including the leases within which the Karridale deposit is located. The Nyalpa Pirniku People will be consulted on all heritage matters related to the Jupiter open pit operations.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• There are no known naturally occurring risks other than those risks present at any other mine site in the region, such as storms and bushfires. • The deposit is subject to a State Government and third-party royalty. No issues are foreseen. All legal and marketing contracts are in place/under negotiation for all critical goods and services to operate. • All proposed mining activities will take place on granted mining leases that are held in good standing. The required Mining Proposal is anticipated to be approved prior to mining commencing.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• The classification of the underlying Mineral Resource estimate was accepted in the classification of Ore Reserve estimate. • The classification reflects the Competent Persons view of the Karridale deposit. • No Probable Ore Reserve was derived from Measured Mineral Resource.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken on the Karridale Ore Reserve.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions*	• The level of confidence in operating costs, geotechnical parameters, metal recoveries, and other technical modifying factors is at least at a PFS level of assessment and in the opinion of the Competent Person, modifying factors applied to estimate the Ore Reserve are appropriately estimated and reasonable. • The Ore Reserve is a global estimate. • Metal prices are subject to market forces and therefore present an area of uncertainty. • In the opinion of the Competent Persons, there are reasonable prospects to anticipate that relevant legal, environmental, and social approvals to operate will be granted within the project timeframe.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage. • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – Wedge
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Wedge

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• This report relates to results from Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core (DDH) drilling. • Wedge has been drilled by various companies over the years and this report contains information on holes drilled by Focus Minerals Ltd (FML); Teck Explorations Ltd (Teck) and Hillmin Gold Mines Pty Ltd (Hillmin), which was renamed Ashton Gold Mines Pty Ltd (Ashton) in October 1989. This was dissolved in December 1990 with all rights and obligations assumed by Ashton Gold (WA) Ltd. Metex Resources NL (Metex) subsequently acquired the tenement and conducted 2 drill campaigns. • Teck collected 1m samples in plastic bags from the drill rig cyclone and were split for assay. The 1m splits were combined to form 2m samples which were assayed for gold by AAS methods. Where anomalous AAS results were returned, 1m samples were submitted for fire assay. • Hillmin/Ashton collected 1m RC samples via a riffle splitter. A spear sample was taken of the intervals in the form of 2m and 4m composites for subsequent drill programs. Where composite assays exceeded 0.25 ppm Au, the corresponding 1m sample was submitted. • Ashton recorded duplicate samples in the assay files. • Hillmin reported a comparison check between assay laboratories in a 1988 WAMEX report. • Hillmin diamond core was sampled as either 4m filleted composites or a sawn core sampled to lithological contacts. • Metex collected 1m samples split from the rig using a cyclone riffle splitter. A 4m composite sample was taken by spear sampling the 1m interval spoils. Resampling of the composite intervals where assay results were 0.1 ppm Au or greater was carried out on an individual 1m basis. • The information of sampling techniques below applies to the drill holes drilled by Focus Minerals (FML) only. • RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cyclone and in-line cone splitter under driller control. • RC chips were passed through a cone splitter to achieve a sample weight of approximately 3kg. The splitter was levelled at the beginning of each hole using a bullseye level. The spoils were collected in green bags or heaped neatly on the ground at 1m intervals. Samples for assay were collected in pre-numbered calico bags. • Standards of appropriate grade were inserted into the RC and DDH sample runs at a rate of 1 per • 20. No blanks were used as many of the primary samples on the project recorded assays below or close to the detection limit making the role of the blank superfluous. Instead, gold geochemical standards with low expected values were utilised regularly. • RC samples were collected as either a 4m composite taken from the bulk 1m sample or the 1m cyclone cone split sample. Where 4m composites returned a grade over 0.2ppm the corresponding cyclone split sample was collected. • Diamond core was sampled across identified zones of mineralisation by site geologists, the sample widths varied between a nominal minimum of 0.3m and a nominal maximum of 1m. • The diamond core was marked up for sampling by the supervising geologist during the core logging process, with sample intervals determined by the presence of mineralisation and/or alteration. Sample intervals did not overlap zones of core loss. The core was cut in half using an automatic core saw. Samples for assay were put into pre-numbered calico bags. • At the assay laboratory all calico bagged assay samples were oven dried, core samples (only) crushed to a nominal 10mm using a jaw crusher and weighed. Samples in excess of 3kg in weight were riffle split to achieve a maximum 3kg sample weight before being pulverized to 90% passing 75µm.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard*	• Only RC and Diamond drilling methods have been included in the resource estimate. • Ashton reports state drilling was by a face sampling hammer RC rig.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Hillmin used rotary mud pre-collars or existing RC holes for its diamond drilling using a PQ diameter drill bit. • Metex used a face sampling hammer RC drill rig with 5 3/8" drill bits. • All FML drilling was completed using RC gear with face sampling hammer or HQ-PQ triple tube diamond drilling
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Teck made no attempt to estimate cutting recovery due to wide range of sample weights and wet samples. • Hillmin early RC drill logs do not document drill recovery, however later drill logs have a percentage estimate recorded. • Hillmin Diamond core recovery is recorded in the drill logs. • Metex recorded sample recovery in the drill logs. • FML RC sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process. Diamond core recovery was measured and recorded as a percentage of the core "run". That is, the measured length of core recovered against the increase in hole depth.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Teck logged the entire drill hole for colour, rock type, texture, weathering, structure, alteration and veining. • Hillmin logged the entire drill hole for colour, weathering, rock type, texture, structure, alteration, veining and mineralisation. • Ashton logged the entire hole for weathering, rock type, structure, texture, alteration, veining, mineralisation and colour. • Hillmin diamond core was photographed, geotechnically logged and inspected by Golder Associates prior to diamond sawing and sampling. Holes were also geologically logged for colour, weathering, rock type, texture, structure, alteration, veining and mineralisation. • Metex holes were logged for colour, weathering, rock type, texture, structure, alteration, veining and mineralisation. • The information of logging techniques below applies to the drill holes drilled by FML only. • Core hole samples were oriented where possible and marked into metre intervals with relation to hole depth. Any loss of core was noted and recorded in the drilling database. Recovery and RQD measurements were recorded. SG readings were taken using the water displacement method on competent representative lengths of core. SG samples were collected nominally at 10m intervals through zones of waste rock and at 1-5m intervals through zones of mineralisation. • All RC and DDH samples were geologically logged to record weathering, grain size, lithology, texture, alteration, veining, mineralisation and structure. • In addition to parameters logged over RC chips, all diamond core was also logged for structure. If an orientation line was available, structure orientation measurements were taken and recorded. • The logging information was transferred into the company's drilling database once the log was complete. • Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present. • Diamond core was photographed one core tray at a time using a standardised photography jig. • Samples from RC holes were archived in standard 20m plastic chip trays. • The entire length of all holes was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Teck submitted 2m composites to Analabs in Kalgoorlie. The composite samples were analysed by aqua regia digest, with subsequent anomalous values and/or chert intersections were assayed at 1m intervals by fire assay with an AAS finish. • Hillmin submitted 4m composite samples in numbered bags that corresponded to the 1m intervals they had composited. Samples were sent to AAS Laboratories in Leonora, RDL or SGS for Fire Assay. Where the composite sample exceeded 0.25 ppm Au, the pre-numbered individual 1m samples were submitted for Fire Assay to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. • Ashton submitted 4m composite samples to SGS Kalgoorlie, samples were dried, jaw crushed, hammer milled, split and pulverised. Samples were analysed for gold by fire assay on a 50g charge to a lower limit of detection of 0.01 ppm Au. Where the composite assay exceeded 0.25 ppm, the relevant 1m interval was submitted to SGS for analysis. • Hillmin diamond core was sampled as either 4m filleted composites or a sawn core sampled to lithological contacts. Samples were submitted to SGS Kalgoorlie for gold analysis. • Metex submitted 4m composites collected by spear sampling for gold analysis to Amdel Laboratories Kalgoorlie, for 50g Fire Assay to 0.01 lower detection limit. Resampling of composite intervals where results exceeded 0.1ppm Au was carried out on an individual 1m basis. • The information of sub-sampling and sample preparation below applies to the drill holes drilled by FML only. • Core samples were taken from half core, cut using an automatic core saw. The remainder of the core was retained in core trays tagged with a hole number and metre mark.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• RC samples were cone split to a nominal 2.5kg to 3kg sample weight. The drilling method was designed to maximise sample recovery and delivery of a clean, representative sample into the calico bag. • The samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID. Samples were crushed to 75µm at the laboratory and riffle split (if required) to a maximum 3kg sample weight. Gold analysis was a 40g Fire Assay for individual samples with an ICP-OES or AAS Finish. • The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion. • Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by the supervising geologist and senior field staff, to ensure all procedures were followed and best industry practice carried out. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Hillmin ran a laboratory comparison check during the 1987 drill program comparing RDL Assay results to SGS Assay results for selected drill hole intervals. Overall, 23 drill holes (354 samples) were submitted for an AAS and Fire Assay check to a 0.001 ppm Au limit of detection. The results were generally comparable. • The information on quality of assay data and laboratory tests below applies to the drill holes drilled by FML only. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used. • For RC drilling, every 15th hole was drilled producing 2 duplicate cone split samples. For these holes both duplicate samples for the entire hole were submitted for analysis. Diamond core field duplicates were not taken. Standards were inserted every 20th sample number. All sample despatches had a minimum of 3 standards inserted. • All results from assay standards and duplicates were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances. • Focus twinned several historic holes to check the location and accuracy of the historic sampling data and the results are considered to be acceptable.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation. • Historic sampling and assaying have been checked against hard copy WAMEX reports. • The Hillmin diamond program from 1986 was designed to twin RC holes drilled in previous years. The ATR (Annual Technical Report) notes in general diamond intersections were narrower and of lower grade. This was attributed to narrower sampling intervals and variations in grade along strike as diamond holes were drilled approx. 5m away from the RC hole they were twinning to avoid any cavities created in the drilling of the RC hole. • FML primary data is sent in digital format to the company's Database Administrator (DBA) as often as was practicable. The DBA imports the data into an acQuire database, with assay results merged into the database upon receipt from the laboratory. Once loaded, data was extracted for verification by the geologist in charge of the project. • No adjustments were made to any current or historic data. If data could not be validated to a reasonable level of certainty it was not used in any resource estimations.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Historical surveying methods are not stated, however later Hillmin WAMEX reports note the use of registered surveyors to record the drill hole collars in a local grid. • Ashton collar survey methods are unknown and reported in local grid. • Metex spent time re-establishing the mine grids, creating baselines and gridlines. They tied the previous local and mine grid data into AMG co-ordinates. • Focus personnel confirmed location data of original grid and resurveyed baseline stakes using DGPS. • FML drill collars were surveyed upon completion, using a DGPS instrument. • Diamond drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using an electronic system. • For RC, a north-seeking gyroscope tool was used to survey down hole. • For DDH a magnetic single shot survey was completed at 30m intervals during hole advance. • All coordinates and bearings use the MGA94 Zone 51 grid system. • Historic holes have been converted to MGA94 Zone 51 grid system in Acquire. • Historic hole collars were sometimes still visible and re-surveyed to check the accuracy of the grid conversion. The comparison was considered within acceptable error limits of using a DGPS unit. • FML utilises Landgate sourced regional topographic maps and contours as well as internally produced survey pick-ups produced by the mining survey teams utilising DGPS base station instruments.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drill spacing along the Wedge trend is quite regular at a 25x25m spaced pattern along strike.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• 1m samples were collected by riffle splitter for RC holes and 4m composites were collected by spear sampling the individual 1m intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling was designed based on known geological models, field mapping, verified historical data and cross-sectional interpretation. • Drill holes were either vertical or oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to FML. • All samples were bagged in a tied pre-numbered calico bag and grouped into green plastic bags. The bags were placed into bulka bags with a sample submission sheet and kept within the Laverton yard until ready for transport to Kalgoorlie by transport courier or FML staff. • Historic sample security is not recorded.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• After Metex Resources acquired the WMC data, a thorough data validation of the WMC Surpac database against raw data hard copy information and Eastman photographic survey shots was conducted in the mid-1990s. Focus Minerals has purchased the Metex validated database and associated hard copies as part of the Lancefield project acquisition.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Wedge

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• All exploration was conducted on tenements 100% owned by FML or its subsidiary companies Focus Operations Pty Ltd. All tenements are in good standing. • Various royalties may be in place as documented in the FML Annual Report 2016 • The Nyalpa Pirniku claim has been lodged over the Laverton project areas. No claims have been determined at this time • The tenements fall within the Laverton Water Reserve and all exploration completed complied with required regulations.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Wedge deposit has been historically mined as 3 pits by Ashton Gold (WA) Ltd between 1990 and 1992. Production figures state 262,023t @ 2.53g/t Au HG ore was mined from the pits and 260,544t @ 2.51g/t of HG ore was Milled. • Ashton Gold Mines Pty Ltd formerly Hillmin Gold Mines Pty Ltd conducted various exploration activities over the Wedge trend since 1984 when it gained 100% management and operation of Teck Explorations and Morrison Petroleum's JV interests. This involved geological mapping, ground magnetic surveys, soil sampling, aeromagnetics, resistivity, gradient array, induced polarisation, rock chip sampling, RC, Rotary Air Blast (RAB) and Diamond drilling. • Metex acquired the Wedge tenements from Ashton Gold (WA) Ltd in September 1996, conducting various exploration activities including data validation, geological mapping, aerial photography, soil sampling, rock chip sampling, aeromagnetic surveys, RAB, Vacuum and RC drilling. • The ground was subsequently acquired by Crescent Gold NL in May 2010 before being taken over by Focus Minerals Laverton in October 2012.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Regionally the geology comprises strongly deformed ultramafics, mafic volcanics and intercalated iron formation and sediments. • The deposit is hosted by an interflow sedimentary unit within a thick Archean mafic volcanic pile. The interflow sediments consist of chert, shale and minor black shale below the oxidation horizon and contain pyrite and minor pyrrhotite.
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	• Historic drilling information has been validated against publicly available WAMEX reports. Not all drill holes can be found referenced in the WAMEX reports. However, cross-checking of original drill surveys was verified against the database. Most of these holes were drilled in the excavated pit area and has been depleted from the reported resource.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	WAMEX Reference:

Company	Drill Hole Number	WAMEX Report A-Number	WAMEX Report Date
Hillmin Gold Mines Pty Ltd	LNP027 - LNP032, LNP034, LNP040 - LNP044, LNP047 - LNP050, LNP052, LNP053, LNP055, LNP056	16888	February 1985
	LNP001, LNP002, LNP007, LNP008, LNP013 - LNP015, LNP020, LNP024 - LNP026, LNP057 - LNP077, LNP083 - LNP093, LNP095, LNP096, LNP101, LNP102	Unknown	
	LNP104 - LNP123, LNP129 - LNP135, LNP138, LNP139 - LNP143	20646	February 1987
	LNP144 - LNP161, LNP163 - LNP215, LNP217 - LNP236, LNP238 - LNP241, LNP243, LNP245 - LNP268, LNP270, LNP271, LNP273, LNP274, LNP276, LNP278 - LNP287, LNP289, LNP291, LNP293, LNP295, LNP298 - LNP328, LNP330	23398	February 1988
	LND001 - LND009	27633	February 1989
	LNP331 - LNP347, LNP349, LNP351 - LNP357		
Ashton Gold Mines Pty Ltd	LND010	15929	January 1990
	LNP359 - LNP361, LNP365 - LNP385		
	LNP386 - LNP401, LNP403 - LNP406	33668	March 1991
	LNP411 - LNP418, LNP421, LNP424 - LNP432	35688	January 1992
Metex Resources NL	LNRC001, LNRC002, LNRC007 - LNRC010	48547	January 1996
Western Mining Corporation Ltd	LFP0817	22647	January 1988

- FML holes WAMEX reference

Company	Drill Hole Number	WAMEX Report A-Number	WAMEX Report Date
Focus Minerals Ltd	18LNRC001, 18LNRC002, 18LNRC003, 18LNRC004, 18LNRC005, 18LNRC006, 18LNRC007, 18LNRC008, 18LNRC010, 18LNRC011, 18LNRC012, 18LNRC017, 18LNRC018, 18LNRC019, 18LNRC020, 18WDRC001, 18WDRC002, 18WDRC003, 18WDRC004, 18WDRC005, 18WDRC006, 18WDRC007, 18WDRC008, 18WDRC009, 18WDRC010, 18WDRC011, 18WDRC012, 18WDRC013, 18WDRC014, 18WDRC015, 18WDRC016, 18WDRC017, 18WDRC018, 18WDRC019, 18WDRC020, 18WDRC021, 18WDRC022, 18WDRC023, 18WDRC024, 18WDRC025, 18WDRC026, 18WDRC027, 18WDRC028, 18WDRC029, 18WDRC030, 18WDRC031, 18WDRC032, 18WDRC033,18WDRC034, 18WDRC035, 18WDRC036, 18WDRC037, 18WDRC038, 18WDRC039, 18WDRC040, 18WDRC041, 18WDRC042, 18WDRC043, 18WDRC044, 18WDRC045, 18WDRC047	120411	July 2019

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Drill Hole Number / **ASX Release Title** / **ASX Release Date** 19LNRC019 - 19LNRC045, 19WDRC014, 19WDRC016 - 19WDRC024, 19WDRC026, 19WDRC028 - 19WDRC055 — High Value Exploration Results from Laverton Gold Project — 22-Jul-19 19LNRC057 - 19LNRC0061, 19LNRC065, 19LNRC069 - 19LNRC070, 19LNRC074 - 19LNRC079, 19LNRC089, 19LNRC092 19WDDD001-19WDDD002, 19WDRC059 - 19WDRC063 — Wedge Open Pit Resource Update — 24-Jan-20 ML Drilled holes not yet available on WAMEX Collar details of FML holes drilled during 2019 are given below:

Hole ID	MGA 94 Zone 51					Depth (m)	Tenement
	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip		
19LNRC063	440997.69	6844326.7	457.35	304.64	-60.14	60	M3800159
19LNRC064	440918.51	6844228.1	456.83	309.92	-52.57	96	M3800159
19LNRC066	440974.68	6844293.2	457.27	281.26	-49.1	78	M3800159
19LNRC067	440919.89	6844178.6	456.47	313.09	-60.66	90	M3800159
19LNRC071	440942.06	6844265.3	456.88	305.64	-70.11	54	M3800159
19LNRC085	441026.11	6844433.2	457.31	299.9	-60.28	30	M3800159
19LNRC086	441010.67	6844398.9	457.61	306.57	-60.32	30	M3800159
19LNRC087	441003.76	6844389.1	457.53	302.52	-60.34	30	M3800159
19WDRC015	440377.35	6843239.7	455.71	320.49	-50.9	54	M3800159
19WDRC025	440374.13	6843274.5	455.68	310.13	-55.75	36	M3800159
19WDRC027	440391.37	6843288.2	455.73	321.87	-54.96	54	M3800159
19WDRC056	439873.36	6842975.9	453.45	323.79	-50.76	30	M3800159
19WDRC057	439861.23	6842964.1	453.52	324.25	-50.21	30	M3800159
19WDRC058	439829.81	6842931.3	453.78	319.51	-59.47	30	M3800159

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Mineralised intersections are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off, composited to 1m. • A statistical review of the different mineralisation lodes revealed some high-grade outliers to the sample population and various top cuts were applied on a lode-by-lode basis. A maximum top-cut of 25g/t was applied to one high grade lode, on average a 10g/t top-cap was applied to higher-grade outlier samples.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Holes were drilled orthogonal to mineralisation as much as possible, however the exact relationship between intercept width and true width cannot be estimated exactly in all cases.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figures and Tables in body of the release.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Historic drill hole results available on WAMEX. • FML drill hole data is available in the previous drill hole information table.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• The company is further reviewing the exploration results. • Focus have engaged RPMGlobal to conduct a PFS for Laverton Stage 1 mining

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Wedge

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*
	• *Data validation procedures used.*
		• Data was geologically logged electronically; collar and downhole surveys were also received electronically as was the laboratory analysis results. These electronic files were loaded into an acQuire database by the company in-house Database Administrator. Data was routinely extracted to Microsoft Access during the drilling program for validation by the geologist in charge of the project.
		• FML's database is a Microsoft SQL Server database (acQuire), which is case sensitive, relational and normalised to the Third Normal Form. Because of normalisation, the following data integrity categories exist:
		• Entity Integrity: no duplicate rows in a table, eliminated redundancy and chance of error.
		• Domain Integrity: Enforces valid entries for a given column by restricting the type, the format or a range of values.
		• Referential Integrity: Rows cannot be deleted which are used by other records.
		• User-Defined Integrity: business rules enforced by acQuire and validation codes set up by FML.
		• Additionally, in-house validation scripts are routinely run in acQuire on FML's database and they include the following checks:
		• Missing collar information
		  ○ Missing logging, sampling, downhole survey data and hole diameter
		  ○ Overlapping intervals in geological logging, sampling, down hole surveys
		  ○ Checks for character data in numeric fields.
		• Data extracted from the database were validated visually in GEOVIA Surpac software and ARANZ Geo Leapfrog software. Also, when loading the data any errors regarding missing values and overlaps are highlighted.
		• Historic data has been validated against WAMEX reports where possible.

Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Alex Aaltonen, the Competent Person for Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 is FML's General Manager - Exploration and conducts regular site visits. • Hannah Kosovich, the Competent Person for Section 3 of Table 1 is FML's Resource Geologist and last visited site in September 2019.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• All available drill hole and historic mining data was used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation. • The mineralised geological interpretation was generated in Seequent Leapfrog Geo implicit modelling software. A larger mineralised trend of the entire Wedge/Lancefield North deposits was generated by coding mineralised intervals along strike and down dip of the known trend using logged geology as a guide. An approximate 0.2g/t cut-off was used, infrequently sub 0.2g/t samples were included for continuity. To the North of Lancefield North deposit an east/west running cross fault appears to terminate the mineralisation. • Within the larger mineralised trend, small higher-grade shoots were modelled as separate domains. • Several hanging wall lodes were modelled. • Minor deviation only of the lode geometry was noticed between drill holes down-dip. Along strike two mineralised lodes have been interpreted that appear to be cross-cutting structures.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The entire Wedge/Lancefield North deposit strikes NE with a total strike length of approx. 2.6km. Lancefield North sits along the NE strike some 250m from the Wedge trend. The main lode of mineralisation has been modelled greater than 200m below surface, however only the top 130m of the estimate is reported. The bulk of the mineralisation has been modelled from surface. Mineralisation has an average width of 5m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• A total of 549 drill holes were used in the Estimation; 11 diamond holes, 1 diamond hole with an RC pre-collar and 537 RC holes for a total of 37,891.3m. • The drill hole samples were composited to 1m within each domain. This is the dominant sampling interval. • All domain boundaries were considered "hard" boundaries and no drill hole information were used by another domain in the estimation. • Composited assay values of each domain were exported to a text file (.csv) and imported into Snowden Supervisor for geostatistical analysis.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• A review of histograms, probability plots and mean/variance plots for the main lode domain revealed outlier sample values. A maximum top-cut of 25g/t Au and an average of 10g/t Au was used for the different lodes, with assays above the top-cut set to the top-cut value. • Variograms were modelled in Supervisor for the main lode and one of the smaller lodes that had the largest number of samples. Other minor lodes shared the minor lode variogram. • GEOVIA Surpac Software was used for the estimation and modelling process. The model was created in GDA 94 grid co-ordinates. Block sizes for the model were 12.5m in Y, 12.5m in X and 5m in Z direction. Sub celling of the parent blocks was permitted to 1.562m in the Y direction, 1.562m in the X direction and 1.25m in the Z direction. Sub-blocking was used to best fill the wireframes and inherit the grade of the parent block. No rotation was applied to the orientation of the blocks. • Block size is approximately ½ of the average drill hole spacing along strike and across strike was selected to best fill the wireframe volumes. • An Ordinary Kriging (OK) estimation technique was selected and used the variograms modelled in Supervisor. • The main lode was estimated using a minimum (6) and maximum (20) samples were selected based on a Kriging Neighbourhood analysis in Supervisor. • The smaller lodes were estimated using a minimum (6) and maximum (14) samples. • An elliptical search was used based on range/ratio of the Variograms. • Three search passes were run in order to fill the block model with estimated Au values. After each search pass the search range was increased and the minimum number of samples was decreased. • The estimate was validated by a number of methods. An initial visual review was done by comparing estimated blocks and raw drill holes. • Tonnage weighted mean grades were compared for the lodes with no major differences. • Swath plots of drill hole values and estimated Au grades by northing and RL were run and showed that the estimated grades honoured the trend of the drilling data. • Available production figures for Wedge were used as a comparison with the estimated material within the pit shells. Production figures state 262,023t @ 2.53g/t Au HG ore was mined from the pits and 260,544t @ 2.51g/t of HG ore was Milled.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The mineral resource for the Wedge/Lancefield North deposits has been reported above a 0.8g/t Au cut-off.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The Wedge/Lancefield North deposits would be mined by a cut-back on the existing open pits.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical test work was carried out by AMMTEC on behalf of Hill Minerals NL in August and September 1988. • An end of mine report by Ashton Gold states mill recoveries were typically in the range of 94% - 95%
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early*	• Wedge has been historically mined by open pit methods.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Density values were assigned based on weathering profile and rock type, using SG test work on FML diamond core samples and historic figures used in the region. An average SG of 2.06 was used for the transported and cemented horizon, 2.0 for the highly weathered clay weathering profile, 2.49 for transitional material and 2.77 for Fresh rock were applied. • The water immersion technique was used for the FML measurements.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Material has been classified Indicated and Inferred based on a number of criteria such as geological continuity, drill hole spacing, estimation pass and proximity to existing open pit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No external audits of the mineral resource have conducted.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	• This is addressed in the relevant paragraph on Classification above. • The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – Euro

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Euro

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m*	• This report relates to results from Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core (DDH) drilling. • Euro north and South have been drilled by various companies over the years, this report contains information on holes drilled by: Ashton Gold Ltd (Ashton) who were part of a joint venture with Dominion Mining Ltd (Dominion), Sons of Gwalia Ltd (SOG), Crescent Gold NL (Crescent) and Focus Minerals Ltd (Focus). • Ashton collected 1m RC samples via a riffle splitter. A spear sample was also taken of the intervals and 4m composites submitted for analysis Where composite assays exceeded 0.25 ppm Au, the corresponding 1m sample was submitted. • Ashton recorded duplicate samples in the assay files. • Dominion submitted 1m RC samples for analysis for the entire drill hole. • Crescent collected 1m RC percussion samples in a plastic bag off the drill cyclone. The sample was then put through a 75/25 riffle splitter resulting in a 3-4kg sample that was submitted for analysis. HQ3 diamond core was placed in core

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	trays, marked up, logged geologically and geotechnically then photographed. Core samples were submitted as either 1m samples or to geological contacts from surface to SGS Perth for analysis. • SOG submitted 1m RC samples from surface. • The information of sampling techniques below applies to the drill holes drilled by Focus Minerals (FML) from 2019 onward. • RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cyclone and cone splitter. Samples were collected on a speared 4m composite and cone split 1m basis. • RC chips were passed through a cone splitter to achieve a sample weight of approximately 3kg. • 4m composite samples were taken by spear or scoop sampling the bulk 1m sample. Where results returned greater than 0.2g/t Au, the 1m samples were submitted. • At the assay laboratory all samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm using a jaw crusher (core samples only) and weighed. Samples in excess of 3kg in weight were riffle split to achieve a maximum 3kg sample weight before being pulverized to 90% passing 75µm.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Only Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond (DD) drilling methods have been included in the resource estimate. • Ashton reports state drilling was by a face sampling hammer RC rig. • Dominion drilling was by Drillex using an RC rig. • SOG used a Reverse Circulation drill rig. • Crescent gold used various drill contractors over the years. Rigs were either RC with face hammer sampling techniques or HQ3 tube diamond coring rigs. • All FML, 2019 onward, drilling was completed using an RC face sampling hammer. Most holes were surveyed upon completion of drilling initially using an electronic multi-shot (EMS) camera.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Ashton recorded drill sample recovery in their logs as a percentage. • Dominion did not record sample recovery in their logs. • SOG did not record sample recovery in the logs • Crescent recorded sample recovery in the geology logging and noted samples were recovered dry. • FML Sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Ashton logged the entire hole for weathering, rock type, structure, texture, alteration, veining, mineralisation and colour. • Dominion logged the entire hole for rock type, structure, texture, alteration, veining and mineralisation. • Crescent logged the entire drill hole for colour, weathering, regolith, rock type, texture, alteration, veining, mineralisation. Drill core was photographed. • Not all the SOG holes have geological logs in the SQL database, limited logging of rock type, texture and alteration has been captured. • FML RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, veining, alteration, mineralisation, structure and texture and any other notable features that are present. • The logging information was transferred into the company's drilling database once the log was complete. • Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present. • The entire length of all holes is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being*	• Ashton submitted 4m composite samples to SGS Kalgoorlie, samples were dried, jaw crushed, hammer milled, split and pulverised. Samples were analysed for gold by fire assay on a 50g charge to a lower limit of detection of 0.01 ppm Au. Where the composite assay exceeded 0.25ppm, the relevant 1m interval was submitted to SGS for analysis. • Dominion submitted 1m samples from surface to Genalysis in Kalgoorlie for Au analysis by 50g Fire Assay. • SOG submitted 1m RC samples from surface to LLAL Leonora for analysis by Aqua Regia and leachwell (CN leach) on all samples returning assays above 0.6g/t Au. • Crescent submitted 1m RC samples from surface to SGS Leonora for Au analysis by 50g fire assay with AAS finish. Diamond samples were submitted as either 1m intervals or to geological contacts to SGS Perth for Au analysis by 50g fire assay. • FML RC samples were cone split to a nominal 3 - 5kg sample weight. The drilling method was designed to maximise sample recovery and delivery of a clean, representative sample into the calico bag.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampled.	• Where possible all RC samples were drilled dry to maximise recovery. The use of a booster and auxiliary compressor provide dry sample for depths below the water table. Sample condition and recovery percentage was recorded (wet, dry, or damp) at the time of sampling and recorded in the database. • The samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID. Samples were crushed to 75µm at the laboratory and riffle split (if required) to a maximum 3kg sample weight. Gold analysis was initially by 40g aqua regia for the composite samples then 30g Fire Assay for individual samples with an ICP-OES or AAS Finish. • The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Dominion drill logs contain multiple assays for some mineralised intervals suggesting duplicates or repeats of higher-grade assays was undertaken. • As part of the Dominion RC drill campaign in 1994, a high-grade Ashton drilled intersection of mineralisation was followed up. Dominion confirmed the mineralisation width and assay results with similar return. • SOG submitted resamples from every hole at an approximate ratio of 1 every 20m drilled as a quality check. Returned assays verified the original assays. • Crescent utilised numerous checks for the quality of its assay data taking field duplicate samples, submitting standard reference samples, laboratory check assays, leachwell analysis, BLEG analysis and reviewing the laboratory quality control reports. • Earlier FML QAQC checks involved inserting a standard or blank every 20 samples in RC and taking a field duplicate every 20 samples in RC. Field duplicates were collected from the cone splitter on the rig. A minimum of 3 standards were inserted for every sample batch submitted. • Sampling was carried out by the supervising geologist and senior field staff, to ensure all procedures were followed and best industry practice carried out. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration. • Laboratory repeat checks were also run on the assay data.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Historic sampling and assaying have been checked against hard copy WAMEX reports or company reports. • No adjustments were made to any current or historic data. If data could not be validated to a reasonable level of certainty it was not used in any resource estimations.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Ashton collars surveyed by Mt Morgan Mine Surveyors and reported in local grid. • Dominion state all RC holes were surveyed using a theodolite. • SOG have reports from contract surveying companies for the resurvey of the tenement boundary, establishment of a new Euro local grid and verification of previously drilled holes by re-surveying their collars. Drill collars were surveyed in local Euro grid and also converted to AMG co-ordinates • Crescent surveyed drill collars in MGA94 Zone 51 grid co-ordinates using site survey personnel. Downhole surveys were taken by either an electronic multi-shot camera or gyroscope tool by Surtron Technologies Pty Ltd. • FML drill collars were surveyed after completion, using a DGPS instrument. Most holes were surveyed upon completion of drilling. An electronic multi-shot camera was used, holes were surveyed open hole. • All coordinates and bearings use the MGA94 Zone 51 grid system. • Historic holes have been converted to MGA94 Zone 51 grid system in Acquire. • Focus utilises Landgate sourced regional topographic maps and contours as well as internally produced survey pick-ups produced by the mining survey teams utilising DGPS base station instruments. Historic drill collars were assessed to see if they plotted on the topographic maps within an acceptable tolerance.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill spacing along the Euro South deposit is quite regular at a 25m x 10m - 15m spaced pattern along strike. • Drill spacing along the Euro North trend is 30m x 30m with the average depth of RC holes 82m below surface.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling was designed based on known geological models, field mapping, verified historical data and cross-sectional interpretation. • Drill holes were either vertical or oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Historic sample security is not recorded. • FML samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported. • All samples were bagged in a tied numbered calico bag, grouped into green plastic bags. The bags were placed into cages or bulk bags or pods with a sample submission sheet and delivered directly from site to the Kalgoorlie laboratories by FML personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• In March 2004 Apollo Gold Mining Ltd validated hard copy company reports and compact discs from previous tenement holders against the Apollo held drill database. A visual check of the original company data against the database compared, location co-ordinates, down hole survey readings and assays. • Euro South was mined by Crescent Gold between 2009 and 2010, where monthly reconciliations were undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Euro

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Euro deposit is located within Mining Lease M38/143 and M38/143 which are registered to Focus Minerals Ltd. and Focus Operations Pty Ltd of Perth, Western Australia. • The Nyalpa Pirniku claim cover the Laverton Project tenure. At this stage no Laverton claims have progressed to determined status.
Exploration done by other parties	• Euro area has been historically mined since 1895 when gold was first discovered in the region. Euro North was mined by shaft and drive from 1898 to 1911 with a recorded production of 35,707 ounces of gold from 94,826 tonnes of ore at an average grade of 11.7g/t Au. • Euro South was mined by Crescent Gold from an open pit between 2009 and 2010 producing 843kt at 1.42g/t Au for 38.6koz.
Geology	• The Euro trend covers a sequence of tholeiitic meta-basalt flows with intrusive dolerite plus minor felsic porphyries and discontinuous banded chert interflows sediments. The prospect is bound to the west by the Craigiemore - Mary Mac banded chert/BIF and to the east and N-0S striking AMAG high that may be another BIF sequence or mafic unit. A sedimentary sequence of greywackes and conglomerates, unconformably overlying the eastern side of the packages controlled by the Childe – Harold Fault Zone. These clastics units may be a local equivalent of Wallaby type conglomerates. North north west striking shears and cross cutting moderate west dipping faults have been sericite-carb-chl altered. Mineralisation is strongly associated with alteration more so than quartz veining.
Drill hole Information	• Historic drilling information has been validated against publicly available WAMEX reports. Not all drill holes can be found referenced in the WAMEX reports. However, cross-checking of original drill surveys was verified against the database. Most of these holes were drilled in the excavated pit area and has been depleted from the reported resource. EURO SOUTH WAMEX Reference:

Company	Drill Hole ID	WAMEX Report A-Number	WAMEX Report Date
Ashton	E48, E49, E50, E51, E53, E54, E55, E57, E58	17955	January 1990
	E62, E63, E64, E65, E66, E67, E68, E69, E70, E71, E72, E74, E75	33653	February 1991
	E80, E81, E82, E83, E84, E85	35633	December 1991
Dominion	EURC004, EURC005, EURC006, EURC007, EURC008, EURC009, EURC011, EURC012, EURC013, EURC014, EURC015, EURC016, EURC017, EURC018, EURC019, EURC021, EURC022, EURC023, EURC024, EURC025, EURC026, EURC027, EURC028	43121	November 1994
Crescent Gold NL	GTDE5, GTDE7	69877	November 2004
	SL02, SL04, SL05, SL07, SL09, SL12, SL13, SL14_SOUTHLAV, SL15_SOUTHLAV, SL16_SOUTHLAV, SL17_SOUTHLAV, SL18_SOUTHLAV, SL19_SOUTHLAV, SL20_SOUTHLAV, SL21_SOUTHLAV, SL22_SOUTHLAV, SL24, SL25, SL26_SOUTHLAV, SL27_SOUTHLAV, SL29, SL30_SOUTHLAV, SL31_SOUTHLAV, SL32, SL33_SOUTHLAV, SL34_SOUTHLAV, SL35_SOUTHLAV, SL36_SOUTHLAV, SL37_SOUTHLAV, SL40_SOUTHLAV, SL41_SOUTHLAV, SL42_SOUTHLAV, SL44_SOUTHLAV, SL45_SOUTHLAV, SL46_SOUTHLAV, SL50, SL51, SL55, SL57, SL58, SL59, SL60, SL62, SL63, SL64, SL65, SL66, SL67, SL68, SL69, SL70		
	EURRC001	74177	December 2006

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Criteria	Commentary		
	EUDD001, EUDD002, EUDD003, EUDD004, EUDD005, EUDD006, EUDD006A, EUDD007 EURC100, EURC101, EURC102, EURC103, EURC104, EURC105, EURC106, EURC107, EURC108, EURC109, EURC110, EURC111, EURC112, EURC113, EURC114, EURC115, EURC116, EURC117, EURC119, EURC120, EURC121, EURC122, EURC123, EURRC007, EURRC009, EURRC010, EURRC011, EURRC012, EURRC014, EURRC015, EURRC016, EURRC017, EURRC018, EURRC019, EURRC020, EURRC021, EURRC022, EURRC023, EURRC024, EURRC025	81229	February 2009
	EURC124, EURC125, EURC126, EURC128, EURC129, EURC131	86387	February 2010

Collar details of SOG holes drilled during 1998 are given below:

Hole ID	MGA 94 Zone 51					Depth (m)	Tenement
	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip		
ERC002	441456.18	6820970.2	460.146	70	0	-90	M3800143
ERC003	441477.68	6820970.5	460	25	0	-90	M3800143
ERC004	441381.09	6821022.6	462.361	101	0	-90	M3800143
ERC004A	441382.64	6821022.8	462.384	90	91	-60	M3800143
ERC005A	441431.59	6821023.2	461.809	45	91	-61.5	M3800143
ERC006	441331	6821073.5	462.729	95	92	-60	M3800143
ERC007	441354.51	6821074.6	463.149	80	90	-60	M3800143
ERC008	441282.66	6821198.1	465.38	80	92	-62	M3800143
ERC009	441308.05	6821198.5	465.953	60	91	-63	M3800143
ERC010	441283.61	6821296	470.578	65	87	-59	M3800143
ERC011	441308.66	6821295.7	471.79	50	94	-60	M3800143
ERC012	441309.27	6821424.5	474.628	50	92	-60	M3800143
ERC013	441333.98	6821422.4	474.129	50	92	-60	M3800143
ERC015	441354.59	6821423.5	473.314	50	92	-60.5	M3800143
ERC016	441309.09	6821473.8	476.744	50	92	-60.5	M3801187
ERC017	441285.55	6821472.1	475.13	75	92	-60	M3800143
ERC018	441406.09	6820998.1	461.593	85	94.5	-61.5	M3800143
ERC019	441431.15	6820998.3	461.236	60	94	-60	M3800143
ERC020	441455.46	6820997.5	460.937	40	99	-61	M3800143
ERC021	441356.38	6821048.5	462.658	105	93	-60	M3800143
ERC022	441381.36	6821047.9	463.026	85	93	-60.5	M3800143
ERC023	441407.38	6821048.6	463.096	65	90	-60.5	M3800143
ERC024	441431.99	6821047.4	462.675	45	91	-59	M3800143
ERC025	441331.92	6821097.6	463.398	95	90	-60	M3800143
ERC026	441356.47	6821099.2	463.708	80	93	-60	M3800143
ERC027	441382.6	6821097.5	464.037	65	91	-60	M3800143
ERC028	441405.82	6821096.8	464.352	45	95	-59.5	M3800143

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Criteria	Commentary							
	ERC030	441456.38	6820947.3	460	50	94	-59	M3800143
	ERC031	441480.01	6820947	459.644	36	95	-57	M3800143
	ERC032	441272.58	6821349	471.037	75	95	-59	M3800143
	ERC033	441308.9	6821348.8	473.744	45	92	-59	M3800143
	ERC034	441332.75	6821353.7	471.671	30	95	-57.5	M3800143
	ERC035	441259.95	6821393	471.296	50	92	-60	M3800143
	ERC036	441282.89	6821393.4	473.35	50	92	-59	M3800143
	ERC037	441309.47	6821396.4	473.361	50	91	-60	M3800143
	ERC038	441333.97	6821397.5	472.498	30	93	-62	M3800143
	ERC039	441260.64	6821450.3	472.137	49	90	-58	M3800143
	ERC040	441284.43	6821450.4	474.175	75	97	-62	M3800143
	ERC041	441301.95	6821450	476	50	90	-62	M3800143
	ERC042	441334.7	6821451.3	475	50	90	-62	M3800143
	ERC043	441259.47	6821499	471.916	40	92	-60.5	M3800143
	ERC044	441285.8	6821495.6	475.538	30	95	-60	M3800143
	ERC049	441286.78	6821698.7	468.59	35	80	-61.5	M3800143
	ERC051	441444.89	6820923	459.883	75	91	-60.5	M3800143
	ERC052	441469.21	6820923.1	459.436	50	91	-61.5	M3800143
	ERC054	441455.03	6820897.3	459.365	75	90	-59.5	M3800143
	ERC057	441468.15	6820872.6	459	75	90	-60	M3800143
	ERC060	441333.71	6821222.8	467.046	90	93	-60	M3800143
	ERC061	441358.21	6821223.9	467.152	65	95	-58.5	M3800143
	ERC062	441288.32	6821322.1	472.437	70	90	-60	M3800143
	ERC063	441335.52	6821322.7	471.885	38	98	-58	M3800143
	ERC066	441335.71	6821472.1	475.117	30	90	-60	M3800143

EURO NORTH WAMEX Reference:

Company	Drill Hole Number	WAMEX Report A-Number	WAMEX Report Date
Hillmin Gold Mines Pty Ltd	E3, E4, E8	20642	Feb-87
	E9, E10, E11, E12, E13, E14, E15, E16, E17, E18, E19, E20, E21, E22, E23, E24, E25, E26, E27, E28, E29, E30, E31, E32, E33, E34, E35, E36, E37	28072	Dec-88
Ashton Gold Mines Pty Ltd	E38, E39, E40, E41, E42, E43, E44, E45, E46, E47, E48, E49, E50, E51, E52, E53, E54, E55, E56, E57, E58, E59	17955	Jan-90
	E60, E61, E62, E63, E64, E65, E66, E67, E68, E69, E70, E71, E72, E73, E74, E75, E76, E77	33653	Feb-91
Crescent Gold	SL84, SL85, SL86, SL87, SL88, SL89, SL90, SL91, SL92, SL93	69877	Nov-04
	EURRC001, EURRC002, EURRC003, EURRC004, EURRC005, EURRC006	74177	Dec-06
Focus Minerals	EURC158, EURC159, EURC160, EURC161, EURC162, EURC163, EURC164, EURC165, EURC166, EURC167, EURC168, EURC169, EURC170, EURC171	98404	Jun-13

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Criteria	Commentary
	• Holes not available through WAMEX but previously reported:

Company	Drill Hole Number	ASX Release Title	ASX Release Date
Focus	21EURC001, 21EURC002, 21EURC003, 21EURC004, 21EURC005, 21EURC007, 21EURC008, 21EURC009, 21EURC010	Exploration Update - Laverton Gold Project	29 October 20219

The details of Focus Minerals drilled RC holes in 2019 and 2021 not previously reported are tabulated below:

HOLEID	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP	DEPTH (m)
21EURC006	441032	6822084	472	88	-60	126
21EURC011	441046	6822091	472	92	-60	60
19EURC001	441107	6821930	467	81	-71	168
19EURC002	441049	6821969	470	63	-70	180
19EURC003	441021	6822026	471	81	-71	204
19EURC004	440962	6822063	470	73	-61	174
19EURC005	440932	6822112	471	68	-60	167
19EURC006	440910	6822174	471	70	-63	192
19EURC007	440933	6822227	471	70	-77	186
19EURC008	440892	6822290	472	64	-62	198
19EURC009	440859	6822242	471	62	-59	210

Data aggregation methods	• Mineralised intersections are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off, composited to 1m for RC holes and 0.3m for diamond holes, composited to 1m.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Holes were drilled orthogonal to mineralisation as much as possible, however the exact relationship between intercept width and true width cannot be estimated exactly in all cases.
Diagrams	• Refer to Figures and Tables in body of the release.
Balanced reporting	• Historic drill hole results available on WAMEX. • SOG results not available on WAMEX have been checked against hard copy company data and statistically compared to other company data.
Other substantive exploration data	• There is no other material exploration data to report.
Further work	• The company is further reviewing the exploration results.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Euro

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• FML's database is a Microsoft SQL Server database (acQuire), which is case sensitive, relational and normalised to the Third Normal Form. Because of normalisation, the following data integrity categories exist: • Entity Integrity: no duplicate rows in a table, eliminated redundancy and chance of error. • Domain Integrity: Enforces valid entries for a given column by restricting the type, the format or a range of values. • Referential Integrity: Rows cannot be deleted which are used by other records. • User-Defined Integrity: business rules enforced by acQuire and validation codes set up by FML. • Additionally, in-house validation scripts are routinely run in acQuire on FML's database and they include the following checks: o Missing collar information o Missing logging, sampling, downhole survey data and hole diameter o Overlapping intervals in geological logging, sampling, down hole surveys

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Checks for character data in numeric fields • Data extracted from the database were validated visually in GEOVIA Surpac software and ARANZ Geo Leapfrog software. Also, when loading the data any errors regarding missing values and overlaps are highlighted. • Historic data has been validated against WAMEX reports where possible.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Alex Aaltonen, the Competent Person for Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 is FML's General Manager - Exploration and conducts regular site visits. • Hannah Kosovich, the Competent Person for Section 3 of Table 1 is FML's Resource Geologist and last visited site in September 2019.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• All available drill hole and historic mining data was used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation. • Knowledge and information generated from the proximal Euro mining operations also guided the interpretation. • An approximate cut-off grade of 0.4g/t was implemented. • The mineralised geological interpretation was constructed in Seequent Leapfrog Geo software on a sectional basis. • At Euro South 21 stacked moderate west dipping lodes were modelled. The main zone of Euro South mineralisation comprises 3 longer strike WSW dipping lodes that extend over much of the open pit. • Euro North consists of two main NNW striking, WSW dipping main lodes. An additional 5 minor lodes shallow westerly dipping lodes were identified and modelled. • Voids from historic underground mining were modelled.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The entire Euro trend strikes NNW over more than 1.7km • Euro North sits approx. 180m to the NNW of the current Euro Pit. • Euro North has been modelled over a 480m strike; lodes have been interpreted from near surface to approximately 185m below surface. The average thickness of the main lodes is 3m and the minor lodes 2.5m. • The Euro South deposit has been interpreted to trend towards the NNW over 780m strike. Mineralisation has been modelled from surface to approx. 120m below surface. • The width of interpreted mineralisation varies from 1m to approx. 11m, with an average width of 4m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The drill hole samples were composited to 1m within each domain. This is the dominant sampling interval. • All domain boundaries were considered "hard" boundaries and no drill hole information was used by another domain in the estimation. • Composited assay values of each domain were imported into Snowden Supervisor for geostatistical analysis. • A review of histograms, probability plots and mean/variance plots for each domain revealed some outlier sample values. • Top capping of higher Au values within each domain was carried out with Au values above the cut-off grade reset to the cut-off grade. Not all lodes were top-cut. • The different lodes have different top-cuts as required, a maximum top-cap of 15ppm was used with an average of 7-8ppm. • Variograms were modelled in Supervisor on the larger domains that had over 100 samples and this variogram was then shared with the other lodes of similar orientation and proximity. Due to the skewed nature of the dataset a Normal Scores transformation was applied to obtain better variograms. A back-transformation was then applied before being exported. • At Euro North one variogram was modelled and had moderate nugget effect ~ 35% of total sill and a down plunge range of 200m for the main N-S lodes, across dip was small, 10m. • At Euro 6 variograms were modelled, the variograms had a moderate nugget effect ~ 25% up to 52% of the total sill and a down plunge range of up to 60m for the main NNW cross-cutting lodes, across dip was small, 10m. • No "unfolding" of the mineralised wireframes was required. • Datamine Software was used for the estimation and block modelling process. The model was created in GDA 94 grid co-ordinates. Block sizes for the model were 10m in Y, 10m in X and 5m in Z direction. Sub celling of the parent blocks was permitted to 2.5m in the Y direction, 2.5m in the X direction and 1.25m in the Z direction. Sub-blocking was used to best fill the wireframes and inherit the grade of the parent block. • No rotation of the block model orientation was applied. • An Ordinary Kriging (OK) estimation technique was selected and used the variograms modelled in Supervisor. Each domain was estimated separately using only its own sample values. • At Euro North with less drill density a "grade restricted search" method was used, whereby high- grades have reduced search distances. This helps to reduce the spread of higher values into areas of low sampling. • Minimum (6-8) and maximum (14-16) sample numbers was selected for the first estimation pass, this was dropped to a

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		minimum (4) samples on the second and third search pass. • An elliptical search was used based on range of the Variograms. The different lodes had different search ellipses modelled based on their individual orientations. • After the first estimation pass and second and third pass were run to ensure all mineralised blocks estimated. The search distance was doubled between the first and second search pass and doubled again between the second and third search pass. • Euro South after the first pass, 73% of blocks had estimated, 23% in the second and 4% of blocks estimated in the third pass. • Euro North 71% of blocks had estimated in the first pass, 29% in the second and 0.2% of blocks estimated in the third pass. • The estimate was validated by a number of methods. An initial visual review was done by comparing estimated blocks and raw drill holes. • Tonnage weighted mean grades were compared for all lodes, there were no major differences. • Swath plots of drill hole values and estimated Au grades by northing, easting and RL were generated for all domains in Supervisor software and showed that the estimated grades honoured the trend of the drilling data.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The mineral resource for the Euro deposits has been reported above a 0.6g/t Au cut-off. This figure is based on recent Feasibility studies.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The Euro deposit would be mined by a cut-back on the existing open pit.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical test work was carried out by AMMTEC in June 2004 on a composite of Euro ore samples. Three different gold extraction tests were run (direct leach, gravity and CIL leach) all with reasonably high gold recoveries or 98.3 for direct leach, 97.9 for gravity and 91.9 for CIL leach. When mined Euro ore was blended with other sources so actually recoveries are unknown.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Euro has been historically mined by open pit methods and associated ground disturbances such as haul roads and waste dumps exist in the area. • There are no unforeseen environmental considerations that would prevent open pit mining from re-commencing in the area.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Density values were assigned based on weathering surfaces generated from the logging and were based on values historically used in the area and test work conducted on drill core by Crescent Gold. Oxide = 1.80 t/m3, Transitional = 2.4 t/m3, Fresh = 2.75 t/m3

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Material has been classified Indicated and Inferred based on a number of criteria such as geological continuity, drill hole spacing, estimation pass and proximity to the existing open pit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No external audits of the mineral resource have been conducted.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	• This is addressed in the relevant paragraph on Classification above. • The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – Craigiemore – Mary Mac Trend, West Laverton – Bulldog Trend, Chatterbox Trend and Gladiator Trend Follows

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Craigiemore – Mary Mac Trend, West Laverton – Bulldog Trend, Chatterbox Trend and Gladiator Trend Follows

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• This report relates to results from Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core (DDH) drilling. • Unless specifically mentioned Chatterbox deposits Apollo - Whisper, Eclipse – Garden Well, Innuendo and Rumor are referred to the Chatterbox in this table. West Laverton refers to the deposits West Laverton, Rega and Bulldog in this table. Gladiator deposits Gladiator Pit, Murrays, Cousin Murray and Gladiator West are referred to as Gladiator in this table. Deposits Craigiemore, Mary Mac, Mary Mac North and Golden Pinnacles trend are referred to as CM/MM in this report. • The deposits covered in this release have been drilled by various companies over the years. Most companies held multiple tenements during their tenure with similar drill practices were applied at each deposit. This includes Focus Minerals Ltd (FML), Crescent Gold NL (Crescent), Metex Resources (Metex) and its Laverton Exploration Joint Venture (LEJV) with Delta Gold NL(DGL) and Placer Dome Asia Pacific (PDAP), Sons of Gwalia Ltd (SOG), Western Mining Corporation (WMC), Hillmin Gold Mines Pty Ltd (Hillmin), which was renamed Ashton Gold Mines Pty Ltd (Ashton) in October 1989. This was dissolved in December 1990 with all rights and obligations assumed by Ashton Gold (WA) Ltd. • Chatterbox Trend was drilled by FML, Crescent, Metex/LEJV and WMC. • West Laverton trend was drilled by FML, Crescent, SOG and Hillmin/Ashton. • Gladiator trend was drilled by FML, SOG, WMC, Hillmin/Ashton, Metex/LEJV, Teck Explorations Ltd, Technomin Australia NL • CM/MM trend was drilled by FML, Crescent, SOG and Hillmin/Ashton. • Early Crescent RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals with the sample from the cyclone being collected in a plastic bag then put through a 75/25 riffle splitter, resulting in a 3-4kg sample. Later, larger programs collected 1m RC samples automatically using a cone splitter off the drill rig producing 3kg samples.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Crescent diamond core was sampled across geologically identified zones of mineralisation, the sample lengths varied between a minimum of 0.1m and a maximum of 1.3m. The diamond core was marked up for sampling by the supervising geologist during the core logging process, with sample intervals determined by the presence of lithology, alteration, and where applicable core loss. The core was cut in half using a core saw and the same half of the core (RHS looking downhole) was routinely sent to the laboratory for analysis. Infrequent whole core samples were submitted at CM/MM. • FML and more recent Crescent RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cone splitter from the drill rig. The bulk sample from drilling was placed in neat rows directly on the ground (not bagged) with the nominal 2-3kg calico split sub- sample placed on top of the corresponding pile. RC chips were passed through a cone splitter to achieve a nominal sample weight of approximately 3kg. The splitter was levelled at the beginning of each hole. Geological logging defined whether a sample was to be submitted as a 1m cone split sample or a 4m spear composite sample. Split samples (1m) were transferred to sample numbered calico bags for submission to the laboratory. Composite samples were spear sampled using a scoop to obtain a small representative sample and deposited into numbered sample bags. Mineralised 4m composite sampled where resampled at 1m intervals using stored original 1m cyclone split samples. • FML diamond core was sampled across identified zones of mineralisation and vary from 0.2m to a maximum of 1.2m. The core was cut in half using a core saw and the ½ core samples submitted for assay. • WMC RC samples were collected on 1m intervals. • Hillmin/Ashton collected 1m RC samples via a riffle splitter, some programs also concurrently collected 4m composite samples. Where composite assays exceeded 0.1 ppm Au, the corresponding 1m samples for the entire composite interval were submitted for assay. Hillmin/Ashton recorded duplicate samples in the assay files. • Hillmin diamond core was sampled after diamond sawing to ½ core and mineralised intervals sampled to lithological contacts while non ore grade host rock was submitted as 4m filleted composites. • Ashton diamond drilling was either with an RC pre-collar followed by HQ diamond coring or PQ diamond core from surface, which was reduced to HQ in earlier holes. Diamond core was either quarter or half core sampled in 1m intervals within the mineralised zones or composited to 4m outside known mineralisation zones. • Teck Exploration collected samples in 1m intervals that were composited to 2m for analysis with anomalous values and/or chert intersections assayed at 1m intervals. • Technomin submitted 1m or 2m samples for analysis. • SOG RC holes were sampled as 1m samples from surface using a riffle splitter to generate ~ 3kg samples with later programs collecting samples at 3m-4m composites and submitting 1m split samples where “significant gold” was intersected. • Metex / LEJV collected RC samples in 1m intervals in plastic bags. All dry sample were riffle split to return a representative 1m split sample for analysis. Any wet/Moist samples where 50mm PVC spear sampled. Samples were 4m composites with corresponding 1m intervals resampled via the same method from composites that returned assay values greater than 0.1ppm. • Metex Diamond holes had an RC pre-collar that was generally composite sampled in 4m intervals, the core was half core samples with sample lengths from only a handful of 4m composites to 0.5m length with the majority of core sampled to 1m intervals.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Only Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond drilling (DD) methods have been included in the resource estimate. • FML RC drilling was conducted using a 5 3/8inch face sampling hammer for RC drilling or NQ2 triple tube diamond drilling. At hole completion, downhole surveys for RC holes were completed at 30m intervals using a True North Seeking Gyro tool. • Crescent completed RC using a face sampling hammer or HQ diamond drilling. • Hillmin used rotary mud pre-collars or existing RC holes for its diamond drilling using a PQ or HQ diameter drill bit. • Ashton RC reports state drilling was by a face sampling hammer RC rig. • Ashton used a PQ or HQ diameter drill bit, with coring either from surface or with an RC pre-collar. • SOG used RC face sampling hammer drilling techniques. • Metex/LEJV RC drilling was conducted using 5 3/8inch bits and face sampling hammers with 900cfm/350psi of air boosted to 1200cfm/700psi where necessary by an auxiliary compressor. • Metex Diamond drilling was by NQ sized core barrels at Gladiator and PQ or HQ triple tube core barrels at Chatterbox all with RC pre-collars. • Metex reported that WMC RC holes were drilled using a conventional cross-over sub. • Teck used a variety of RC drilling hammers depending on the rock type using a Schramm rig with 425cfm/250 psi.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Historic RC drill sample recovery is not well documented. • FML/Crescent RC sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate % during the logging process. • Crescent diamond core recovery was reported as a percentage of the core run. • FML diamond core recovery was measured and recorded as a percentage of the core "run". That is, the length of core between the run blocks against the increase in hole depth. • Hillmin early RC drill logs do not document drill recovery, however later drill logs have a percentage estimate recorded. • Hillmin Diamond core recovery is recorded as a % of the core in the drill logs and varies from 73% to 100% with majority of recovery above 90%. • Ashton Diamond core recovery is recorded as a % of the core in the drill logs and overall was good. • Metex/LEJV sample recovery is not well documented in their WAMEX reports. In a Chatterbox report diamond core recoveries were generally good. Core loss was recorded in limited areas with significant jointing/fractures or weathered clays. • Along the Chatterbox trend the high water table issues prevalent at Beasley Creek also impacted samples. • Work by Crescent in 2011 to establish unreliable samples based on logging of Wet samples or poor recovery from sample weights were flagged and excluded from the Resource estimate. • Metex developed a sample quality matrix to log sample return and moisture when logging. Sample recovery/return was split into 0-25%, 25-65%, 65- 100%; whilst moisture was Wet, Damp, Dry. A record of 1 had the lowest recovery and was wet, 9 was considered high recovery and dry. Samples logged with a Quality ranking of wet, regardless of % return was set to absent and ignored during the grade estimation process but used in the guidance of mineralisation.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• FML/Crescent RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure, texture and any other notable features that are present. All data is entered directly into validating digital software directly. • In addition to parameters logged over RC chips, all diamond core was also logged for structure. If an orientation line was available, structure orientation measurements were taken and recorded. • Core holes were oriented where possible and marked into metre intervals with relation to hole depth. Any loss of core was noted and recorded in the drilling database. Recovery and RQD measurements were recorded. • The logging information was transferred into the company's drilling database once the log was complete. • Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present. • Diamond core was photographed one core tray at a time wet and dry using a standardised photography jig. • The entire length of all holes was logged. • Hillmin/Ashton logged the entire drill hole for colour, weathering, rock type, texture, structure, alteration, veining and mineralisation. • Ashton diamond holes were also geologically logged for colour, weathering, rock type, texture, structure, alteration, veining and mineralisation. • SOG logged holes from surface for weathering, lithology, texture, grain size, colour, alteration and veining. • WMC RC samples were logged to record colour, grain size, occasional weathering, structural fabric and rock type. • Metex/LEJV RC and DD holes were logged for colour, weathering, structural fabric, alteration, veining, mineralisation, sample quality and lithology. Diamond core was also logged for recovery and RQD. • Teck and Technomin RC holes were logged for colour, weathering, rock type, quartz veining.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being*	• FML All samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID. Jinning Testing & Inspection completed the assay testing, with sample preparation and assay completed in Kalgoorlie. All samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm using a jaw crusher (core samples only) and weighed. Samples in excess of 3kg in weight were riffle split to achieve a maximum 3kg sample weight before being pulverized to 90% passing 75µm. Gold analysis was by 40g Fire Assay with an AAS Finish. • Crescent submitted 1m RC samples or ½ core diamond samples. Samples were collected in pre-numbered bags weighing approx. 3kg and submitted to various laboratories for fire assay or screen fire assay with an ICP-OES or AAS Finish. • Hillmin/Ashton submitted either 1m samples or 4m composite samples in numbered bags that corresponded to the 1m intervals they'd composited. Samples were sent to AAL Laboratories in Leonora, SGS in Kalgoorlie or Ultratrace in Perth for Fire Assay on a 50g charge with an AAS finish. Where the composite sample exceeded 0.1 ppm Au, the pre-numbered

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampled.	individual 1m samples were submitted for Fire Assay to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. • Ashton reports state samples submitted to SGS Kalgoorlie, samples were dried, jaw crushed, hammer milled, split and pulverised. Samples were analysed for gold by fire assay on a 50g charge to a lower limit of detection of 0.01 ppm Au. Where the composite assay exceeded 0.1 ppm, the relevant 1m interval was submitted to SGS for analysis. • Hillmin/Ashton diamond core was sampled as either 4m filleted composites or a sawn core sampled to lithological contacts. Samples were submitted to Genalysis or SGS Kalgoorlie for gold analysis by screen fire assay method. • WMC sub-sampling and assay preparation not documented. Samples were submitted to WMC labs at its Windarra or Kalgoorlie operations. • SOG submitted 1m or 2-4m composite samples for analysis to ALS Laboratories for analysis by aqua regia digest with an AAS finish or Ultra Trace Perth for fire assay. • Teck submitted 2m composite samples to Analabs Kalgoorlie by aqua regia digest with an AAS, subsequent 1m samples submitted were analysed by fire assay. • Technomin submitted 1m or 2m composite samples weighing approx. 2-3kg to Australian Assay Laboratories for a 50g fire assay. • Metex/ LEJV RC samples were submitted to Amdel or Genalysis Kalgoorlie for analysis with either an aqua regia digest or 50g fire assay. At Gladiator a multielement analysis was run on samples. • Metex diamond samples were submitted to Genalysis for multielement analysis with Aqua regia analysis and fire assay on the re-split.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• FML inserted 2 standards and collected 4 duplicates for every 100 samples. Diamond core field duplicates were not taken. Laboratory replicates were also taken in the sample preparation stage by the responsible laboratory. • All results from assay standards, duplicates and lab repeats were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances. • Crescent submitted Certified Standards, blanks, field duplicates and laboratory repeats at regular intervals over the drill programme. • Crescent logged the sample quality as wet, moist or dry and reviewed sample weights to flag holes as being unreliable and excluded from the estimation. • Crescent also twinned 5 RC holes at Innuendo with diamond to ascertain the effects of the high water content encountered whilst drilling. The report concluded there is reliability issues with down hole contamination in wet samples. This has been taken into account with the estimation by removing all samples logged as wet or unreliable. • All results from assay standards, duplicates and lab repeats were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances. • Crescent resource geologists also reviewed the available QAQC data for pre- Crescent drilling and generated Q-Q plots to compare the data within flagged lodes and filtered by reliability. The data distribution between companies was comparable and considered acceptable to use. • Hillmin/Ashton took field duplicate samples in the RC. • Hillmin ran a laboratory comparison check during the 1987 drill program comparing RDL Assay results to SGS Assay results for selected drill hole intervals. Then comparing with Minlab. • At CM/MM Hillmin twinned a selection of RC holes with Diamond holes in 1988. • Ashton also ran a laboratory comparison check during the 1989 drill program comparing SGS Assay results for selected drill hole intervals another laboratory, Minlab using a 50g fire assay. Results were found to be comparable. • SOG used Field duplicates and laboratory replicates to check repeatability of results. • WMC sample checks and laboratory information is not well documented however the drilling techniques and assay method are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Previous Crescent and Metex resource estimates have reviewed and plotted QQ plots to confirm the tenor of mineralisation is comparable. • Teck Minerals also ran a re-assaying program with comparable results. • Technomin submitted duplicates as a check on repeatability. • Metex submitted field duplicates at a rate of 1:50 for RC drilling and also used laboratory repeats and standards in their quality checks. • In 1998 along the Chatterbox trend Metex drilled diamond holes to twin previously drilled Metex RC holes as a check. Results showed similar widths and grades of mineralisation were intersected by both drilling methods. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Historic sampling and assaying have been checked against hard copy WAMEX reports. • FML primary data is sent in digital format to the company's Database Administrator (DBA) as often as was practicable. The DBA imports the data into an acQuire database, with assay results merged into the database upon receipt from the laboratory. Once loaded, data was extracted for verification by the geologist in charge of the project. • No adjustments were made to any current or historic data. If data could not be validated to a reasonable level of certainty it was not used in any resource estimations.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• FML utilises Landgate sourced regional topographic maps and contours as well as internally produced survey pick-ups produced by the mining survey teams utilising DGPS base station instruments. • FML drill collars were surveyed upon completion, using a DGPS instrument. Drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using an Ezy-mark system. For RC a north-seeking gyroscope tool was used to survey down hole. For DDH a magnetic single shot survey was completed at 30m intervals on advance. • The majority of Crescent Gold holes were surveyed by Electronic Multi-shot down hole or gyroscopic survey with collars surveyed by site survey personnel. • Drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using an Ezy-mark system. • Hillmin WAMEX reports note the use of registered surveyors to record the drill hole collars in a local grid. • Ashton collar survey methods are unknown and reported in local grid. • SOG holes were surveyed using an Eastman Single Shot camera at the base of holes over 60m depth. • WMC holes were collar surveyed by WMC survey staff in a local grid. • Teck and Technomin do not state their survey methods. Down hole dips are the planned dip. • Metex/LEJV holes were surveyed by a consultant survey company. Diamond core samples were surveyed by Single Shot Eastman camera. Later RC holes drilled in the JV were gyroscopic down-hole surveyed. • All coordinates and bearings use the MGA94 Zone 51 grid system. • Historic holes have been converted to MGA94 Zone 51 grid system in Acquire. • Historic hole collars were sometimes still visible and re-surveyed to check the accuracy of the grid conversion. The comparison was considered within acceptable error limits of using a DGPS unit.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill spacing along the Chatterbox Trend within the deposit areas is nominally on a grid spacing of 25m x 25m, although at Rumor the grid spacing is closer to 50m x 25m. Apollo within and proximal to the existing open pits has been drilled down to 12.5m x 12.5m spacing in places. Between deposits spacing increases to 50m x 25m and 100m x 50m at the extremes. • West Laverton drill spacing within and immediately surrounding the existing open pits is tight grid spacing 10m x 10m to 25m x 15m. Further out from the pits it extends to a more irregular spacing 25m x 30m-60m. Between West Laverton and Bulldog the drill spacing is irregular, a 350m gap in RC or DD drilling exists between the West Laverton and Bulldog deposits. • Gladiator drill spacing within the existing open pits of Gladiator and Murrays is 15m x 25m, extending out along strike of the pits to 15m x 35m – 50m for a couple of drill lines before becoming a single drill line. Cousin Murray has a 25m x 25m spaced drill pattern. Gladiator West is more irregular spaced pattern of ~ 25m x 25m to 40m x 50m. • CM/MM trend drill spacing is tightly spaced within pit area's along known mineralisation trends. Within the pit area's drill spacing is 10m x 15m. Near pit drill spacing extends to an irregular 25m x 20m, which has been infilled down to 12.5m x 10m in certain target areas. • Between Craigiemore and Mary Mac deposits the drill spacing is irregular. There is an 80m gap at the end of the known Craigiemore trend before a small 140m strike of two RC "fence lines" of drilling 25m x 50m spaced. It is then another 90m from the end of the small cluster of RC to the start of the Mary Mac trend and more regular spaced drilling. A gap of 200m exists between the end of Mary Mac Hill and the Golden Pinnacles drilling which focuses on two out-crops and has an irregular drill spacing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling was designed based on known geological models, field mapping, verified historical data and cross-sectional interpretation. • Drill holes were oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to FML. • All samples were bagged in a tied numbered calico bag, grouped into green plastic bags. The bags were placed into

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		bulka bags with a sample submission sheet and kept within the Laverton yard until ready for transport to Kalgoorlie by transport courier. • Historic sample security is not recorded.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Early Crescent Resource Models were completed by external consultants who undertook data validation as part of the scope of works. • No external audit or review of the Resource Models has been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Craigiemore – Mary Mac Trend, West Laverton – Bulldog Trend, Chatterbox Trend and Gladiator Trend Follows

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• All exploration was conducted on tenements 100% owned by FML or its subsidiary companies Focus Operations Pty Ltd and Focus Minerals Laverton. All tenements are in good standing. • Various royalties may be in place as documented in the FML Annual Report. • Native title determination for Nyalpa Pirniku was announced on 31 October 2023. The Laverton Gold Project includes regions that are variously classified in this determination. The Central Laverton deposits and Mineralised Trends detailed in this report are within regions now classified as: Native title exists (non exclusive). • Chatterbox deposits occur across tenements M 38/535 and M 38/101. • West Laverton deposits are within tenement M 38/345. • Adjacent Gladiator deposits occur across tenements M 38/363, M 38/364, M 38/342, E 38/3424. • CM/MM deposits are within tenement M38/270
Exploration done by other parties	• Various stakeholders over the years have engaged in activities over the deposits including but not limited to geological mapping, ground magnetic surveys, soil sampling, aeromagnetic surveys, costean sampling and rock chip sampling. • Drilling campaigns have been completed over the area by various parties detailed in Section 1. • Along with RC and DD drilling, Air Core and RAB drilling methods have been used to delineate the deposits. • Focus Minerals Laverton successful acquired Crescent Gold in October 2012. • Along the Chatterbox, in 2004 the JV between Metex Resources and PDAP mined a trial pit at Apollo (formerly known as Whisper at time of mining) as part of a pre-feasibility study. A figure of 68Kt @ 2.44g/t Au for 5,351 ounces has been recorded. Crescent Gold commenced open cut mining along the Apollo trend as four discrete pits, separate from the original Whisper pit, from November 2011 to September 2012. The pits varied from 20m deep to 75m total depth. A total of 1.05Mt @ 1.76g/t Au for 59,500 ounces was mined from the four pits. Eclipse (Garden Well) was also mined by Crescent during this time to a depth of 60m for a total of 103Kt @ 2.86g/t Au for 9,443 ounces. • All three deposits along the West Laverton trend have been historically mined as discrete open pits by Ashton Gold in the early 1990s, with West Laverton the largest. West Laverton was excavated from December 1990 through to May 1992. A reported 116Kt @ 3.15g/t Au for 11,791 ounces was mined from the pit. The final pit reached a depth of 61m. Whilst mining West Laverton, Rega Pit was mined by Ashton from November 1991 until May 1992. A total of 120Kt @ 3.53g/t Au for 13,709 ounces was extracted. The final pit depth was 62.5m. Bulldog was also mined during this period producing 158Kt @ 2.15g/t Au for 10,940 ounces. The final pit reached a depth of 50m. In November 2010 Crescent Gold commence pre-strip waste mining in the 230m long region between West Laverton and Rega open pits. A 247-drill hole campaign of 10m x 10m grid shallow RC grade control was conducted in the region prior to waste mining commencing. In December 2010, trial of mining mineralised waste for two benches was conducted to test the proposed mining methods to account for the shallow dip of the mineralisation. A reported 9Kt @ 0.57g/t Au of mineralised waste was excavated and stockpiled. No further mining was conducted at West Laverton. • Gladiator open pit was mined as a North and South pit by Ashton from Sept 1990 through until February 1992 to a depth of 72.5m. Milling data reports 409Kt @ 2.49g/t Au for 32,771 ounces was processed from both pits. Nearby Murrays open pit was also mined by Ashton from January 1991 to May 1992 for a final depth of 35m. Milling data for Murrays reported 144Kt @ 1.94g/t Au for 8,967 ounces processed. A historic underground mine also known as Gladiator (at the southern extent of Gladiator West) was actively mined between 1897 and 1942 when WW2 impacted mining. It was reportedly mined to about 200m vertically with a strike length of ~ 200m producing 139Kt @ 12g/t Au for 53,600 ounces. • The Craigiemore deposit has been historically mined as underground drives and shafts in the early 1900s through to the late 1930s, with a recorded production of 135Kt @ 9.60g/t Au for 41,774 ounces. Minor open cut mining occurred by a private entity in the late 1970s to early 1980s with a recorded production of 4Kt @ 1.84g/t Au for 240 ounces. In 1988 Hillmin commenced mining at Craigiemore by open cut methods until 1993 producing 592Kt @ 2.13g/t Au for 38,000 ounces. • Crescent Gold recommenced open cut mining at Craigiemore in June 2010 through until July 2011. An unreconciled mining production of 619Kt @ 1.67g/t Au for 33,178 ounces was recorded in the Crescent mining database. • The Mary Mac deposit was historically mined in the early 1900s by underground drives and shafts mostly from 1909 until 1913, a figure of 42Kt @ 9.21g/t Au for 12,440 ounces has been reported. In August 2010, Crescent commenced open cut mining at Mary Mac South (MMS) until April 2011, reportedly mining 692Kt @ 1.26g/t Au for 28,034 ounces. Whilst still mining MMS, open pit excavation of Mary Mac Hill (MMH) to the North of MMS commenced in February 2011. Mining open pit continued until July 2012, reportedly 494Kt @ 1.84g/t Au for 29,230 ounces was open cut excavated from MMH. • Numerous historical shafts exist on the Golden Pinnacles deposit, production figures are unknown.
Geology	• Regionally the deposits are part of the Laverton Greenstone Belt in the Eastern Yilgarn Craton. Lying within the Kurnalpi Terrane which is dominated by andesitic volcanics with erosional remnants of siliclastic

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Criteria	Commentary

sequences, the deposits are located on N to NE striking shear zones between the Mt Margaret Dome in northwest and the Kirgella Dome in the southeast.

- Locally the Chatterbox Trend of deposits is hosted by a large-scale structural feature of the region – the Chatterbox Shear Zone, from which its name is derived. This moderately ESE dipping ductile/brittle fault zone separates the Laverton Lithostructural domains from the Mount Margaret Lithostructural domains. Rock units within the deposit areas are strongly altered and sheared sediments and metasediment rocks, felsic intrusives and ultramafics to the east, in the footwall. Mineralisation is commonly associated with increased goethite/manganese/hematite alteration or the intrusions.
- The West Laverton deposits consists of two north-south trending banded iron formation (BIF) ridges within a sequence of mafic and ultramafic volcanic and intrusive rocks with interflow sediments. The Laverton Shear Zone, a major north-south trending shear that delineates the western boundary of the Laverton Tectonic Zone, is interpreted as extending through the West Laverton trend from Rega in the North to Bulldog in the south. The footwall of the shear is dominated by a dolerite. The hanging wall comprises basalt. Gold mineralisation is associated with the shear zone overprinting an ultramafic gabbro. West Laverton mineralisation is generally associated within dilational jogs along the shear zone and shallowly dipping quartz veins. Rega mineralisation is interpreted as hosted within two shear zones within massive mafic and pillow basalt units. Bulldog mineralisation is hosted within ductile shear zones with quartz veining.
- Gladiator Underground and Murrays deposits are closely related to a bending NNE, SW to NNW striking, east dipping banded iron formation (BIF). Mineralisation is associated with quartz reefs parallel to the BIF and dips in multiple directions. The stratigraphy is dominated by a basalt unit on the west and gabbroic units of varying compositional and granulometry on the east with felsic porphyry units intruding sporadically. Gladiator West sits on the basaltic footwall of Gladiator Underground. Cousin Murray is within the gabbroic hanging wall of Murrays Open Pit and is striking NW, mineralisation is associated with silica-sericite alteration. Gladiator Open pit mineralisation is associated with quartz feldspar porphyry intrusives. Geology is dominated by basalt with a corridor of dolerite and a felsic tuff on the SW side of the pit and a NE striking BIF on the NE side of the pit. The Central BIF between Cousin Murray and Gladiator South and the NE BIF on the NE of Gladiator South hold mineralisation.
- The CM/MM trend is hosted in a meta-sedimentary/ mafic volcanic package of rocks that has been highly deformed through late stage folding and faulting. A central steeply dipping Banded Iron Formation (BIF) unit has been associated with the gold mineralisation. Gold commonly occurring within the quartz veining and disseminated pyrite of the silicified chert horizons of the BIF. Evidence of a supergene enrichment zone near the vicinity of the water table was noted during mining by Crescent. The BIF horizon strikes north south and has been traced northwards to Laverton townsite, approximately 4km away.

Drill hole Information

Chatterbox:

Historic drilling information has been validated against publicly available WAMEX reports. Not all drill holes can be found referenced in the WAMEX reports. However, cross-checking of original drill surveys was verified against the database:

Drill Hole Number	WAMEX Report A-Number	WAMEX Report Date
GDWC009, GDWC010, GDWC012, GDWC013, GDWC014, GDWC030, GDWC031, GDWC034, GDWC035, GDWC037, GDWC038, GDWC048, GDWC049, GDWC052, GDWC053, GDWC056, GDWC057, GDWC058	31396	Jun-89
GDWC086, GDWC091, GDWC093, GDWC094, GDWC100, GDWC101, GDWC102, GDWC103, GDWC105, GDWC106, GDWC107, GDWC109, GDWC110, GDWC111, GDWC113, GDWC114, GDWC115, GDWC125, GDWC121, GDWC122, GDWC123, GDWC126, GDWC127, GDWC128, GDWC130, GDWC131, GDWC132, GDWC133, GDWC134, GDWC135, GDWC136, GDWC137, GDWC138, GDWC139, GDWC140, GDWC145, GDWC146, GDWC147	35126	Feb-92
GWD001_W, GWD002_W, GWRC004, GWRC005, GWRC007, GWRC008, GWRC009, GWRC010, GWRC015, GWRC018, GWRC019, GWRC020, GWRC021, GWRC025, GWRC026, GWRC027, GWRC028, GWRC029, GWRC031, GWRC032, GWRC033, GWRC034, GWRC035, GWRC036, GWRC037, GWRC038, GWRC039, GWRC040, GWRC041, GWRC042, GWRC043, GWRC045, GWRC046, GWRC047, GWRC048, GWRC049, GWRC050, GWRC051, GWRC052, GWRC055, GWRC056, GWRC057, GWRC058, GWRC059, GWRC060, GWRC061, GWRC062, GWRC063, GWRC064, GWRC065, GWRC066, GWRC067, GWRC068, GWRC069, GWRC070, GWRC072, GWRC074, GWRC075, GWRC076, GWRC077, GWRC078, GWRC079, GWRC080, GWRC081, GWRC082, GWRC084, GWRC085, GWRC087, GWRC088, GWRC089, GWRC090, GWRC092, GWRC093, GWRC094, GWRC095, GWRC097, GWRC099, GWRC100, GWRC101, GWRC102, GWRC103, GWRC104, GWRC105, GWRC106, GWRC107	54899	Mar-98
GWD004_W, GWD005_W, GWD006_W, GWD007_W, GWD008_W, GWD009_W, GWD010_W, GWD011_W, GWD012_W, GWD013_W, GWD014_W, GWD015_W, GWD016_W, GWD017_W, GWD018_W, GWD019, GWRC108, GWRC109, GWRC110, GWRC111, GWRC113, GWRC114, GWRC117, GWRC120, GWRC121, GWRC122, GWRC124, GWRC125, GWRC126, GWRC127, GWRC128, GWRC129, GWRC132, GWRC133, GWRC137, GWRC138, GWRC140, GWRC141, GWRC142, GWRC143, GWRC145, GWRC146, GWRC147, GWRC148, GWRC149, GWRC150, GWRC151, GWRC152, GWRC153, GWRC154, GWRC155, GWRC157, GWRC158, GWRC159, GWRC160, GWRC161, GWRC163, GWRC164, GWRC165, GWRC166, GWRC167, GWRC168, GWRC170, GWRC171, GWRC173, GWRC174, GWRC175, GWRC176, GWRC177, GWRC178, GWRC179, GWRC180, GWRC185, GWRC186, GWRC187, GWRC189, GWRC190, GWRC191, GWRC192, GWRC193, GWRC194, GWRC195, GWRC196, GWRC197, GWRC198, GWRC199, GWRC200, GWRC201, GWRC202, GWRC204, GWRC205, GWRC207, GWRC210, GWRC211, GWRC212, GWRC213, GWRC217, GWRC218, GWRC219, GWRC220, GWRC221, GWRC223, GWRC225, GWRC226, GWRC227, GWRC229, GWRC230, GWRC231, GWRC232, GWRC233, GWRC234, GWRC236, GWRC237, GWRC239, GWRC240, GWRC241, GWRC242, GWRC243, GWRC244, GWRC245, GWRC246, GWRC247, GWRC248, GWRC249, GWRC250, GWRC251, GWRC252, GWRC253, GWRC254, GWRC255, GWRC256, GWRC257, GWRC258, GWRC259, GWRC260, GWRC261, GWRC263, GWRC264, GWRC266, GWRC267, GWRC268, GWRC269, GWRC270, GWRC271, GWRC272, GWRC273, GWRC277, GWRC281, GWRC282, GWRC283, GWRC285, GWRC286, GWRC289, GWRC290, GWRC291, GWRC292, GWRC293, GWRC294, GWRC295, GWRC296, GWRC297, GWRC298, GWRC299, GWRC300, GWRC301, GWRC302, GWRC303, GWRC304, GWRC305, GWRC306, GWRC307, GWRC308, GWRC309, GWRC310, GWRC311, GWRC313, GWRC314, GWRC315, GWRC316, GWRC317, GWRC318, GWRC320, GWRC321, GWRC322, GWRC323, GWRC324, GWRC325, GWRC326, GWRC329, GWRC330, GWRC331, GWRC332, GWRC333, GWRC334, GWRC335, GWRC336, GWRC338, GWRC340, GWRC341, RFRC002, RFRC005, RFRC006, RFRC008, RFRC009, RFRC010, RFRC011	57921	Mar-99
GWD023, GWD024	65027	Feb-02
GWD025, GWD027, GWD028, GWD030, GWD031, GWD032, GWRC410, GWRC411	66477	May-03

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Criteria	Commentary		
	GWD035	68953	Mar-04
	GWRC348, GWRC349, GWRC350, GWRC352, GWRC355, GWRC356, GWRC357, GWRC358, GWRC359, GWRC360, GWRC361, GWRC362, GWRC363, GWRC364, GWRC365, GWRC366, GWRC367, GWRC368, GWRC369, GWRC370, GWRC371, GWRC372, GWRC373, GWRC374, GWRC375, GWRC376, GWRC378, GWRC379, GWRC380, GWRC381, GWRC383, GWRC384, GWRC385, GWRC386, GWRC387, GWRC388, GWRC389, GWRC391, GWRC392, GWRC393, GWRC394, GWRC395, GWRC397, GWRC398, GWRC399, GWRC400, GWRC401, GWRC403, GWRC404, GWRC405, GWRC406	65027	Feb-02
	GWRC420, GWRC421, GWRC422, GWRC423, GWRC424, GWRC425, GWRC426, GWRC427, GWRC428, GWRC429, GWRC430, GWRC431, GWRC432, GWRC433, GWRC434, GWRC435, GWRC436, GWRC437, GWRC438, GWRC439	68953	Jul-04
	WHDD001, WHDD002, WHDD003, WHDD004, GWRC468, GWRC469, GWRC470, GWRC471, GWRC472, GWRC475, GWRC476, INRC005, INRC006, INRC007, INRC008, INRC009, INRC010, INRC011, INRC013, INRC015, INRC016, INRC017, INRC018, INRC021, INRC022, INRC023, INRC024, INRC025, INRC026, INRC027, INRC028, INRC029, INRC030, INRC031, INRC032, INRC033, INRC034, INRC035, INRC036, INRC037, INRC040, INRC041, INRC042, INRC043, INRC044, INRC046, INRC048, INRC049, INRC053, INRC054, WHRC018, WHRC019, WHRC020, WHRC022, WHRC023, WHRC024, WHRC025, WHRC026, WHRC027, WHRC028, WHRC029, WHRC030, WHRC031, WHRC032, WHRC033, WHRC034, WHRC035, WHRC036, WHRC037, WHRC038, WHRC039, WHRC040, WHRC041, WHRC042, WHRC043, WHRC044, WHRC045, WHRC046, WHRC047, WHRC048, WHRC049, WHRC050, WHRC051, WHRC052, WHRC053, WHRC054, WHRC055, WHRC056, WHRC059, WHRC060, WHRC061, WHRC062, WHRC063, WHRC064, WHRC065, WHRC066, WHRC067, WHRC068, WHRC069, WHRC070, WHRC071, WHRC072, WHRC073, WHRC074, WHRC075, WHRC076, WHRC077, WHRC078, WHRC079, WHRC080, WHRC081, WHRC082, WHRC083, WHRC085, WHRC086, WHRC087, WHRC088, WHRC090, WHRC091, WHRC092, WHRC093, WHRC094, WHRC095, WHRC096, WHRC098, WHRC100, WHRC101, WHRC102, WHRC103, WHRC104, WHRC105, WHRC106, WHRC107, WHRC109, WHRC110, WHRC111, WHRC113, WHRC114, WHRC117, WHRC118, WHRC119, WHRC120, WHRC121, WHRC122, WHRC123, WHRC124, WHRC125, WHRC126	90143	Apr-11
	APDD004, APDD005, AUDD001, AUDD002, AUDD003, AUDD004, AUDD005, ECDD001, ECDD002, ECDD003, INDD001, INDD002, APRC001, APRC002, APRC003, APRC004, APRC005, APRC006, APRC007, APRC008, APRC009, APRC010, APRC011, APRC012, APRC013, APRC014, APRC015, APRC016, APRC017, APRC019, APRC020, APRC021, APRC023, APRC024, APRC025, APRC026, APRC027, APRC028, APRC029, APRC030, APRC031, APRC032, APRC033, APRC034, APRC035, APRC036, APRC037, APRC038, APRC039, APRC040, APRC041, APRC042, APRC043, APRC044, APRC045, APRC046, APRC047, APRC048, APRC049, APRC050, APRC051, APRC052, APRC053, APRC054, APRC055, APRC056, APRC057, APRC058, APRC059, APRC060, APRC061, APRC062, APRC063, APRC064, APRC065, APRC066, APRC067, APRC068, APRC069, APRC070, APRC071, APRC072, APRC072A, APRC080, APRC081, APRC085, APRC086, APRC096, APRC097, APRC098, APRC100, APRC101, APRC102, APRC103, APRC104, APRC105, APRC106, APRC107, APRC108, APRC109, APRC110, APRC111, APRC113, APRC114, APRC115, APRC116, APRC118, APRC120, APRC121, APRC122, APRC123, APRC125, APRC126, APRC127, APRC128, APRC129, APRC130, APRC131, APRC132, APRC133, APRC134, APRC135, APRC136, APRC137, APRC138, APRC139, APRC140, APRC142, APRC144, APRC145, APRC146, APRC147, APRC148, APRC149, APRC150, APRC151, APRC152, APRC153, APRC154, ECRC001, ECRC002, ECRC003, ECRC004, ECRC005, ECRC006, ECRC007, ECRC009, ECRC013, ECRC014, ECRC015, ECRC016, ECRC017, ECRC018, ECRC019, ECRC020, ECRC021, ECRC022	93988	Jun-12
	ECRC024, EMRC001	98404	Jun-13

Chatterbox collar details of holes not previously externally reported:

COMPANY	BHID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP	DEPTH
FOCUS	GWRC478	433639.44	6830109.6	441.61	262.6	-60	152
METEX	GWRC001	434067.78	6831338.3	440.77	270	-60	20
	GWRC002	434137.79	6831338.3	442.8	270	-60	90
	GWRC003	434157.79	6831338.3	442.8	270	-60	96
	GWRC006	434087.79	6831378.3	441.82	270	-60	30
METEX / PDAP	GWRC450	433637.55	6830432.5	438.18	270	-60	60
	GWRC451	433668.63	6830482.5	437.8	270	-60	60
	GWRC452	433638.63	6830483.3	437.59	90	-60	60
	GWRC453	433697.76	6830833.2	434.8	270	-60	65
	GWRC454	433709.15	6830833.3	434.88	270	-60	69
	GWRC455	433721.06	6830832.8	434.94	270	-60	80
	GWRC456	433697.49	6830858.3	434.12	270	-60	65
	GWRC457	433709.94	6830858	434.39	270	-60	70
	GWRC458	433721.67	6830858.1	434.4	270	-60	80
	GWRC459	433662.87	6830858	434.05	90	-60	65
	GWRC460	433697.56	6830883.5	434.19	270	-60	65
	GWRC461	433709.58	6830882.9	434	270	-60	75
	GWRC462	433693.32	6830908.2	434.33	270	-60	60

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Criteria	Commentary						
	GWRC463	433702.43	6830908.3	434.35	270	-60	70
	GWRC464	433647.76	6830908.2	434.13	270	-60	50

Chatterbox RC Grade control holes drilled by Crescent / FML remaining beneath the current pit floors are tabulated below:

BHID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP	DEPTH
AP410101	433722.71	6831508.7	435.34	270	-60	18
AP410102	433712.81	6831507.5	435.27	270	-60	12
AP410105	433743.4	6831522.6	435.68	270	-60	36
AP410106	433735.37	6831522.6	435.58	270	-60	24
AP410107	433727.38	6831522.7	435.51	270	-60	24
AP410108	433718.52	6831522.4	435.43	270	-60	21
AP410109	433709.16	6831522.6	435.28	270	-60	15
AP410110	433758.02	6831532.8	435.35	270	-60	30
AP410111	433749.71	6831533	435.71	270	-60	30
AP410113	433733.59	6831532.9	435.55	270	-60	30
AP410114	433717.84	6831532.9	435.34	270	-60	24
AP410115	433761.75	6831545.4	435.85	270	-60	27
AP410116	433754.12	6831545.4	435.78	270	-60	27
AP410118	433737.73	6831545.5	435.54	270	-60	30
AP410119	433729.6	6831545.6	435.46	270	-60	30
AP410120	433721.26	6831545.7	435.44	270	-60	24
AP410121	433745.44	6831559.1	435.65	270	-60	36
AP410122	433727.25	6831556.8	435.47	270	-60	30
AP410123	433701.15	6831557.4	435.14	270	-60	18
AP410124	433693.1	6831557.4	435.11	270	-60	18
AP410128	433735.04	6831569.5	435.65	270	-60	30
AP410129	433726.72	6831569.5	435.48	270	-60	30
AP410132	433748.39	6831583.5	435.78	270	-60	24
AP410134	433720.18	6831583.4	435.33	270	-60	24
AP410136	433691.92	6831509.6	435.04	270	-90	10
AP410138	433696.29	6831522.4	435.15	0	-90	10
AP410140	433680.43	6831522.5	434.98	0	-90	10
AP410149	433688.77	6831545.8	435.05	0	-90	10
AP410163	433746.96	6831596.2	435.82	0	-90	12
AP410164	433739.47	6831595.5	435.7	0	-90	12
AP410165	433731.62	6831595.3	435.56	0	-90	15
AP410166	433723.63	6831595.5	435.56	0	-90	15
AP410169	433699.82	6831595.5	435.14	0	-90	12
AP410172	433744.17	6831608.4	435.68	0	-90	10
AP410173	433729.85	6831608.1	435.56	0	-90	10
AP410174	433720.32	6831608.1	435.43	0	-90	10
AP410175	433704.95	6831608.3	435.21	0	-90	10
AP410177	433731.21	6831620.8	435.61	0	-90	10
AP410180	433706.91	6831620.3	435.27	0	-90	10
AP410188	433699.02	6831645.6	435.14	0	-90	10
AP410191	433731.51	6831527.7	435.48	270	-60	18
AP410192	433739.35	6831527.7	435.56	270	-60	21
AP410193	433746.95	6831527.7	435.34	270	-60	25

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Criteria	Commentary							
		AP410195	433762.97	6831527.4	435.62	270	-60	25
		AP410196	433770.89	6831527.6	435.93	270	-60	25
		AP410202	433754.61	6831539	435.7	270	-60	25
		AP410203	433762.33	6831538.8	435.52	270	-60	25
		AP410204	433770.56	6831538.8	435.96	270	-60	25
		AP410208	433739.35	6831551.3	435.47	270	-60	25
		AP410209	433747.52	6831551.1	435.71	270	-60	25
		AP410210	433755.26	6831551.1	435.6	270	-60	25
		AP410214	433749.82	6831557.1	435.73	270	-60	25
		AP410216	433723.68	6831562.9	435.36	270	-60	21
		AP410217	433731.58	6831562.8	435.36	270	-60	25
		AP410218	433739.69	6831563	435.54	270	-60	25
		AP410226	433702.89	6831627	435.14	0	-90	6
		AP410229	433727.77	6831626.9	435.52	0	-90	6
		AP410232	433717.14	6831614.2	435.36	0	-90	6
		AP410234	433732.44	6831614.3	435.59	0	-90	6
		AP410236	433701.39	6831602	435.18	0	-90	6
		AP410237	433717.02	6831602.1	435.4	0	-90	6
		AP410238	433725.34	6831602.5	435.44	0	-90	10
		AP410240	433740.75	6831602.1	435.67	0	-90	10
		AP410244	433679.38	6831589.5	434.72	0	-90	7
		AP410250	433727.8	6831589.5	435.15	0	-90	10
		AP410251	433735.54	6831589.4	435.21	0	-90	10
		AP410252	433743.01	6831589.4	435.38	0	-90	10
		AP410261	433676.81	6831516	434.75	0	-90	6
		AP410263	433691.52	6831515.8	434.82	0	-90	6
		AP410437	433635.65	6830443.1	437.86	289	-50	41
		AP410443	433652.62	6830463.4	437.77	290	-50	45
		AP410457	433652.94	6830504.7	437.1	279.6	-60	35
		AP410462	433675.25	6830512.9	437.19	280	-50	48
		AP410464	433670.05	6830527.5	437.03	280	-50	36
		AP410465	433680.36	6830524.5	437.19	279.6	-50	45
		AP410467	433670.33	6830540.2	436.91	280	-50	29
		AP410468	433677.38	6830540	437.09	279.6	-50	36
		AP410469	433683.14	6830539.6	437.03	279.6	-50	44
		AP410471	433685.75	6830550.6	436.93	280	-50	48
		AP410476	433692.86	6830561.8	436.81	279.6	-50	46
		AP410481	433697.57	6830572.9	436.76	280	-50	48
		AP410485	433695.69	6830585.8	436.67	280	-50	45
		AP410503	433225.77	6829388.3	439.65	290	-50	48
		AP410504	433233.79	6829385.4	439.78	290	-50	54
		AP410505	433226.18	6829401.3	439.64	290	-50	36
		AP410506	433233.92	6829398.3	439.67	290	-50	46
		AP410507	433248.01	6829393.3	439.74	289.6	-50	60
		AP410510	433241.1	6829409.3	439.54	290	-50	48

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Criteria	Commentary							
		AP410511	433248.92	6829406.5	439.59	290	-50	54
		AP410515	433256.38	6829416.6	439.38	290	-50	54
		AP410516	433264.53	6829413.6	439.54	290	-50	60
		AP410520	433256.77	6829430.6	439.38	289.6	-50	46
		AP410523	433258.43	6829442.8	439.15	289.6	-50	40.19
		AP410524	433265.68	6829440.4	439.33	289.6	-50	43
		AP410526	433258.78	6829456.2	439.01	289.6	-50	36
		AP410527	433265.88	6829453.8	439.11	289.6	-50	39
		AP410528	433269.61	6829452.1	439.19	289.6	-60.1	42
		AP410531	433274.19	6829464.1	439.01	289.6	-50	42
		AP410533	433271.96	6829478	438.9	289.6	-60	35
		AP410536	433282.85	6829487.3	438.84	289.6	-50	36
		AP410537	433289.28	6829484.9	438.93	289.6	-50	44
		AP410538	433281.03	6829500	438.99	289.34	-60.29	36.33
		AP420105	433655.87	6830520.8	419.77	270	-60	24
		AP420106	433664.68	6830520.6	419.51	270	-60	36
		AP420107	433672.83	6830520.6	419.81	270	-60	36
		AP420108	433680.46	6830520.2	419.93	270	-60	36
		AP420110	433657.7	6830508.1	419.57	270	-60	36
		AP420111	433669.66	6830508.1	419.81	270	-60	48
		AP420113	433696.79	6830505.9	422.24	270	-60	54
		AP420115	433680.9	6830495.7	422.38	270	-60	42
		AP420116	433685.85	6830495.3	422.3	270	-60	42
		AP420117	433692.98	6830495.3	422.28	270	-60	48
		AP420118	433701.53	6830495.2	422.42	270	-60	48
		AP420119	433646.22	6830482.9	422.37	270	-60	36
		AP420120	433679.61	6830482.7	422.38	270	-60	42
		AP420121	433688.03	6830482.5	422.35	270	-60	48
		AP420122	433646.91	6830470.9	422.49	270	-60	36
		AP420124	433680.03	6830470.6	422.47	270	-60	48
		AP420125	433687.7	6830470.4	422.45	270	-60	48
		AP420126	433651.67	6830458.1	422.39	270	-60	48
		AP420130	433665.79	6830445.8	422.7	270	-60	48
		AP420131	433672.9	6830445.6	422.68	270	-60	48
		APC420002	433713.91	6830989.1	419.5	280	-55	21
		APC420003	433723.22	6830987.5	419.72	280	-55	28
		APC420004	433758.45	6830979.8	419.57	280	-60	19
		APC420007	433722.82	6830974.2	419.9	280	-50	29
		APC420008	433730.42	6830973.2	420.05	280	-50	38
		APC420015	433684.96	6830968.6	419.71	280	-70	25
		APC420017	433699.91	6830966.4	419.77	280	-70	27
		APC420018	433707.84	6830965	419.79	280	-65	29
		APC420019	433719.69	6830963	420.01	280	-60	30
		APC420020	433738.04	6830959.4	420	277.2	-59.7	46

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Criteria	Commentary							
		APC420022	433766.5	6830953.9	420.42	280	-65	30
		APC420023	433652.99	6830962.5	419.52	0	-90	25
		APC420026	433718.69	6830950.1	419.96	280	-50	39
		APC420027	433726.45	6830948.7	420	272.9	-49	41
		APC420028	433735.17	6830947.3	419.91	272	-49	44
		APC420029	433743.12	6830945.8	419.9	268.8	-49.4	47
		APC420030	433750.13	6830944.5	419.9	270.5	-50	52
		APC420034	433644.2	6830951.7	419.77	0	-90	31
		APC420035	433651.72	6830949.7	419.55	0	-90	34
		APC420036	433659.98	6830947.8	419.71	0	-90	34
		APC420037	433667.23	6830946.5	419.77	0	-90	34
		APC420038	433676.9	6830944.4	419.75	280	-80	34
		APC420039	433686.93	6830942.9	419.84	280	-70	35
		APC420040	433698.12	6830940.6	419.7	280	-60	38
		APC420041	433706.89	6830939.1	419.96	280	-60	39
		APC420042	433720.43	6830936.5	420.02	270	-60	44
		APC420043	433733.22	6830934.7	419.96	270	-60	48
		APC420046	433659.4	6830935.5	419.61	270	-60	38
		APC420047	433670.49	6830932.9	420.04	270	-60	41
		APC420048	433682.73	6830930.3	420.21	270	-60	43
		APC420051	433714.38	6830925.5	420.09	270	-50	49
		APC420052	433721.11	6830924.1	420.09	270	-50	53
		APC420053	433730.41	6830922.4	420.26	270	-50	56
		APC420054	433736.89	6830921.4	420.27	270	-50	53
		APC420056	433754.7	6830918.5	421.08	270	-50	58
		APC420057	433762.68	6830916.9	420.93	270	-50	65
		APC420059	433657.92	6830922.9	419.85	270	-60	37
		APC420060	433665.2	6830921.9	419.97	270	-60	39
		APC420061	433672.53	6830920.7	419.66	270	-60	40
		APC420062	433680.32	6830919.1	419.8	270	-60	42
		APC420063	433695.61	6830915.5	420.57	270	-60	43
		APC420065	433711.92	6830913.2	419.96	270	-60	43
		APC420066	433737.42	6830908.1	419.89	270	-60	51
		APC420071	433718.29	6830904.1	419.84	250	-55	48
		APC420072	433732.66	6830902.9	419.64	250	-50	57
		APC420073	433745.12	6830894.7	420.11	270	-50	60
		APC420074	433756.69	6830892.4	420.03	270	-50	61
		APC420076	433645.54	6830900.3	419.87	270	-65	31
		APC420077	433655.88	6830899.2	419.78	270	-65	34
		APC420078	433664.92	6830897	419.77	270	-65	38
		APC420079	433675.87	6830895.1	419.77	270	-64	41
		APC420080	433695.74	6830890.7	419.78	270	-60	50
		APC420081	433705.15	6830889.5	419.88	270	-60	54
		APC420082	433723.98	6830885.5	419.98	270	-60	56
		APC420083	433737.48	6830883.5	420.08	270	-60	52

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Criteria	Commentary							
		APC420084	433745.61	6830881.9	420	270	-60	55
		APC420087	433673.03	6830882.3	419.28	270	-60	38
		APC420088	433682.02	6830880.9	419.33	270	-60	42
		APC420090	433730.83	6830871.9	420.18	270	-60	57
		APC420091	433740.88	6830870.1	419.98	270	-60	59
		APC420094	433767.85	6830865.1	419.84	270	-60	41
		APC420098	433703.73	6830863.7	419.79	280	-60	51
		APC420100	433721.91	6830860.6	420.13	270	-60	58
		APC420101	433735.59	6830857.8	420.36	270	-60	65
		APC420104	433735.23	6830845.7	420.25	270	-60	68
		APC420107	433761.81	6830840.9	420.2	280	-60	40
		APC420111	433695.02	6830838.8	420	280	-50	52
		APC420112	433702.88	6830837.5	420.02	280	-50	59
		APC420113	433710.41	6830836.3	420.08	280	-50	66
		APC420114	433718.57	6830834.6	420.18	279	-50	72
		APC420115	433724.04	6830834.1	420.19	280	-60	67
		APC420120	433761.28	6830762.1	420.13	280	-55	56
		APC420122	433702	6830695.9	419.94	280	-50	17
		APC420123	433698.83	6830687.9	419.74	280	-50	23
		APC425001	433714.29	6830684.5	424.64	280	-50	38
		APC425003	433723.73	6830695.4	424.92	280	-50	40
		APC425004	433733.63	6830693.1	425.11	280	-50	36
		APC425007	433736.03	6830705.2	424.91	280	-60	44
		APC425012	433738.62	6830717.6	424.84	280	-50	44
		APC425013	433746.09	6830716.5	424.8	280	-50	51
		APC425014	433754.51	6830714.8	424.92	280	-50	58
		APC425018	433736.12	6830731.2	424.95	280	-60	43
		APC425019	433747.12	6830729.2	424.97	280	-60	50
		APC425027	433759.23	6830739.5	425.18	280	-50	57
		APC425042	433691.41	6830790.5	424.88	280	-50	38
		APC425043A	433699.26	6830788.4	424.97	280	-60	42
		APC425051	433708.62	6830799.6	424.85	280	-50	53
		APC425062	433701.86	6830813.2	424.86	280	-50	62
		APC425063	433709.96	6830811.8	424.85	280	-50	63
		APC425064	433726.01	6830809.3	425.05	280	-50	74
		APC425071	433708.14	6830824.8	425.07	280	-60	62
		APC425072	433711.17	6830823.9	424.77	280	-70	65
		APC425079	433771.99	6830813.9	424.77	280	-50	46
		APD410103	433521.59	6830120.5	409.88	270	-60	42
		APD410104	433529.04	6830120.5	409.99	270	-60	42
		APD410106	433519.9	6830107.9	409.87	270	-60	42
		APD410107	433527.04	6830107.9	409.89	270	-60	42
		APD410111	433521.6	6830095.6	409.63	270	-60	48
		APD410112	433528.93	6830095.4	409.7	270	-60	54

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Criteria	Commentary							
		APD410114	433524.69	6830082.9	409.78	270	-60	60
		APD410115	433532.41	6830082.8	409.87	270	-60	66
		APD410118	433526.02	6830070.3	409.9	270	-60	66
		APD410119	433533.17	6830070.4	410.1	270	-60	73
		APD410122	433525.55	6830058	410.19	270	-60	66
		APD410123	433540.58	6830058.1	410.23	270	-60	66
		APD410127	433513	6830045.5	410	270	-60	60
		APD410128	433529.91	6830045.4	409.96	270	-60	72
		APD410133	433522.62	6830032.9	410.09	270	-60	66
		APD410139	433512.63	6830020.5	410.05	270	-60	60
		APD410140	433519.79	6830020.4	410	270	-60	60
		APD410141	433526.81	6830020.5	410.12	270	-60	60
		APD410144	433501.74	6830008.1	409.56	270	-60	60
		APD410147	433486.61	6829995.5	409.81	270	-60	48
		APD410148	433501.15	6829995.5	409.9	270	-60	60
		APD410149	433509.59	6829995.4	409.98	270	-60	60
		APD410151	433499.14	6829983.2	409.9	270	-60	60
		APD410152	433507.69	6829983.3	410.02	270	-60	60
		APD410154	433475.86	6829970.5	409.98	270	-60	30
		APD410155	433483.81	6829970.5	410.05	270	-60	36
		APD410156	433491.67	6829970.5	410.14	270	-60	36
		APD410157	433499.62	6829970.5	410.01	270	-60	45
		APD415101	433669.13	6830530.4	415.17	270	-60	30
		APD415102	433678.86	6830508.2	414.76	270	-59.1	50
		APD415103	433654.18	6830495.3	414.83	270	-60	30
		APD415106	433631.7	6830483	414.9	270	-60	18
		APD415107	433697.18	6830482.9	414.82	270	-60.9	48
		APD415108	433691.38	6830470.2	414.92	270	-59	42
		APD415109	433678.14	6830458	414.73	270	-58.7	42
		APD415111	433675.76	6830445.7	414.72	270	-58.7	42
		APD415113	433654.94	6830433.2	414.94	270	-60	36
		APD415116	433647.99	6830420.5	414.82	270	-60	36
		APD415117	433656.14	6830420.5	414.9	270	-57.3	42
		APD415118	433664.07	6830420.4	414.91	270	-59.1	54
		APD415120	433607.05	6830408	414.82	270	-60	24
		APD415121	433622.95	6830408	414.54	270	-60	36
		APD415123	433651.61	6830407.9	414.66	270	-60	60
		APD415124	433666.93	6830407.8	415.07	270	-60	60
		APD415125	433681.44	6830407.9	414.92	270	-60	60
		APD415127	433604.5	6830395.3	414.69	270	-60	30
		APD415128	433612.81	6830395.4	414.63	270	-60	30
		APD415135	433663.79	6830395.6	414.76	270	-60	60
		APD415137	433605.93	6830383	414.79	270	-60	36
		APD415138	433612.56	6830382.9	414.75	270	-60	36

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Criteria	Commentary							
		APD415141	433652.84	6830383	414.86	270	-60	60
		APD415142	433667.12	6830382.8	414.92	270	-60	60
		APD415143	433678.7	6830382.9	414.96	270	-59.1	42
		APD415146	433594.01	6830370.4	414.81	270	-60	30
		APD415147	433601.74	6830370.4	414.68	270	-60	30
		APD415153	433649.72	6830370.4	415.07	270	-59.1	54
		APD415156	433673.86	6830370.5	414.97	270	-60	30
		APD415157	433681.61	6830370.4	414.98	270	-60	30
		APD415163	433641.71	6830358	414.56	270	-60	60
		APD415168	433587.26	6830345.5	414.7	270	-60	30
		APD415173	433628.62	6830345.7	414.71	270	-60	54
		APD415174	433636.39	6830345.8	414.8	270	-60	54
		APD415180	433583.66	6830333.1	414.71	270	-60	36
		APD415181	433591.42	6830333.5	414.81	270	-60	42
		APD415182	433598.24	6830333.3	414.86	270	-60	42
		APD415183	433615.49	6830333.2	414.99	270	-60	54
		APD415184	433632.23	6830333.2	414.9	270	-60	60
		APD415189	433575.42	6830320.5	414.88	270	-60	36
		APD415190	433584.09	6830320.5	414.83	270	-60	42
		APD415191	433592.09	6830320.5	414.81	270	-60	54
		APD415192	433599.8	6830320.5	414.86	270	-60	54
		APD415194	433615.95	6830320.6	414.68	270	-60	54
		APD415195	433624.03	6830320.4	414.81	270	-60	54
		APD415199	433581.4	6830308.1	414.81	270	-60	48
		APD415200	433600.15	6830308	414.88	270	-60	48
		APD415208	433572.04	6830295.6	414.54	270	-60	42
		APD415209	433579.82	6830295.4	414.67	270	-60	54
		APD415210	433588.23	6830295.5	414.72	270	-60	60
		APD415211	433595.66	6830295.4	414.69	270	-60	60
		APD415212	433603.8	6830295.3	414.83	270	-60	48
		APD415217	433575	6830283	415	270	-60	42
		APD415218	433585.48	6830283.1	414.49	270	-60	54
		APD415219	433597.44	6830283.1	414.62	270	-60	48
		APD415220	433606	6830283	415	270	-60	48
		APD415224	433568.99	6830270.5	414.42	270	-60	42
		APD415225	433576.97	6830270.4	414.43	270	-60	54
		APD415226	433585.1	6830270.5	414.55	270	-60	48
		APD415227	433592.75	6830270.4	414.65	270	-60	48
		APD415232	433554.74	6830257.8	414.5	270	-60	36
		APD415233	433566.99	6830257.8	414.61	270	-60	48
		APD415234	433579.7	6830257.9	414.34	270	-60	48
		APD415235	433587.04	6830258	414.61	270	-60	54
		APD415237	433611.35	6830258.1	414.71	270	-60	12
		APD415241	433548.06	6830245.4	414.8	270	-60	36

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Criteria	Commentary							
		APD415242	433554.89	6830245.5	414.92	270	-60	42
		APD415243	433562.02	6830245.4	414.77	270	-60	42
		APD415244	433568.94	6830245.3	414.6	270	-60	42
		APD415245	433575.76	6830245.4	414.52	270	-60	42
		APD415246	433582.81	6830245.4	414.47	270	-60	36
		APD415247	433590.84	6830245.3	414.54	270	-60	36
		APD415250	433539.38	6830233.3	414.65	270	-60	30
		APD415251	433558.18	6830233.1	414.86	270	-60	42
		APD415255	433532.7	6830220.4	414.54	270	-60	30
		APD415256	433540.24	6830220.8	414.79	270	-60	36
		APD415257	433547	6830220.5	414.99	270	-59.1	42
		APD415258	433554.32	6830220.4	414.92	270	-60	42
		APD415259	433561.07	6830220.4	414.85	270	-58.7	42
		APD415260	433568.16	6830220.4	414.8	270	-58.4	42
		APD415263	433542.03	6830207.8	414.5	270	-60	36
		APD415264	433556.1	6830207.9	414.49	270	-59.4	42
		APD415267	433537.85	6830195.4	414.55	270	-60	36
		APD415268	433546.05	6830195.4	414.52	270	-58.8	42
		APD415269	433553.73	6830195.3	414.48	270	-57.9	42
		APD415272	433536.86	6830183	415.04	270	-60	36
		APD415273	433547.74	6830182.9	414.84	270	-58.1	42
		APD415276	433535.8	6830170.4	414.94	270	-59.1	42
		APD415277	433543.68	6830170.3	414.83	270	-59.3	42
		APD415278	433551.92	6830170.5	414.88	270	-58.5	42
		APD415281	433533.37	6830157.9	415.11	270	-60	36
		APD415282	433546.07	6830157.9	414.8	270	-58.5	42
		APD415285	433530.87	6830145.4	415.09	270	-59.7	42
		APD415286	433538.66	6830145.5	415	270	-60	42
		APD415289	433525.84	6830133.1	414.82	270	-60.5	42
		APD415290	433537.04	6830133	414.91	270	-59.4	42
		APD415291	433544.94	6830132.9	414.83	270	-59.2	48
		APD415305	433575.93	6830083	414.72	270	-60	24
		APD415309	433577.96	6830070.5	414.97	270	-60	24
		APD415310	433559.81	6830057.8	414.94	282	-89.2	54
		APD415311	433579.7	6830057.9	415.14	270	-60	30
		APD415320	433568.06	6830020.5	414.8	270	-60	36
		APD415323	433528.92	6829995.5	410.89	270	-60	36
		APD415324	433544.19	6829995.7	414.82	270	-59.5	42
		APD415325	433556.9	6829995.7	414.92	270	-59.6	42
		APD415326	433529.47	6829982.9	412.03	270	-60	36
		APD415327	433551.52	6829983.7	411.28	270	-60	36
		APD415329	433529.7	6829970	412.75	270	-60	40
		APD415330	433540.83	6829970.4	412.34	270	-60	40
		ECGC0007	434102.07	6831327.6	441.48	270	-60	48

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Criteria	Commentary

ECGC0029	434112.15	6831387.4	442.67	270	-60	48
ECGC0030	434101.8	6831387.8	442.4	270	-60	48
ECGC0044	434084.84	6831417.6	442.25	270	-60	30
ECGC41505	434105.98	6831310.9	414.28	270	-60	24
ECGC41506	434098.84	6831311.8	414.47	270	-60	24
ECGC41508	434114	6831319.4	414.6	270	-70	36
ECGC41509	434105.98	6831320	414.5	270	-60	33
ECGC41510	434098.18	6831320.5	414.66	270	-60	30
ECGC41513	434111.51	6831329.4	414.86	270	-65	38
ECGC41515	434102.44	6831329.5	415.02	270	-60	30
ECGC41516	434098.02	6831329.4	414.98	270	-60	30
ECGC41517	434091.43	6831329.8	414.99	270	-60	24
ECGC41520	434114.89	6831340.1	415.22	270	-65	36
ECGC41521	434098.54	6831339.8	415.18	0	-90	36
ECGC41526	434115.64	6831350	415	270	-60	40
ECGC41527	434109.64	6831350	415	270	-60	36
ECGC41532	434116.79	6831359.8	415.09	270	-60	36
ECGC41534	434094.33	6831360.2	414.89	270	-60	24
ECGC41536	434109.56	6831369.6	414.82	270	-60	30
ECGC41537	434104.2	6831369.9	414.82	270	-60	30
ECGC41538	434098.63	6831370.2	414.93	270	-60	24
ECGC41541	434102.26	6831380.1	415.04	270	-60	24
ECGC41542	434095.6	6831379.8	414.78	270	-60	24
ECGC41544	434102.3	6831390	414.96	270	-60	24
ECGC41545	434090.75	6831390	414.93	270	-60	18
ECGC41548	434086.08	6831399.5	414.85	270	-60	12

West Laverton

Historic drilling information has been validated against publicly available WAMEX reports. Not all drill holes can be found referenced in the WAMEX reports. However, cross-checking of original drill surveys was verified against the database.

Company	Drill Hole Number	WAMEX Report A-Number	WAMEX Report Date
HILLMIN	WL10, WL11, WL12, WL13, WL15, WL18, WL7, WL8, WL9	17871	Dec-85
	WL26, WL30, WL31, WL32, WL33	20650	Feb-87
	BD1, BD3, BD4, BD5	23452	Feb-88
	WL34, WL35, WL36, WL37, WL38, WL39, WL40, WL41, WL42, WL43, WL44	23455	Feb-88
	BD8, BD9, BD10, BD11, BD12, BD13, BD14, BD15, BD16, BD17, BD18, BD19, BD20, BD21, BD22, BD23, BD24, BD25, BD26, BD27, BD28, BD31, BD32, BD33, BD34, BD35, BD37, BD38, BD39, BD40, BD41, BD42, BD7, WL101, WL102, WL103, WL105, WL106, WL107, WL110, WL111, WL112, WL113, WL114, WL115, WL116, WL117, WL118, WL119, WL120, WL121, WL51, WL52, WL53, WL54, WL55, WL56, WL58, WL59, WL60, WL61, WL62, WL63, WL64, WL65, WL66, WL67, WL68, WL70, WL71, WL72, WL73, WL75, WL76, WL77, WL78, WL80, WL81, WL82, WL83, WL84, WL86, WL88, WL89, WL90, WL91, WL92, WL95, WL96, WL97, WL98, WL99, WLD1, WLD10, WLD11, WLD12, WLD2, WLD3, WLD4, WLD5, WLD6, WLD7, WLD8, WLD9	27622	Jun-88
ASHTON	BD100_WESTLA, BD101_WESTLA, BD103_WESTLA, BD105_WESTLA, BD107_WESTLA, BD108_WESTLA, BD109_WESTLA, BD110_WESTLA, BD111_WESTLA, BD112_WESTLA, BD113_WESTLA, BD114_WESTLA, BD115_WESTLA, BD116_WESTLA, BD117_WESTLA, BD118_WESTLA, BD121_WESTLA, BD122_WESTLA, BD123_WESTLA, BD126, BD127, BD45, BD46, BD47, BD50, BD51, BD52, BD56, BD57, BD58, BD59, BD62, BD67, BD69, BD70, BD73, BD74, BD75, BD76, BD78, BD79, BD80, BD81, BD82, BD83, BD85, BD86, BD91, BD94, BD95, BD97, BD98, BDD1, BDD2, BDD3, BDD4, WL122,	30496	Jan-90

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Criteria	Commentary		
	WL123, WL124, WL125, WL126, WL127, WL128, WL129, WL130, WL131, WL132, WL133, WL134, WL135, WL136, WL137, WL138, WL139, WL140, WL141, WL142, WL143, WL144, WL145, WL146, WL147, WL148, WL149, WL150, WL151, WL152, WL163, WL164, WL165, WL166, WL167, WL168, WL169, WL170, WL171, WL172 WL173, WL174, WL175, WL176, WL177, WL178, WL180, WL181, WL183, WL186, WL187, WL188, WL190, WL191, WL192, WL193, WL194, WL196,		
	WL197, WL198, WL200, WL201, WL202, WL203, WL204, WL210, WL211, WL212, WL213, WL214, WL215, WL216, WL217, WL218, WL219, WL220, WL221, WL222, WL223, WL225, WL226, WL227, WL228, WL229, WL230, WL232, WL233, WL234, WL235, WL236, WL237, WL238, WL239, WL240	35703	Dec-91
SOG	ENC002, ENC003, ENC004, ENC005, ENC006, ENC007, ENC008, ENC009, ENC011, ENC012, ENC013	51454	May-97
	ENC286, ENC289	55360	Nov-97
	ENC457, ENC458, ENC459, ENC460, ENC461, ENC462	62396	Feb-01
APOLLO	WV018, WV019, WV020, WV021, WV023, WV024, WV025, WV026, WV027	68420	Apr-04
CRESCENT	WV029, WV030, WV031, WV032, WV033, WV034, WV035, WV036, WV037, WV038, WV039, WV040, WV041, WV044, WV045, WV046, WV047	74767	Mar-07
	WLDD001, WLDD002, WLDD003, WLRC200, WLRC201, WLRC202, WLRC203, WLRC204, WLRC205, WLRC207	81229	Feb-09
	WLRC209, WLRC210, WLRC211, WLRC212, WLRC213, WLRC215, WLRC217, WLRC218, WLRC219, WLRC220, WLRC222, WLRC223, WLRC224, WLRC225, WLRC226, WLRC227, WLRC228, WLRC229, WLRC230, WLRC231, WLRC232, WLRC233, WLRC234, WLRC235, WLRC240, WLRC241, WLRC242, WLRC243, WLRC244, WLRC245, WLRC246	86387	Feb-10
	WLRC247, WLRC248, WLRC249, WLRC250, WLRC251, WLRC252, WLRC253, WLRC254, WLRC255, WLRC256, WLRC257, WLRC258, WLRC259, WLRC260, WLRC261, WLRC262, WLRC263, WLRC264, WLRC265, WLRC266, WLRC267, WLRC268	90143	Apr-11
	WLRC269, WLRC270, WLRC271, WLRC272, WLRC273, WLRC274, WLRC275, WLRC276, WLRC277	98404	Jun-13
FOCUS	WLDD004, WLDD005, WLDD006	102282	Jun-14

West Laverton collar details of holes not previously externally reported:

COMPANY	DRILL TYPE	HOLE ID	MGA 94 Zone 51 EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP	DEPTH (m)
WMC	RC	RGAC1	438822.98	6833124.1	453.06	255	-60	20
WMC	RC	RGAC12	438845.71	6833090.8	453.81	255	-60	30
WMC	RC	RGAC13	438864.36	6833096.6	453.94	255	-60	40
WMC	RC	RGAC18	438892.72	6833194.8	452.85	255	-60	40
WMC	RC	RGAC22	439007.55	6833208.9	453.99	255	-60	20
WMC	RC	RGAC23	439026.74	6833215.8	454.28	255	-60	30
WMC	RC	RGAC24	439010.96	6833168.3	454.61	255	-60	20
WMC	RC	RGAC25	439029.13	6833176.5	454.81	255	-60	30
WMC	RC	RGAC26	439044.89	6833222.4	454.58	255	-60	40
WMC	RC	RGAC27	438994.8	6833184.4	454.19	255	-60	20
WMC	RC	RGAC28	439013.41	6833190.5	454.32	255	-60	30
WMC	RC	RGAC29	439032.79	6833196.9	454.64	255	-60	40
WMC	RC	RGAC31	439007.94	6833146.2	454.9	255	-60	30
WMC	RC	RGAC32	439027.06	6833152.3	455.06	255	-60	40
WMC	RC	RGAC33	439045.81	6833158.9	455.38	255	-60	40
SOG	RC	WLRC023	439043.34	6832760.2	454.1	0	-90	65
SOG	RC	WLRC025	438882.88	6832784.5	453.18	0	-90	25
SOG	RC	WLRC026	438903.53	6832784.7	453.31	0	-90	35
SOG	RC	WLRC027	438923.04	6832784.4	453.48	0	-90	45
SOG	RC	WLRC028	438942.93	6832785.9	453.45	0	-90	50
SOG	RC	WLRC030	438887.98	6832809.2	453.05	0	-90	25
SOG	RC	WLRC032	438879.23	6832834.3	453.02	0	-90	30
SOG	RC	WLRC033	438899.81	6832834.8	453.17	0	-90	40
SOG	RC	WLRC034	438917.8	6832835	453.47	0	-90	50
SOG	RC	WLRC035	438938.08	6832834.8	453.74	0	-90	60
SOG	RC	WLRC036	438958.76	6832834.7	453.98	0	-90	70
SOG	RC	WLRC037	438977.87	6832834.6	453.97	0	-90	85

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Criteria	Commentary									
	SOG	RC	WLRC038	438998.21	6832834.9	454	0	-90	40
	SOG	RC	WLRC039	438858.82	6832859.8	453.51	0	-90	15
	SOG	RC	WLRC040	438902.92	6832859.5	453.55	0	-90	40
	SOG	RC	WLRC041	438925.04	6832859.5	453.63	0	-90	50
	SOG	RC	WLRC042	438943.5	6832859.1	453.65	0	-90	60
	SOG	RC	WLRC043	438963.12	6832859.9	453.58	0	-90	70
	SOG	RC	WLRC044	438988.07	6832859.6	453.38	0	-90	85
	SOG	RC	WLRC045	439033.54	6832860.1	453.52	0	-90	100
	SOG	RC	WLRC046	438858.12	6832884.9	453.11	0	-90	25
	SOG	RC	WLRC047	438877.91	6832884.7	453.42	0	-90	35
	SOG	RC	WLRC048	438898.49	6832885	453.44	0	-90	35
	SOG	RC	WLRC049	438918.35	6832885	453.17	0	-90	45
	SOG	RC	WLRC050	438938.73	6832884.7	452.91	0	-90	55
	SOG	RC	WLRC051	438958.4	6832885.1	452.99	0	-90	65
	SOG	RC	WLRC052	438979.52	6832887.2	453.05	0	-90	75
	SOG	RC	WLRC053	438997.35	6832883.2	453.16	0	-90	85
	SOG	RC	WLRC054	439019.66	6832884.9	453.27	0	-90	100
	SOG	RC	WLRC055	439037.9	6832884.8	453.36	0	-90	40
	SOG	RC	WLRC056	438867.66	6832908.7	452.77	0	-90	30
	SOG	RC	WLRC058	438912.23	6832909.4	452.82	0	-90	40
	SOG	RC	WLRC060	438988.39	6832909.9	452.89	0	-90	40
	SOG	RC	WLRC061	438867.93	6832934.8	452.24	0	-90	30
	SOG	RC	WLRC062	438888.32	6832934.7	452.38	0	-90	40
	SOG	RC	WLRC063	438908.54	6832934.9	452.47	0	-90	40
	SOG	RC	WLRC064	438928.1	6832934.5	452.58	0	-90	55
	SOG	RC	WLRC065	438947.95	6832934.4	452.73	0	-90	65
	SOG	RC	WLRC066	438968	6832935.2	452.83	0	-90	80
	SOG	RC	WLRC067	438988.23	6832934.5	452.86	0	-90	60
	SOG	RC	WLRC068	439007.92	6832935.5	453	0	-90	70
	SOG	RC	WLRC069	438873.1	6832960.3	451.91	0	-90	30
	SOG	RC	WLRC070	438893.63	6832959.6	452.17	0	-90	35
	SOG	RC	WLRC071	438912.73	6832959.9	452.44	0	-90	45
	SOG	RC	WLRC072	438948.24	6832959.5	452.65	0	-90	65
	SOG	RC	WLRC073	438967.95	6832959.5	452.93	0	-90	75
	SOG	RC	WLRC076	438957.9	6832984.4	452.51	0	-90	35
	SOG	RC	WLRC077	438978.24	6832984.7	452.74	0	-90	50
	SOG	RC	WLRC078	438998.02	6832985	452.85	0	-90	60
	SOG	RC	WLRC079	439017.8	6832988.4	452.88	0	-90	70
	SOG	RC	WLRC084	438962.64	6833036.5	452.32	0	-90	35
	SOG	RC	WLRC086	438871.56	6832990.6	451.97	0	-90	35
	SOG	RC	WLRC087	438877.12	6833040.5	451.78	0	-90	35
	SOG	RC	WLRC100	439062.68	6832985.9	453.01	0	-60	102
	SOG	RC	WLRC101	439041.76	6832992.7	452.93	0	-60	90
	SOG	RC	WLRC102	439019.58	6833006.8	452.74	0	-60	74
	SOG	RC	WLRC103	439001.03	6833007.5	452.77	0	-60	66
	SOG	RC	WLRC104	438967.14	6833011.1	452.34	0	-60	54
	SOG	RC	WLRC106	438877.48	6832861.5	453.22	0	-90	25
	SOG	RC	WLRC107	439012.66	6832834.9	454.26	0	-90	100
	SOG	RC	WLRC108	439050.07	6832985.9	452.94	0	-90	90

West Laverton shallow Crescent RC grade control holes not externally reported

	COMPANY	DRILL TYPE	HOLE ID	MGA 94 Zone 51 EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP	DEPTH (m)
	WMC	RC	RGAC1	438822.98	6833124.1	453.06	255	-60	20
	WMC	RC	RGAC12	438845.71	6833090.8	453.81	255	-60	30
	WMC	RC	RGAC13	438864.36	6833096.6	453.94	255	-60	40

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Criteria	Commentary									
		WMC	RC	RGAC18	438892.72	6833194.8	452.85	255	-60	40
		WMC	RC	RGAC22	439007.55	6833208.9	453.99	255	-60	20
		WMC	RC	RGAC23	439026.74	6833215.8	454.28	255	-60	30
		WMC	RC	RGAC24	439010.96	6833168.3	454.61	255	-60	20
		WMC	RC	RGAC25	439029.13	6833176.5	454.81	255	-60	30
		WMC	RC	RGAC26	439044.89	6833222.4	454.58	255	-60	40
		WMC	RC	RGAC27	438994.8	6833184.4	454.19	255	-60	20
		WMC	RC	RGAC28	439013.41	6833190.5	454.32	255	-60	30
		WMC	RC	RGAC29	439032.79	6833196.9	454.64	255	-60	40
		WMC	RC	RGAC31	439007.94	6833146.2	454.9	255	-60	30
		WMC	RC	RGAC32	439027.06	6833152.3	455.06	255	-60	40
		WMC	RC	RGAC33	439045.81	6833158.9	455.38	255	-60	40
		SOG	RC	WLRC023	439043.34	6832760.2	454.1	0	-90	65
		SOG	RC	WLRC025	438882.88	6832784.5	453.18	0	-90	25
		SOG	RC	WLRC026	438903.53	6832784.7	453.31	0	-90	35
		SOG	RC	WLRC027	438923.04	6832784.4	453.48	0	-90	45
		SOG	RC	WLRC028	438942.93	6832785.9	453.45	0	-90	50
		SOG	RC	WLRC030	438887.98	6832809.2	453.05	0	-90	25
		SOG	RC	WLRC032	438879.23	6832834.3	453.02	0	-90	30
		SOG	RC	WLRC033	438899.81	6832834.8	453.17	0	-90	40
		SOG	RC	WLRC034	438917.8	6832835	453.47	0	-90	50
		SOG	RC	WLRC035	438938.08	6832834.8	453.74	0	-90	60
		SOG	RC	WLRC036	438958.76	6832834.7	453.98	0	-90	70
		SOG	RC	WLRC037	438977.87	6832834.6	453.97	0	-90	85
		SOG	RC	WLRC038	438998.21	6832834.9	454	0	-90	40
		SOG	RC	WLRC039	438858.82	6832859.8	453.51	0	-90	15
		SOG	RC	WLRC040	438902.92	6832859.5	453.55	0	-90	40
		SOG	RC	WLRC041	438925.04	6832859.5	453.63	0	-90	50
		SOG	RC	WLRC042	438943.5	6832859.1	453.65	0	-90	60
		SOG	RC	WLRC043	438963.12	6832859.9	453.58	0	-90	70
		SOG	RC	WLRC044	438988.07	6832859.6	453.38	0	-90	85
		SOG	RC	WLRC045	439033.54	6832860.1	453.52	0	-90	100
		SOG	RC	WLRC046	438858.12	6832884.9	453.11	0	-90	25
		SOG	RC	WLRC047	438877.91	6832884.7	453.42	0	-90	35
		SOG	RC	WLRC048	438898.49	6832885	453.44	0	-90	35
		SOG	RC	WLRC049	438918.35	6832885	453.17	0	-90	45
		SOG	RC	WLRC050	438938.73	6832884.7	452.91	0	-90	55
		SOG	RC	WLRC051	438958.4	6832885.1	452.99	0	-90	65
		SOG	RC	WLRC052	438979.52	6832887.2	453.05	0	-90	75
		SOG	RC	WLRC053	438997.35	6832883.2	453.16	0	-90	85
		SOG	RC	WLRC054	439019.66	6832884.9	453.27	0	-90	100
		SOG	RC	WLRC055	439037.9	6832884.8	453.36	0	-90	40
		SOG	RC	WLRC056	438867.66	6832908.7	452.77	0	-90	30
		SOG	RC	WLRC058	438912.23	6832909.4	452.82	0	-90	40
		SOG	RC	WLRC060	438988.39	6832909.9	452.89	0	-90	40
		SOG	RC	WLRC061	438867.93	6832934.8	452.24	0	-90	30
		SOG	RC	WLRC062	438888.32	6832934.7	452.38	0	-90	40
		SOG	RC	WLRC063	438908.54	6832934.9	452.47	0	-90	40
		SOG	RC	WLRC064	438928.1	6832934.5	452.58	0	-90	55

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Criteria	Commentary									
	SOG	RC	WLRC065	438947.95	6832934.4	452.73	0	-90	65
	SOG	RC	WLRC066	438968	6832935.2	452.83	0	-90	80
	SOG	RC	WLRC067	438988.23	6832934.5	452.86	0	-90	60
	SOG	RC	WLRC068	439007.92	6832935.5	453	0	-90	70
	SOG	RC	WLRC069	438873.1	6832960.3	451.91	0	-90	30
	SOG	RC	WLRC070	438893.63	6832959.6	452.17	0	-90	35
	SOG	RC	WLRC071	438912.73	6832959.9	452.44	0	-90	45
	SOG	RC	WLRC072	438948.24	6832959.5	452.65	0	-90	65
	SOG	RC	WLRC073	438967.95	6832959.5	452.93	0	-90	75
	SOG	RC	WLRC076	438957.9	6832984.4	452.51	0	-90	35
	SOG	RC	WLRC077	438978.24	6832984.7	452.74	0	-90	50
	SOG	RC	WLRC078	438998.02	6832985	452.85	0	-90	60
	SOG	RC	WLRC079	439017.8	6832988.4	452.88	0	-90	70
	SOG	RC	WLRC084	438962.64	6833036.5	452.32	0	-90	35
	SOG	RC	WLRC086	438871.56	6832990.6	451.97	0	-90	35
	SOG	RC	WLRC087	438877.12	6833040.5	451.78	0	-90	35
	SOG	RC	WLRC100	439062.68	6832985.9	453.01	0	-60	102
	SOG	RC	WLRC101	439041.76	6832992.7	452.93	0	-60	90
	SOG	RC	WLRC102	439019.58	6833006.8	452.74	0	-60	74
	SOG	RC	WLRC103	439001.03	6833007.5	452.77	0	-60	66
	SOG	RC	WLRC104	438967.14	6833011.1	452.34	0	-60	54
	SOG	RC	WLRC106	438877.48	6832861.5	453.22	0	-90	25
	SOG	RC	WLRC107	439012.66	6832834.9	454.26	0	-90	100
	SOG	RC	WLRC108	439050.07	6832985.9	452.94	0	-90	90

Gladiator

Historic drilling information has been validated against publicly available WAMEX reports. Not all drill holes can be found referenced in the WAMEX reports. However, cross-checking of original drill surveys was verified against the database.

Company	Drill Hole Number	WAMEX Report A-Number	WAMEX Report Date
Teck Exploration Ltd	GP1, GP2	11969	01-Jan-83
Technominerals	GRC1, GRC3	20213	01-Mar-87
Hill Minerals	GP7, GP8	15071	01-Mar-85
	GP11, GP12, GP14, GP16,GP17,GP18	17467	01-Feb-86
	GP25, GP26, GP27, GP28, GP29, GP30	27702	01-Dec-88
	GP31, GP32, GP33, GP34, GP35, GP36, GP37, GP38, GP39, GP40	27703	01-Feb-89
WMC	TWP107, TWP108, TWP109, TWP110, TWP111, TWP112, TWP113, TWP114	22647	31-Jan-88
	TWP175, TWP176, TWP177, TWP178, TWP179, TWP180	35126	01-Feb-92
Ashton	GP100, GP101, GP116, GP119, GP120, GP123, GP126, GP127, GP130, GP131, GP132, GP135, GP142, GP143, GP144, GP145, GP146, GP147, GP148, GP149, GP151, GP152, GP161, GP162, GP163, GP164, GP168, GP41, GP42, GP43, GP44, GP45, GP46, GP47, GP48, GP49, GP50, GP51, GP52, GP53, GP54, GP55, GP56, GP57, GP58, GP59, GP60, GP61, GP62, GP63, GP64, GP65, GP66, GP67, GP68, GP69, GP70, GP71, GP72, GP73, GP74, GP82, GP83, GP84, GP85, GP86, GP87, GP88, GP89, GP90, GP93, GP94, GP95, GP96, GP97, GP98, GP99, GSD1, GSD2, GSD4, GSD5	17957	01-Jan-90
	GP102, GP103, GP105, GP106, GP107, GP109, GP110, GP111, GP112, GP113, GP114, GP115, GP118, GP121, GP122, GP124, GP125, GP128, GP129, GP133, GP134, GP136, GP137, GP138, GP139, GP141, GP150, GP153, GP155, GP156, GP157, GP158, GP159, GP160, GP165, GP169, GP76, GP77, GP78, GP79, GP80, GP81, GSD3, GSD6, GSD7	30488	01-Jan-90
	GP174, GP175, GP176	34630	01-Sep-91
	GP171, GP177, GP178, GP179, GP180, GP181, GP182, GP183, GP184, GP185, GP186, GP187, GP188, GP189, GP190, GP191, GP192, GP193, GP194, GP195, GP196, GP197, GP199, GP200, GP201, GP202, GP203, GP204, GP205, GP206, GP207, GP208, GP209, GP210, GP211, GP212, GP213, GP214, GP215, GP216, GP217, GP218, GP219, GP220, GP221,	34657	01-Sep-91

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Criteria	Commentary		
	GP222, GP224, GP225, GP226, GP227, GP228, GP229, GP230, GP231, GP232, GP233, GP234, GP235, GP236, GP237, GP238, GP239, GP240, GP241, GP242		
	GP244, GP245, GP249, GP251, GP252, GP255, GP256, GP257, GP258, GP259, GP265, GP266, GP270, GP271, GP277	35680	01-Jan-92
SOG	ENC298, ENC299, ENC301, ENC302, ENC303, ENC306, ENC307, ENC308, ENC310, ENC311, ENC312	55360	30-Nov-97
	ENC465	62396	28-Feb-01
Metex Resources	GMDH001, GMDH002, GMDH003, GMRC001, GMRC004, GMRC005, GMRC006, GMRC007, GMRC008, GMRC009, GMRC010, GMRC012, GMRC013, GMRC014, GMRC015, GMRC016, GMRC018, GMRC019, GMRC020, GMRC021, GMRC023, GMRC024, GMRC026, GMRC029, GMRC030	69813	01-Feb-05
	GMDH004, GMRC049, GMRC031, GMRC032	72705	01-Mar-06
Metex/Barrick (Granny Smith) Pty Ltd	LJC0014, LJC0015, LJC0016, LJC0017, LJC0018, LJC0032	72705	01-Mar-06
	LJC0033, LJC0034, LJC0035, LJC0036	75073	01-Mar-07

Gladiator FML previously reported drilling information not yet available on WAMEX reports:

Drill Hole Number	ASX Release Title	ASX Release Date
19GLRC001, 19GLRC002, 19GLRC003, 9GLRC004,19GLRC005, 19GLRC006, 19GLRC007,	Strong gold hits from Laverton regional drilling campaign	29-Jan-20
21GLRC001, 21GLRC002, 21GLRC003,21GLRC004, 21GLRC005, 21GLRC006, 21GLRC007,21GLRC008, 21GLRC009, 21GLRC010, 21GLRC011	Exploration Update - Laverton Gold Project	28-Apr-21

Gladiator Ashton drilled RC holes not externally reported:

	MGA 94 Zone 51					
HOLE ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP	DEPTH (m)
GP304	437617.25	6832650.1	457.72	0	-90	100
GP306	437679.17	6832638.7	456.53	0	-90	100
GP307	437676.68	6832816.9	457.76	270	-60	65
GP308	437701.83	6832867.9	463.12	270	-60	65
GP309	437743.55	6832840.4	464.29	270	-60	60
GP310	437727.69	6832791.5	461.85	270	-60	60
GP311	437724.41	6832816.9	462.2	270	-60	60
GP312	437698.71	6832742.9	460.19	270	-60	60
GP313	437668.3	6832793.9	457.33	270	-60	68
GP314	437699.83	6832892.8	466.25	270	-60	60
GP315	437675.8	6832868.7	460.29	270	-60	80
GP316	437670.48	6832844	459.37	270	-60	70
GP317	437584.32	6832999.1	459.19	0	-90	94
GP318	437613.39	6833000.1	458.24	0	-90	118
GP320	437722.97	6832817.6	462.11	270	-60	105
GP321	437707.93	6832793.5	460.55	270	-60	93
GP322	437686.76	6832835.1	458.37	225	-60	81
GP323	437699.04	6832769.6	460.72	270	-60	60
GP324	437749.16	6832766.8	460.07	270	-60	80
GP325	437749.66	6832791.6	461.16	270	-60	100
GP326	437750.8	6832816.6	462.37	270	-60	150
GP329	437730.26	6832792.3	461.75	270	-60	90
GP5	437184.81	6832777.8	461.74	272	-60	42

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Criteria	Commentary

Craigiemore/Mary Mac

Historic drilling information has been validated against publicly available WAMEX reports. Not all drill holes can be found referenced in the WAMEX reports. However, cross-checking of original drill surveys was verified against the database.

Company	Drill Hole Number	WAMEX Report A-Number	WAMEX Report
Hillmin	SL16, SL17, SL18, SL19, SL20, SL21, SL22, SL23, SL26, SL27, SL28, SL29_WESTLAV, SL31, SL32_WESTLAV, SL33, SL34, SL35, SL36, SL37, SL38, SL39, SL40, SL41, SL42, SL43, SL44, SL46	14966	Apr-85
	SL80, SLD1, SLD2, SLD4, SLD6, SLD7, SLD8	17424	Feb-86
	SL106, SL107, SL108, SL109	20572	Dec-86
	SL117, SL118, SL119, SL120, SL121, SL122, SL123, SL126, SL127, SL128, SL129, SL130, SL131, SL132, SL133, SL134, SL135, SL136, SL137, SL138, SL140, SL141, SL142, SL143, SL144, SL146, SL147, SL148, SL149, SL150, SL151, SL152, SL153, SL154, SL155, SL156, SL157, SL158, SL159, SL160, SL161, SL162, SL164, SL166, SL167, SL168, SL169, SL171, SL173, SL174, SL175, SL176, SL180, SL181, SL182, SL183, SL184, SL185, SL186, SL187, SL188, SL190, SL191, SL192, SL193, SL194, SL195, SL196, SL197, SL198, SL199	23452	Jan-88
	SL206, SL207, SL208, SL209, SL210, SL212, SL213, SL214, SL215, SL216, SL217, SL218, SL219, SL220, SL221, SL222, SL223, SL224, SL227, SL228, SL229, SL230, SL231, SL232, SL233, SL234, SL235, SL236, SL237, SL238, SL239, SL240, SL241, SL242, SL247, SL248, SL249, SL250, SL251, SL252, SL253, SL254, SL256, SL257, SL258, SL259, SL261, SL262, SL263, SL265, SL266, SL267, SL268, SL270, SL271, SL272, SL273, SL274, SL275, SL276, SL278, SL279, SL281, SL282, SL283, SL284, SL285, SL286, SL287, SL288, SL289, SL291, SL292, SL297, SL298, SL299, SL301, SL302, SL314, SL315, SL316, SL317, SL319, SL320, SL324, SL325, SL326, SL327, SL328, SL329, SL332, SL334, SL358, SL359, SL360, SL368, SL369, SL371, SL372, SL374, SL375, SL383, SL386, SL388, SL389, SL390, SL391, SL393, SL394, SL395, SL396, SL397, SL398, SL399, SL400, SL401, SL402, SL403, SL405, SL406, SL407, SL408, SL409, SL410, SL411, SL419, SL420, SL421, SL422, SL423, SL424, SLD11, SLD12, SLD13, SLD14, SLD16, SLD17, SLD19, SLD21, SLD22, SLD23, SLD24, SLD25, SLD27	27853	Feb-89
Ashton	SL547, SL548, SL549, SL550	35678	Jan-92
Sons of Gwalia	ENC316, ENC317, ENC318, ENC319, ENC320, ENC321, ENC323	59191	Nov-99
Apollo	WV001, WV002, WV004, WV008, WV009, WV012, WV013, WV014, WV015, WV016, WV028	68420	Apr-04
Crescent	CMRC001, CMRC002A, CMRC004, CMRC005, CMRC006, CMRC007	74767	Mar-07
	CMD001, CMRC008, CMRC009, CMRC010, CMRC011, CMRC012, CMRC013, CMRC014, CMRC015, CMRC016, CMRC017, CMRC018, CMRC019, CMRC020, CMRC021, CMRC022, CMRC023, CMRC024, CMRC025, CMRC026, CMRC027, CMRC028, CMRC029, CMRC030, CMRC031, CMRC032, CMRC033, CMRC034, CMRC035, CMRC036, CMRC037, CMRC038, CMRC039, CMRC040, CMRC041, CMRC046, CMRC047, CMRC049, CMRC050, CMRC051, CMRC052, CMRC053, CMRC054, CMRC055, CMRC056, CMRC057, CMRC058, CMRC059, CMRC060, CMRC061, CMRC062, CMRC063, CMRC064, CMRC065, CMRC067, CMRC068, CMRC069, CMRC070, CMRC071, CMRC072, CMRC073, CMRC076, CMRC077, CMRC078, CMRC079	77949	Apr-08
	CMRC082, CMRC083, CMRC084, CMRC085, CRNRC001	81229	Feb-09
	CMRC201, CMRC202, CMRC203, CMRC204, CMRC205, CMRC206, CMRC207, CMRC208, CMRC209, CMRC210, CMRC211, CMRC212, CMRC213, CMRC214, CMRC215, CMRC216, CMRC217, CMRC219, CMRC221, CMRC222, CMRC223, CMRC224, CMRC225, CMRC226, CMRC227, CMRC228	86387	Feb-10
	CMRC229, CMRC230, CMRC231, CMRC232, CMRC233, CMRC234, CMRC235, CMRC236, CMRC237, CMRC238, CMRC239, CMRC240, CMRC241, CMRC242, CMRC243, CMRC245, CMRC246, CMRC247, CMRC248, CMRC249, CMRC251, CMRC252, CMRC253, CMRC255, CMRC256, CMRC257, CMRC258, CMRC259, CMRC260, CMRC261, CMRC262, CMRC263, CMRC264, CMRC265, CMRC266, CMRC267, CMRC268, CMRC269, CMRC270, CMRC271, CMRC272, CMRC273, CMRC274, CMRC276, CMRC277, CMRC278, CMRC279, CMRC280, CMRC281, CMRC282, CMRC284, CMRC285, CMRC286, CMRC287, CMRC295, CMRC296, CMRC297, CMRC298, CMRC299, CMRC300, CMRC303, CMRC304, CMRC310, CMRC311, CMRC312, CMRC313, CMRC314, CMRC315, CMRC316, CMRC317, CMRC318, CMRC319, CMRC320, CMRC321, CMRC322, CMRC323, CMRC325, CMRC326, CMRC328, CRADD001	90143	Apr-11
	CMRC329, CMRC330, CMRC332, CMRC333, CMRC334, CMRC335, CMRC336, CMRC337, CMRC338	93988	Jun-12

CM/MM FML holes ASX announcements:

Drill Hole Number	ASX Release Title	ASX Release Date

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Criteria	Commentary							
	CMDD348, CMRC341, CMRC342	Focus Confirms Strong Results from Coolgardie and Laverton Exploration Campaigns					30-Jul-14	

CM/MM historic Collar details of holes not previously externally reported:

	MGA 94 Zone 51						
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Company
SL10	440357.68	6829668.2	478.33	277	-60	93	Hillmin
SL14	440317.25	6829956.1	474.58	106	-56	50	Hillmin
SL5	440404.13	6829942.9	478.08	287	-60	63	Hillmin
SL6	440371.95	6829937.7	477.86	280	-60	69	Hillmin
SL7	440365.44	6829870.9	477.98	288	-60	33	Hillmin
SL8	440351.28	6829874.9	477.6	288	-60	63	Hillmin
CM002	440311.56	6829547.3	471.33	256.7	-60	42	SOG
CM003	440307.18	6829566.8	472.4	256.7	-60	30	SOG
CM004	440311.3	6829582.9	469.62	256.7	-60	40	SOG
CM005	440308.45	6829590.4	469.52	256.7	-60	50	SOG
CM007	440318.17	6829613.8	467.79	256.7	-60	42	SOG
CM008	440322.5	6829625.4	467	256.7	-60	54	SOG
CM010	440407.48	6829541.8	469.99	285.7	-60	50	SOG
CM012	440329.14	6829616.2	467	256.7	-60	60	SOG
CM013	440334.25	6829627.5	467	256.7	-60	60	SOG
CM015	440404.77	6829532.4	469.66	285.7	-60	46	SOG
CM016	440401.59	6829515.9	468.58	285.7	-60	46	SOG
CM017	440309.71	6829612.3	468.24	256.7	-60	54	SOG
CM018	440310.7	6829623	467	256.7	-60	54	SOG
CM019	440390.54	6829504.2	468.79	285.7	-60	50	SOG
CM020	440321.34	6829583.7	469	256.7	-60	60	SOG
CM021	440306.41	6829583.4	470.21	256.7	-60	36	SOG
CM022	440318.56	6829593.3	469.19	261.7	-60	54	SOG
CM023	440301.3	6829589.1	470.27	256.7	-60	30	SOG
CM024	440308.1	6829566.4	472.27	286.7	-60	60	SOG
CM025	440307.14	6829548.1	471.59	256.7	-60	34	SOG
CM026	440319.25	6829546.6	471	256.7	-60	72	SOG
CM027	440312.91	6829597.5	469.64	286.7	-60	39	SOG
CM028	440324	6829593.8	468.52	291.7	-60	72	SOG
CM029	440322.1	6829627.9	467	286.7	-60	40	SOG
CM030	440311.34	6829626.7	467	286.7	-60	75	SOG
CM032	440309.49	6829547.7	471.48	256.7	-60	39	SOG
CM017	440309.71	6829612.3	468.24	256.7	-60	54	SOG
CM018	440310.7	6829623	467	256.7	-60	54	SOG
CM019	440390.54	6829504.2	468.79	285.7	-60	50	SOG
CM020	440321.34	6829583.7	469	256.7	-60	60	SOG
CM021	440306.41	6829583.4	470.21	256.7	-60	36	SOG
CM022	440318.56	6829593.3	469.19	261.7	-60	54	SOG
CM023	440301.3	6829589.1	470.27	256.7	-60	30	SOG
CM024	440308.1	6829566.4	472.27	286.7	-60	60	SOG
CM025	440307.14	6829548.1	471.59	256.7	-60	34	SOG
CM026	440319.25	6829546.6	471	256.7	-60	72	SOG
CM027	440312.91	6829597.5	469.64	286.7	-60	39	SOG
CM028	440324	6829593.8	468.52	291.7	-60	72	SOG
CM029	440322.1	6829627.9	467	286.7	-60	40	SOG

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Criteria	Commentary							
	CM030	440311.34	6829626.7	467	286.7	-60	75	SOG
	CM032	440309.49	6829547.7	471.48	256.7	-60	39	SOG

Grade Control holes not previously reported have been reduced to those still remaining in unmined areas or beneath current base of pit.

Craigiemore:

Hole ID	MGA 94 Zone 51					Depth (m)
	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	
CR410002	440344.34	6829679.5	409.42	285	60	36
CR410003	440348.93	6829678.6	409.51	285	60	36
CR410004	440342.37	6829690.1	409.44	285	60	36
CR410006	440356.26	6829696.9	409.29	285	60	42
CR410008	440339.92	6829711.6	408.84	285	50	36
CR410009	440356.08	6829706.2	409.39	285	60	42
CR410011	440345.71	6829720.1	409.16	285	50	40
CR410012	440354.46	6829717.3	409.16	285	60	42
CR410014	440347.43	6829730.1	409.62	285	60	42
CR410021	440344.45	6829749.3	409.46	285	65	40
CR410023	440312.52	6829771.5	409.59	285	60	28
CR410026	440314.5	6829767.8	409.34	105	60	36
CR410029	440313.16	6829781.9	409.64	105	65	36
CR410032	440317.92	6829791	409.65	105	80	33
CR410035	440355.27	6829780	409.54	285	60	24
CR410040	440354.46	6829790.6	409.66	285	60	36
CR410042	440317.57	6829810.8	410.01	285	85	33
CR410045	440350.97	6829802.1	409.69	105	55	36
CR410048	440318.87	6829822.1	410.21	105	85	33
CR410055	440321.73	6829841.9	410	0	90	33
CR410056	440324.37	6829841.4	409.98	0	50	24
CR410057	440350.41	6829834	409.95	285	60	24
CR420005	440302.55	6829660.2	420	105	60	24
CR420016	440293.05	6829600.5	420	105	60	12
CR420017	440300.76	6829598.4	420	105	60	12
CR425005	440361.47	6829685.1	424.7	285	55	54
CR425006	440360.21	6829695.7	424.96	285	60	54
CR425008	440306.18	6829711.2	425.06	105	60	54
CR425010	440361.07	6829706	424.95	285	60	54
CR425012	440307.06	6829721.4	425.01	105	60	54
CR425013	440304.97	6829732.4	424.87	105	60	54
CR425017	440307.57	6829741.8	424.95	105	60	54
CR425018	440305.71	6829752.7	424.95	105	55	54
CR425027	440375.36	6829764.2	424.94	285	60	54
CR425028	440378.94	6829773.6	424.97	285	60	24
CR425031	440380.01	6829783.9	424.82	285	60	54
CR425033	440377.76	6829794.8	424.95	285	60	24
CR425035	440381.39	6829804.3	424.76	285	60	24
CR425036	440376.16	6829815.9	425	285	50	55
CR425037	440374.52	6829827.1	425.19	285	60	24
CR425038	440374.42	6829837.5	425.07	285	60	24
CR425045	440366.74	6829870.6	425.1	285	60	24

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Criteria	Commentary

CR425048	440333.05	6829900.9	425.17	285	60	24
CR425051	440328.76	6829901.9	425.15	285	60	24
CR470001	440378.67	6829463.4	469.7	285	60	15
CR470002	440383.34	6829461.2	469	285	60	25
CR470004	440380.57	6829472.1	469.29	285	60	20
CR470005	440384.8	6829470.8	468.61	285	60	30
CR470006	440385.61	6829481	468.6	285	60	22
CR470009	440402.57	6829486.6	467.87	285	60	40
CR470012	440401.85	6829497.4	468.25	285	60	40
CR470026	440318.92	6829551.9	471.04	285	60	54
CR470090	440390.43	6829947.5	473.05	285	60	38
CR470093	440375.86	6829940.1	465.83	285	60	15
CR470094	440382.08	6829928.6	465.65	285	60	34
CR470104	440427.7	6829812.1	466.79	285	60	46
CR470106	440419.59	6829803.8	467.17	285	60	39
CR470110	440420.32	6829782.8	467.19	285	60	48
CR470113	440423.46	6829771.7	467.43	285	60	48
CR470116	440423.83	6829761.2	467.63	285	60	47
CR470121	440426.9	6829749.8	467.86	285	60	47

Mary Mac:

	MGA 94 Zone 51					
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
MMHFPR14	440753.26	6831356.5	494.86	285	87	65
MMHFPR19	440767.15	6831353.6	494.27	285	50	54
MMHGC0028	440648.2	6831204.3	487.32	286	60	54
MMHGC0122	440769.7	6831377.9	497.31	286	60	50
MMHGC0123	440774.52	6831376.5	495.56	286	60	40
MMHGC0124	440779.33	6831375.1	495	286	60	40
MMHGC0129	440766.4	6831347.6	492.98	286	60	40
MMHGC0130	440771.21	6831346.3	492	286	60	40
MMHGC0131	440776.03	6831344.9	491.5	286	60	40
MMHGC0134	440764.29	6831358.6	495.05	286	60	40
MMHGC0135	440759.48	6831359.9	496.12	286	60	41
MMHGC0140	440758.88	6831339.3	493.1	286	60	50
MMHGC0157	440744.9	6831405.3	507.44	234	60	35
MMHGC0159	440742.71	6831400.7	507.28	236	60	35
MMHGC0218	440745.08	6831384.8	497.78	287	60	18
MMHGC0219	440745.08	6831384.8	497.78	0	90	18
MMHGC0221	440773.52	6831384.2	495	0	90	30
MMHGC0222	440773.52	6831384.2	495	105	63	30
MMHGC0224	440730.13	6831368.3	500	0	90	48
MMHGC0225	440728.13	6831358.5	500.16	285	60	54
MMHGC0228	440715.86	6831351.6	500	285	70	48
MMHGC0259	440713.19	6831248.7	487.72	285	60	42
MMHGC0260	440721.12	6831246.3	486.49	285	60	36
MMHGC0283	440647.18	6831187.8	470.02	285	60	30
MMHGC0284	440639.6	6831179.6	475	285	80	36
MMHGC45001	440726.03	6831318.3	449.79	285	60	30
MMHGC45002	440696.84	6831326.3	450.09	285	60	12

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Criteria	Commentary						
MMHGC45005	440699.18	6831303.1	450.13	285	60	24	
MMHGC45008	440676.35	6831310.9	450.54	285	60	12	
MMHGC45010	440698.27	6831284.4	450.29	285	60	30	
MMHGC45011	440690.63	6831285.8	450.31	285	60	24	
MMHGC45012	440676.09	6831287.2	450.03	285	60	18	
MMHGC45015	440689.93	6831276.3	450	285	60	30	
MMHGC45016	440683.17	6831278.1	450	285	60	24	
MMHGC45017	440675.36	6831281.1	450.03	285	60	18	
MMHGC45019	440658.17	6831284.9	450	285	60	18	
MMHGC45020	440678.73	6831269.3	450.12	285	60	30	
MMHGC45021	440673.73	6831270.2	450.13	285	60	24	
MMHGC45022	440666.88	6831272.1	450.02	285	60	24	
MMHGC45023	440660.55	6831273.9	449.96	285	60	24	
MMHGC45024	440653.36	6831275.8	450.05	285	60	24	
MMHGC45025	440646.68	6831277.5	449.92	285	60	24	
MMHGC45032	440650.41	6831255.5	450.06	285	60	26	
MMHGC45035	440628.05	6831261.4	449.96	285	60	15	
MMHGC45037	440639.23	6831248.6	449.84	285	60	24	
MMHGC45038	440632.02	6831249.1	449.86	285	60	24	
MMHGC45040	440650.69	6831235.2	450.01	285	60	30	
MMHGC45041	440640.01	6831238	449.86	285	60	24	
MMHGC45042	440629.41	6831240.7	449.81	285	60	24	
MMHGC45044	440636.33	6831228.7	449.95	285	60	24	
MMHGC45046	440649.33	6831214.2	450.28	0	90	15	
MMHGC45047	440641.74	6831216.4	450.12	285	60	18	
MMHGC45048	440635	6831218.5	450.02	285	60	18	
MMHGC45051	440633.85	6831213.6	449.89	285	80	30	
MMHGC45054	440618.44	6831208.5	450.13	285	80	30	
MMHGC45056	440622	6831191	452.52	285	60	30	
MMHGC45058	440618.22	6831182.7	452.66	285	60	30	
MMHGC45059	440602.46	6831186.5	452.52	285	60	30	
MMHGC45060	440612.99	6831174	452.52	285	80	30	
MMHGC465009	440650.69	6831222	464.64	285	60	45	
MMHGC465013	440632.36	6831228.8	465	285	60	36	
MMHGC465014	440657.86	6831221.4	464.59	285	60	53	
MMHGC465016	440647.93	6831235.3	464.8	285	60	46	
MMHGC465026	440621.33	6831263.5	464.68	0	90	30	
MMHGC465057	440681.11	6831329.8	464.95	105	85	24	
MMHGC470005	440741.69	6831333.5	469.63	285	70	30	
MMHGC470008	440738.19	6831324.4	469.46	285	60	36	
MMHGC470009	440730.55	6831326.4	469.65	285	60	36	
MMHGC470010	440722.93	6831328.6	470.1	285	60	36	
MMHGC470015	440736.19	6831304	469.61	285	60	36	
MMHGC470017	440728.89	6831295.8	469.64	285	60	45	
MMHGC470018a	440712.1	6831300	469.78	285	60	48	
MMHGC470022	440720.1	6831277.9	469.88	285	60	36	
MMHGC470034	440706.95	6831260.5	469.93	285	60	36	
MMHGC470039	440687.67	6831245.1	469.95	285	60	24	

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Criteria	Commentary						
	MMHSPR02	440632.01	6831195.8	469.92	285	50	36
	MMHSPR08	440624	6831176	470	285	50	30
	MMHSPR09	440594	6831175	470	105	70	36
	MMSGC001	440474.35	6830411.8	466.39	286	60	45
	MMSGC002	440467.53	6830413.6	466.42	286	60	45
	MMSGC003	440460.82	6830415.5	466.62	286	60	20
	MMSGC004	440454.04	6830417.4	466.81	286	60	10
	MMSGC005	440477.08	6830421.4	466.13	286	60	45
	MMSGC006	440470.29	6830423.3	466.08	286	60	45
	MMSGC007	440456.83	6830427	466.27	286	60	20
	MMSGC009	440479.66	6830430.9	465.65	286	60	45
	MMSGC010	440473.04	6830432.9	465.85	286	60	45
	MMSGC011	440466.24	6830434.8	465.79	286	60	30
	MMSGC012	440459.49	6830436.6	465.74	286	60	20
	MMSGC014	440489.15	6830438.6	466.23	286	60	45
	MMSGC015	440482.42	6830440.5	466.42	286	60	45
	MMSGC016	440475.35	6830442.5	466.08	286	60	45
	MMSGC017	440468.51	6830444.9	466.03	286	60	20
	MMSGC019	440455.46	6830448.2	465.69	286	60	10
	MMSGC020	440485.13	6830450.3	466.27	286	60	45
	MMSGC021	440478.44	6830451.3	469.08	286	60	49
	MMSGC022	440471.38	6830454.1	469.37	286	60	24
	MMSGC023	440465.07	6830455.9	469.19	286	60	14
	MMSGC024	440457.41	6830457.8	465.9	286	60	10
	MMSGC025	440487.95	6830459.9	466.2	286	60	45
	MMSGC026	440481.26	6830461.6	466.06	286	60	45
	MMSGC027	440474.16	6830463.7	466.12	286	60	45
	MMSGC028	440467.58	6830465.5	466.04	286	60	20
	MMSGC029	440460.78	6830467.1	465.9	286	60	10
	MMSGC030	440490.51	6830469.5	466.41	286	60	45
	MMSGC031	440470.35	6830475.2	466.3	286	60	45
	MMSGC032	440463.54	6830477.1	466.2	286	60	45
	MMSGC033	440450.15	6830480.8	466.12	286	60	20
	MMSGC034	440443.39	6830482.8	466.02	286	60	10
	MMSGC035	440486.52	6830481	466.56	286	60	45
	MMSGC036	440479.7	6830482.9	466.54	286	60	45
	MMSGC037	440473.01	6830484.8	466.5	286	60	45
	MMSGC038	440466.26	6830486.8	466.38	286	60	45
	MMSGC039	440459.51	6830488.6	466.36	286	60	45
	MMSGC040	440452.86	6830490.5	466.39	286	60	20
	MMSGC041	440446.13	6830492.4	466.35	286	60	10
	MMSGC042	440489.16	6830490.6	466.85	286	60	45
	MMSGC043	440475.71	6830494.4	466.61	286	60	45
	MMSGC044	440469	6830496.3	466.63	286	60	45
	MMSGC045	440455.55	6830500	466.64	286	60	20

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Criteria	Commentary						
	MMSGC046	440448.79	6830502	466.57	286	60	10
	MMSGC047	440491.93	6830500.3	467.13	286	60	45
	MMSGC048	440485.16	6830502.2	466.93	286	60	45
	MMSGC049	440478.46	6830504.1	466.88	286	60	45
	MMSGC050	440471.67	6830506	466.89	286	60	45
	MMSGC0500	440540.91	6830855.5	475.7	285	60	24
	MMSGC0501	440548.13	6830854.3	475.06	285	60	24
	MMSGC0502	440554.24	6830851.6	474.79	285	60	24
	MMSGC051	440464.92	6830507.9	466.81	286	60	45
	MMSGC0512	440585.12	6830962.3	474.85	285	60	24
	MMSGC0514	440570.11	6830997.7	475.45	285	60	24
	MMSGC0515	440577.31	6830995.8	475.51	285	60	24
	MMSGC0516	440585.47	6830993.5	475.5	285	60	24
	MMSGC0517	440593.14	6830991.3	475.37	285	60	24
	MMSGC0518	440600.94	6830989.2	475.34	285	60	24
	MMSGC0519	440572.82	6831007.6	475.78	285	60	24
	MMSGC052	440458.31	6830509.8	466.75	286	60	20
	MMSGC0520	440580.42	6831005.1	475.7	285	60	24
	MMSGC0521	440588.24	6831003	475.7	285	60	24
	MMSGC0522	440595.97	6831000.9	475.52	285	60	24
	MMSGC0523	440603.6	6830998.8	475.49	285	60	24
	MMSGC0524	440583.12	6831014.8	475.91	285	60	24
	MMSGC0525	440585.78	6831024.5	476.16	285	60	24
	MMSGC0526	440593.66	6831022.2	476.17	285	60	24
	MMSGC0527	440601.27	6831020.1	476.15	285	60	24
	MMSGC0528	440608.78	6831017.8	476.01	285	60	24
	MMSGC0529	440616.64	6831015.7	475.83	285	60	24
	MMSGC053	440451.49	6830511.6	466.68	286	60	10
	MMSGC0530	440588.69	6831034.1	476.41	285	60	24
	MMSGC0531	440602.02	6831030.5	476.33	285	60	24
	MMSGC0532	440595.9	6831052.8	477.1	286	60	24
	MMSGC0533	440603.41	6831050.7	477.06	286	60	24
	MMSGC0534	440611.22	6831048.5	476.97	286	60	24
	MMSGC0535	440619.06	6831046.3	476.94	286	60	24
	MMSGC054	440494.64	6830510	467.33	286	60	45
	MMSGC055	440481.11	6830513.7	467.28	286	60	45
	MMSGC056	440474.47	6830515.5	467.18	286	60	45
	MMSGC057	440461.01	6830519.4	467.14	286	60	30
	MMSGC058	440454.16	6830521.2	467.01	286	60	10
	MMSGC059	440497.4	6830519.5	467.9	286	60	30
	MMSGC060	440490.65	6830521.4	467.72	286	60	45
	MMSGC061	440483.84	6830523.4	467.69	286	60	45
	MMSGC062	440477.08	6830525.2	467.6	286	60	45
	MMSGC063	440470.37	6830527.1	467.76	286	60	45

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Criteria	Commentary						
	MMSGC064	440463.63	6830529	467.64	286	60	45
	MMSGC065	440456.89	6830530.9	467.57	286	60	20
	MMSGC066	440450.15	6830532.8	467.41	286	60	10
	MMSGC067	440493.25	6830531.1	468.23	286	60	45
	MMSGC068	440486.49	6830533	468.2	286	60	45
	MMSGC069	440479.79	6830534.9	468.15	286	60	45
	MMSGC070	440473.05	6830536.8	468.05	286	60	45
	MMSGC071	440466.31	6830538.6	468.08	286	60	45
	MMSGC072	440459.68	6830540.5	468.05	286	60	45
	MMSGC073	440452.77	6830542.5	467.96	286	60	20
	MMSGC074	440446.1	6830544.3	467.79	286	60	10
	MMSGC075	440482.44	6830544.6	468.64	286	60	45
	MMSGC076	440475.73	6830546.3	468.71	286	60	35
	MMSGC077	440462.24	6830550.1	468.65	286	60	45
	MMSGC078	440455.6	6830552.1	468.68	286	60	20
	MMSGC079	440498.68	6830550.3	469.07	286	60	45
	MMSGC080	440492.04	6830552.2	469.17	286	60	45
	MMSGC081	440485.26	6830554.1	469.18	286	60	25
	MMSGC084	440465.06	6830559.8	469.24	286	60	25
	MMSGC085	440458.27	6830561.7	469.17	286	60	25
	MMSGC091	440474.42	6830567.5	469.76	286	60	45
	MMSGC092	440460.98	6830571.3	469.71	286	60	45
	MMSGC094	440544.55	6830558.2	468.63	286	60	45
	MMSGC098	440490.63	6830573.3	470.17	286	60	45
	MMSGC099	440483.92	6830575.2	470.21	286	60	45
	MMSGC100	440477.16	6830577.2	470.27	286	60	45
	MMSGC101	440470.38	6830579	470.14	286	60	45
	MMSGC105	440547.25	6830567.8	468.37	286	60	45
	MMSGC106	440540.51	6830569.7	468.81	286	60	45
	MMSGC129	440552.66	6830587.1	468.8	286	60	45
	MMSGC331	440558.29	6830865.9	474.58	286	60	25
	MMSGC332	440551.53	6830867.8	474.97	286	60	25
	MMSGC333	440544.76	6830869.6	475.26	286	60	20
	MMSGC334	440538.09	6830871.7	475.76	286	60	10
	MMSGC335	440561.02	6830875.5	474.78	286	60	25
	MMSGC336	440554.32	6830877.5	474.96	286	60	25
	MMSGC337	440547.46	6830879.4	475.32	286	60	20
	MMSGC338	440540.81	6830881.2	477.08	286	60	25
	MMSGC340	440557	6830887.1	474.94	286	60	25
	MMSGC341	440543.52	6830890.9	475.67	286	60	25
	MMSGC342	440536.81	6830892.9	476.19	286	60	20
	MMSGC343	440530.09	6830894.7	477.52	286	60	10
	MMSGC344	440566.41	6830894.9	474.58	286	60	25
	MMSGC345	440559.53	6830896.6	474.72	286	60	45

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Criteria	Commentary						
	MMSGC346	440552.85	6830898.6	475.04	286	60	45
	MMSGC347	440546.13	6830900.5	475.52	286	60	45
	MMSGC348	440539.45	6830902.4	475.83	286	60	45
	MMSGC427	440478.88	6830410.4	466.34	286	60	50
	MMSGC428	440483.55	6830419.6	466.13	286	60	55
	MMSGC429	440495.74	6830436.8	466.31	286	60	70
	MMSGC430	440492.58	6830448.2	466.21	286	60	65
	MMSGC431	440495.37	6830457.9	466.04	286	60	65
	MMSGC432	440497.95	6830477.8	466.49	286	60	65
	MMSGC433	440507.33	6830485.6	467.05	286	60	75
	MMSGC434	440506.16	6830496.4	467.09	286	60	70
	MMSGC435	440499.72	6830498.3	467.06	286	60	55
	MMSGC436	440501.45	6830508	467.76	286	60	65
	MMSGC437	440506.95	6830516.8	467.54	286	60	70
	MMSGC438	440505	6830548.3	468.86	286	60	65
	MMSGC439	440468.84	6830558.7	469.1	286	60	40
	MMSGC440	440504.99	6830558.9	469.33	286	60	70
	MMSGC441	440498.39	6830560.8	469.43	286	60	50
	MMSGC442	440490.43	6830562.8	469.55	286	60	60
	MMSGC443	440490.98	6830386.2	467.14	286	60	60
	MMSGC444	440497.75	6830384.4	467.15	286	60	70
	MMSGC446	440556.6	6830575.6	468.61	286	60	70
	MMSGC447	440482.19	6830399.1	466.73	286	60	55
	MMSGC448	440488.86	6830397.3	466.76	286	60	65
	MMSGC449	440495.64	6830395.4	466.77	286	60	70
	MMSGC450	440484.98	6830408.8	466.53	286	60	65
	MMSGC451	440490.52	6830417.6	466.12	286	60	70
	MMSGC452	440497.09	6830426.1	466.07	286	60	70
	MMSGC453	440504.26	6830434.9	466.3	286	60	70
	MMSGC454	440502.35	6830455.8	466.83	286	60	65
	MMSGC458	440553.99	6830565.9	468.44	286	60	60
	MMSGC459	440560.73	6830564	468	286	60	70
	MMSGC461	440585.19	6830858.4	473.6	286	60	35
	MMSGC462	440571.75	6830862.1	473.96	286	60	50
	MMSGC463	440578.44	6830860.3	473.69	286	60	60
	MMSGC464	440565.11	6830864.1	474.33	286	60	70
	MMSGC465	440583.18	6830869.3	473.59	286	60	70
	MMSGC466	440570.37	6830883.3	474.31	286	60	65
	MMSGC467	440573.19	6830893	474.42	286	60	10
	MMSGC468	440532.82	6830904.4	476.4	286	60	20
	MMSGC470	440530.63	6830915.3	476.08	286	60	15
	MMSGC471	440537.32	6830913.4	475.76	286	60	25
	MMSGC472	440554.67	6830908.6	475.1	286	60	55
	MMSGC473	440538.21	6830923.6	475.2	286	60	20

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Criteria	Commentary						
	MMSGC474	440544.89	6830921.6	475.2	286	60	40
	MMSGC475	440551.65	6830919.8	475.06	286	60	45
	MMSGC476	440566.07	6830915.8	474.78	286	60	60
	MMSGC477	440572.73	6830913.9	474.62	286	60	70
	MMSGC479	440540.74	6830943.6	475.25	286	60	20
	MMSGC480	440547.33	6830941.7	475.19	286	60	30
	MMSGC481	440554.13	6830939.9	475.15	286	60	40
	MMSGC482	440560.84	6830937.9	474.96	286	60	55
	MMSGC483	440575.23	6830933.8	474.75	286	60	70
	MMSGC484	440547.28	6830952.2	475.29	286	60	35
	MMSGC485	440558.78	6830948.9	475.16	286	60	40
	MMSGC486	440567.47	6830946.5	474.98	286	60	50
	MMSGC487	440574.15	6830944.6	474.82	286	60	55
	MMSGC488	440551.85	6830961.2	475.45	286	60	15
	MMSGC489	440580.68	6830953.1	474.78	286	60	70
	MMSGC490	440573.62	6830975.9	475.28	286	60	40
	MMSGC491	440589.98	6830971.3	475.03	286	60	70
	MMSGC492	440596.79	6830969.4	474.96	286	60	50
	MMSGC493	440603.51	6830967.6	474.9	286	60	50
	MMSGC494	440610.14	6830965.7	474.76	286	60	40
	MMSGC495	440582.07	6830984	475.33	286	60	60
	MMSGC496	440600.39	6830978.7	475.18	286	60	70
	MMSGC497	440591.22	6831012.5	475.9	286	60	50
	MMSGC498	440596.91	6831011	475.89	286	60	70
	MMSGC499	440613.37	6831006.2	475.74	286	60	70
Data aggregation methods	• Mineralised intersections are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off with a minimum reporting width of 1m for RC holes and 0.2m for diamond holes, composited to 1m.						
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Holes were drilled orthogonal to mineralisation as much as possible, however the exact relationship between intercept width and true width cannot be estimated exactly in all cases.						
Diagrams	• Refer to Figures and Tables in body of the release.						
Balanced reporting	• All drill assay results used in this estimation are published in previous news releases. • Historic drill hole results available on WAMEX.						
Other substantive exploration data	• There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.						
Further work	• The company is designing drill programs to follow up on the results of these re-models.						

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Craigiemore – Mary Mac Trend, West Laverton – Bulldog Trend, Chatterbox Trend and Gladiator Trend Follows

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data was geologically logged electronically; collar and downhole surveys were also received electronically as was the laboratory analysis results. These electronic files were loaded into an acQuire database by the company in-house Database Administrator. Data was routinely extracted to Microsoft Access during the drilling program for validation by the geologist in charge of the project.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• FML's database is a Microsoft SQL Server database (acQuire), which is case sensitive, relational and normalised to the Third Normal Form. Because of normalisation, the following data integrity categories exist: • Entity Integrity: no duplicate rows in a table, eliminated redundancy and chance of error. • Domain Integrity: Enforces valid entries for a given column by restricting the type, the format or a range of values. • Referential Integrity: Rows cannot be deleted which are used by other records. • User-Defined Integrity: business rules enforced by acQuire and validation codes set up by FML. • Additionally, in-house validation scripts are routinely run in acQuire on FML's database and they include the following checks: o Missing collar information o Missing logging, sampling, downhole survey data and hole diameter o Overlapping intervals in geological logging, sampling, down hole surveys o Checks for character data in numeric fields • Data extracted from the database were validated visually in GEOVIA Surpac software and ARANZ Geo Leapfrog software. Also, when loading the data any errors regarding missing values and overlaps are highlighted. • Historic data has been validated against WAMEX reports where possible.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Alex Aaltonen, the Competent Person for Sections 1, 2 and 3 of Table 1 is FML's General Manager - Exploration and conducts regular site visits.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• All available drill hole and historic mining data was used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation. • The mineralised geological interpretation was completed using Seequent Leapfrog software on a section-by-section basis. All available drill hole and pit mapping data was used with an approximate 0.5g/t Au value cut-off to guide the interpretation. • Mineralisation along the Chatterbox Trend has previously been modelled as discrete and discontinuous individual deposits. Not with a view of the structural controls over the whole trend. The aim of this remodel was to look at the shear zone as one large deposit that is later sub-divided into the historically defined individual deposits. • A total of 56 individual lodes have been modelled along the Chatterbox trend. • 10 closely spaced lodes were modelled within the Rumor deposit that strike NNE curving towards the NE to the north, dipping 60° to the East. The three most southern lodes have a flatter 45° easterly dip. • Apollo is the longest of the three deposits and had 32 individual lodes modelled along its strike. The mineralisation has been interpreted from the end of what is considered the Rumor footprint striking NE before • curving to a Northerly trend at the northern extents. Two core pervasive lodes have been modelled dipping 65° to the east, with numerous closely spaced smaller lodes in the footwall and hanging wall dipping from 30° to 70° to the east along the entire Apollo strike. To the west of the main Apollo trend two NNE trending lodes dipping 45° to the east have been modelled. • Slightly offset to the East from Apollo in the north lies the Eclipse (Garden Well) deposit that has one N-S, 60° dipping lode modelled through the historic pit area and to the east, two N-NNW trending closely spaced lodes dipping 55° to the east. • Innuendo to the north has ten lodes modelled, in the south five stacked lodes trend NNE and dipping 60°to the east. The mineralisation then swings to the NNW where four stacked lodes dip ~ 55° to the NE. Approx 150m to the North of this a further two NNW trending 60° dipping lodes have been interpreted. • Along the West Laverton Trend, a total of 13 individual lodes were modelled. • At Rega two lodes were modelled, one main lode within the existing pit and a second lode ~ 150m to the west. Both strike NNW with a gentle ~25° dip to the ESE and gently plunging to the east. Within the main in- pit lode, two higher grade internal "core" lodes were modelled. These HG core lodes have hard boundaries between themselves and the surrounding main lode. There is no defined northing or cut-off for the Rega / West Laverton mineralisation extents and the two deposits interlace each other at the southern edge of the Rega pit wall. • Six lodes were modelled at West Laverton, two hanging wall and two footwall lodes adjacent to two splay lodes. All lodes are closely spaced and sub-parallel to each other, striking NNE, gently dipping ~ 25° to the ESE and gently plunging to the east, similarly to Rega. Bulldog sits some 900m along strike to the south of West Laverton and consists of five lodes. All are closely spaced, sub-parallel with similar orientations to West Laverton and Rega. • Bulldog sits some 900m along strike to the south of West Laverton and consists of five lodes. All are closely spaced, sub- parallel with similar orientations to West Laverton and Rega.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Gladiator Trend had a total of 54 individual lodes have been modelled. • Gladiator West is closely associated with Gladiator Underground footwall, 21 closely spaced lodes were modelled within the Gladiator West deposit that strike NNE, dipping 45° to the East. The three most southern lodes have a flatter 27° easterly dip. • Murrays deposit was modelled in 4 lodes striking NNE, dipping 51° to the East. • Cousin Murray was modelled in 7 lodes striking NW, dipping 75° to the SW. • Gladiator south was modelled in 19 lodes overall striking North, dipping 70° to the East with northeastern lodes striking NNW. • Central BIF was modelled in 1 lode striking NNW dipping 53° to the East. NE BIF was modelled in 1 lode striking north, dipping 79° to the East. • Mineralisation at Craigiemore and Mary Mac is commonly associated with quartz veining and disseminated pyrite within the silica altered chert horizons of the BIF. It can also be found in the mafic host rocks near the BIF contact. Understanding the relationship between gold mineralisation and the BIF was used to guide the interpretation. Lithological logging of BIF and mafic host rocks was consistent across drill holes and allowed for an accurate lithological model to be constructed. This model highlighted the contacts and thickened zones of BIF where gold mineralisation is prevalent. Geophysics was also used to guide the interpretation with the BIF highlighted by regional and project scale surveys. A site visit and pit analysis conf lodes were identified striking north-south with a moderate plunge to the north. Minor northwest striking sub vertical splays were also identified. • Increased thrust faulting and drag folding enhances the structural complexity at Mary Mac Hill. Two orientations were identified, north south striking BIF hosted lodes that dip steeply to the east and more moderate east dipping quartz and shear hosted lodes. • A total of 23 individual lodes were modelled at Craigiemore. Two sets of closely spaced north trending sub-vertically dipping lodes that gently plunge to the north. • In the "gap" between Craigiemore and Mary Mac, two NNW trending, sub-vertical lodes have been interpreted. • A remnant ROM Pad stockpile exists and has been modelled to the immediate East of the current open pit berm. The triangular shaped stockpile extends 275m at its longest, 190m at its widest and averages 5m thick. • Covering the entire CM-MM-GP resource area a thin continuous Supergene layer of mineralised enrichment has been modelled as a surface. However, lack of RC/DD drilling away from the pits has affected its estimation. • A total of 59 individual lodes have been modelled along the MM/GP trend. • Mary Mac South consists of 12 stacked, NNW trending, sub-vertically dipping lodes that extend over 470m from near surface to approx. 210m below ground. • Mary Mac North consists of 5 stacked NW trending sub-vertical lodes intersected by 5 flatter dipping lodes modelled over 270m from near surface to 180m below. • Mary Mac Hill consists of 11 stacked flat dipping lodes intersected by 20 steep NNW trending lodes that has been modelled over 385m from near surface to 150m below surface. • Golden Pinnacles consists of 6 lodes of variable orientations and limited strike that has been modelled from near surface to approx. 100m below.irmed the vein orientation. • At Craigiemore and Mary Mac numerous tightly spaced sub vertical
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The entire Chatterbox Trend was remodelled as one project in Leapfrog, over a • 5.7 km NNE – North - NNW strike length. • Rumor has been interpreted over a 1.5km NE – NNE trending strike from near surface to 230m below ground, however the average depth modelled is 120m. Widths vary from 1m to 17m. • Apollo trends NNE over a 1.5km strike before swinging to the North for a further 900m. Lodes average 150m depth but have been interpreted to 330m at the deepest point of drill penetration. Lode widths vary from 1m to 20m wide. • Eclipse is the smallest of the deposits – inferred over a 600m N to NNW strike from near surface to 150m below ground with 1m – 10m wide lodes. • Innuendo extends over 1.4km, 300m striking to the NNE before swinging to the NNW for 1.1km. Mineralisation has been modelled from near surface to 230m below surface and vary from 1m 10 16m wide. • Overall, the West Laverton Trend has been modelled over a 2.2km strike length. • West Laverton/Rega has been modelled over 850m with a gap of 900m before Bulldog has been interpreted over 500m strike. The lodes are interpreted from near surface to approximately 150m below surface, limited by depth of drilling. Lodes have been interpreted from 1m to 25m thick.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).*	

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The Gladiator deposits were remodelled as one project in Leapfrog, over a 2 km NNE – North - NNW strike length. • Gladiator West has been interpreted over 570m NNW trending strike from near surface to 300m below ground level, however the average depth approximates 170m. Width vary from 2.5m to 15m. • Murrays has been interpreted over 950m NNE trending strike from near surface to 130m below ground level. Widths vary from 2.5m to 25m. • Cousin Murray has been interpreted over 275m NNW trending strike from near surface to 167m below ground level. Widths vary from 1m to 8m. • Gladiator South has been interpreted over 1080m NNW trending strike from near surface to 160m below ground level. Widths vary from 1m to 15m. • Central BIF and NE BIF have been interpreted over 800m and 500m respectively North trending strike from near surface to 150m and 50m below ground level Width vary from 1m to 4m. • The entire Craigiemore – Mary Mac – Golden Pinnacles Trend was remodelled as one project in Leapfrog, over a 2.8km N to NNW strike length. The lodes are interpreted from near surface to approximately 230m below surface, limited by depth of drilling. Lodes have been interpreted from 1m to 15m thick. • Craigiemore has been modelled over 960m with a gap of 75m before a further two lodes have been interpreted over 185m strike. • Mary Mac South through to Golden Pinnacles (MM/GP) extends over 1.6km NNW trending strike. • All deposits used an Ordinary Kriging (OK) estimate run in Datamine software. Snowden Supervisor software was used for geostatistical analysis and variography of the individual lode composited samples. Chatterbox: • Drill hole data was selected within mineralised lodes. Boundaries between lodes were considered hard boundaries and no data is shared between lodes. All drill hole data was composited to 1m downhole intervals – 1m is the dominant raw sampling interval. • Samples flagged as unreliable or wet were set to absent and ignored in the estimation process. • A review of histograms, probability plots and mean/variance plots for the individual lodes revealed outlier sample values. A maximum top-cut of 20ppm Au and an average of 7ppm Au was used for Apollo, only two lodes were top- capped at Eclipse – 25ppm and 8ppm Au, a max of 15ppm Au and average of 9ppm Au for Rumor and a max of 8ppm and average of 4ppm Au for Innuendo. Assays above the top-cut are set to the top-cut value. • Variography was modelled on data transformed to normal scores, the variogram models were back transformed to original units before exporting. • Variography was performed on the individual lodes with larger sample numbers, a total of 26 variograms were modelled along the Chatterbox trend. • These models were shared with the other lodes of similar orientation and proximity. • The back-transformed variogram models had moderate nugget effects (12% to 48% of total sill), with a range from 28m for the smaller lodes through to 170m for the largest lodes at Apollo. • Estimation (via Ordinary Kriging) was into a non-rotated block model in MGA94 grid, with a parent block size about the average drill spacing within the deposit areas, Apollo and Eclipse was 5 mE x 10 mN x 5 mRL with the infill RC grade control holes; Rumor and Innuendo was 10 mE x 25 mN x 5 mRL. Sub-blocking was used to best fill the wireframes and inherit the grade of the parent block. • The ellipsoid search parameters used the variogram ranges, with a minimum of 6 and maximum of 16-18 samples per block estimate was used. After the first pass for un-estimated blocks, the search distance was expanded by a factor of two and the minimum number of samples dropped to 4. A third pass was then run with an increased search distance by a factor of four and the same minimum number of samples. A few lodes across all deposits had blocks not fill after the third pass, this was in areas at the extents of strike or in outside the main strike in the FW and HW lodes. For a small number of missing blocks in a lode, the average of the surrounding blocks was used. This was below cut-off grade and the blocks assigned sub-inferred, unclassified. For large numbers of absent blocks, a 0.01ppm Au was assigned. • Along the main strike, lodes had high numbers of blocks filling in the first pass, 99% in a few lodes at Apollo. Smaller lodes along FW or HW had lower first pass estimation ~ 50% of blocks had estimated. In the second pass an average of 46% of blocks estimated. an average of 11% of blocks estimated in the third search pass. • The estimate was validated by visually stepping through the estimated blocks and sample data in Datamine. Comparing the estimated block statistics with composited sample data and generate trend (Swath) plots to ensure the estimate was honouring the trends of the data. Also, a review of the output parameters from the estimation process like kriging

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		variance, negative weights, search distances and sample numbers. • Following a review of estimated lode grades vs composite lode grades, a "distance limited search" was applied to lodes that had high grades being spread into areas of fewer lower grade samples artificially influencing the grades of these blocks. • The process is to apply a distance limit, 10m for Eclipse, 20m for Apollo and 25m for Rumor and Innuendo, to samples above a cut- off grade. Outside the 10m – 25m search ellipse, assays above cut-off are removed from the estimation, resulting in blocks better honouring the low grades in areas of less drilling. Different grades were used for different deposits, Apollo = 10ppm Au, Rumor = 8ppm Au, Eclipse = 6ppm and Innuendo = 4.5ppm Au top-cut applied. West Laverton: • Drill hole data was selected within mineralised domains and then within the internal vein set lodes. Boundaries between veins and the surrounding domain were considered hard boundaries and no data is shared between lodes or between domains and lodes. All drill hole data was composited to 1m downhole intervals – 1m is the dominant raw sampling interval. • outlier sample values. A maximum top-cut of 15ppm Au and an average of 10ppm Au was used for the different lodes, with assays above the top-cut set to the top-cut value. • Normal scores variography was performed on the individual lodes with larger sample numbers, in total 9 variograms were modelled and shared with the other lodes of similar orientation and proximity. • The back-transformed variogram models had moderate to high nugget effects (26 to 36% of total sill), with a range from 20m to 100m for the lodes. In general, the ranges for the variograms were quite short, averaging 40m. • Estimation (via Ordinary Kriging) was into a non-rotated block model in MGA94 grid, with a parent block size of 10 mE x 10 mN x 5 mRL – this is about the average drill spacing in the deposit. Sub-blocking was used to best fill the wireframes and inherit the grade of the parent block. • The ellipsoid search parameters used the variogram ranges, with a minimum of 8 and maximum of 14 samples per block estimate was used. After the first pass 57% of blocks had estimated, primarily due to the short search range used. For un-estimated blocks after this first pass, the search distance was expanded by a factor of two and the minimum number of samples dropped to 4. In the second pass 30% of blocks estimated. A third pass was then run with an increased search distance by a factor of four and the same minimum number of samples, 13% of blocks estimated in the third search pass. • The estimate was validated by the same process described above. • Following the review, a "distance limited search" described in Chatterbox was applied to 5 lodes that had high grades being spread into areas of fewer lower grade samples artificially influencing the grades of these blocks. A distance limit of 20m was selected based on a visual review of sample spacing in affected lodes and a grade cut-off above 5ppm. Gladiator: • Drill hole data was selected within mineralised lodes. Boundaries between lodes were considered hard boundaries and no data is shared between lodes. All drill hole data was composited to 1m downhole intervals – 1m is the dominant raw sampling interval. • A review of histograms, probability plots and mean/variance plots for the individual lodes revealed outlier sample values. A maximum top-cut of 12ppm Au was applied to a Gladiator lode, an average of 5ppm Au was used for Gladiator and Murrays with an average of 4ppm Au at Cousin Murray. Top- capping was lower at Gladiator West with an average of 2.75ppm Au used. Assays above the top- cut are set to the top-cut value. • Variography was performed on the individual lodes with larger sample numbers. The skewed data sets were transformed to normal scores, the variogram models were back transformed to original units before exporting. Nine variograms were modelled at Gladiator, three at Murrays, one at Cousin Murray and two variograms modelled at Gladiator West. The variogram models were shared with the other lodes of similar orientation and proximity. The back-transformed variogram models had moderate to high nugget effects (18% to 48% of total sill), with a range from 31m for the smaller lodes through to 100m for the largest lodes at Gladiator. • Estimation (via Ordinary Kriging) was into a non-rotated block model in MGA94 grid, with a parent block size of 5 mE x 10 mN x 5 mRL – this is about the average drill spacing in the deposit. Sub-blocking was used to best fill the wireframes and inherit the grade of the parent block. • The ellipsoid search parameters used the variogram ranges, with a minimum of 6 and maximum of 12 - 18 samples per block estimate was used. The variable maximum sample numbers used depended on size of the lode and drill spacing. After the first pass 60% of blocks had estimated, for un- estimated blocks after this first pass, the search distance was

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		expanded by a factor of two and the minimum number of samples dropped to 4. In the second pass 35% of blocks estimated. A third pass was then run with an increased search distance by a factor of four and the same minimum number of samples, 5% of blocks estimated in the third search pass. • The estimate was validated by the same process described in the Chatterbox estimate. • Following a review of estimated lode grades vs composite lode grades, the "distance limited search" method was applied to 2 lodes that had high grades being spread into areas of fewer lower grade samples artificially influencing the grades of these blocks. A distance limit of 10m was selected and a grade cut-off above 5ppm. Craigiemore/Mary Mac: • Drill hole data was selected within mineralised lodes. Boundaries between lodes were considered hard boundaries and no data is shared between lodes. All drill hole data was composited to 1m downhole intervals – 1m is the dominant raw sampling interval. • A review of histograms, probability plots and mean/variance plots for the individual lodes revealed outlier sample values. A maximum top-cut of 25ppm Au and an average of 9.5ppm Au was used for Craigiemore and an average of 7ppm Au for Mary Mac. Assays above the top-cut are set to the top-cut value. • Normal Scores variography was performed on the individual lodes with larger sample numbers, 17 variograms were modelled at Craigiemore and 37 variograms at Mary Mac. These models were shared with the other lodes of similar orientation and proximity. • The back-transformed variogram models had low to moderate nugget effects (6% to 35% of total sill), with a range from 25m for the smaller lodes through to 127m for the largest lodes. • Estimation (via Ordinary Kriging) was into a non-rotated block model in MGA94 grid, with a parent block size of 5 mE x 10 mN x 5 mRL – this is about the average drill spacing in the deposit. Sub-blocking was used to best fill the wireframes and inherit the grade of the parent block. • The ellipsoid search parameters used the variogram ranges, with a minimum of 6 and maximum of 14 samples per block estimate was used. After the first pass 88% of blocks had estimated, for un-estimated blocks after this first pass, the search distance was expanded by a factor of two and the minimum number of samples dropped to 4. In the second pass 11% of blocks estimated. A third pass was then run with an increased search distance by a factor of four and the same minimum number of samples, 1% of blocks estimated in the third search pass. • The estimate was validated by methods described above at Chatterbox. • Following the review, a "distance limited search" was applied to 5 lodes that had high grades being spread into areas of fewer lower grade samples artificially influencing the grades of these blocks. A distance limit of 10m and a grade cut-off above 5ppm was used.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The mineral resource has been reported above a 0.6g/t Au cut-off for open pit for all deposits.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• It has been assumed in this report that all deposits would be mined by open pit methods, with most requiring a cut-back on existing open pits before continuing to extend the pits deeper. • Maiden pits would be at Rumor, Innuendo, Cousin Murray Gladiator West and Golden Pinnacle.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Various test work has been conducted across all the deposit trends over the years by various companies. • At the Chatterbox as part of the PFS trial pit by PDJV, metallurgical test work was carried out on Apollo ore with excellent recovery (94.4%) and fast leaching observed. In November 2011 Crescent Gold submitted samples from Eclipse to ALS Ammtec that represented the 3 different weathering profile ore types. Overall gravity gold recovery was moderate, gravity separation/cyanide leach recovery was good (92.7-98.6%) with low cyanide consumption. • Historical metallurgical test work has been carried out at West Laverton prior to mining by Ashton. Test work on oxide samples reported 9.8% gravity Au recovery and high (+92%) recovery from cyanidation. Transitional samples had an 89.9% recovery post 24hr cyanidation. Milling data was unavailable as ore had been blended with other sources. In 2009 Crescent gold commissioned a series of test work on oxide, transitional and fresh ore samples from West Laverton. Test work included gravity separation and direct cyanidation, rock properties for mill performance on two diamond composite

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		samples and mineralogical studies on gold bearing samples by thin section and XRD. The samples for gold extraction indicated gravity gold recovery ~ 20% and high total extraction of +94% for all ore weathering types. • Gladiator test work was conducted on samples by Asthon prior to mining in 1989 using Normet Pty Ltd and again in April 1991 using Ammtec and Murrays was tested in May 1991 but was not included in the WAMEX reports. Gladiator/Murrays ore was blended during milling and data is unavailable. • At Craigiemore and Mary Mac metallurgical test work was carried out by AMMTEC on behalf of Hill Minerals NL in February 1989. Crescent Gold also carried out test work through AMMTEC prior to mining commencing at both Craigiemore and Mary Mac. With recoveries over 94%. A mineralogical analysis was conducted in June 2010 through AMMTEC. A total of 4 samples from Craigiemore, representing the main lode and SE lode's oxide layer and fresh rock were submitted and showed high gold liberation.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• All deposits have been historically mined by either open pit or underground methods and existing ground disturbances including haul roads and waste dumps exist in the area. There are no unforeseen environmental considerations that would prevent open pit mining from re-commencing in the area.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Density values used across the deposits comes from a mix of diamond core testing to rock sample test work conducted during the mining process, all test work using the water immersion SG test. • Density values were assigned based on weathering profile and/or mineralisation or waste classification. • Along the Chatterbox within the mineralised lodes an average t/m3 of 1.82 was used in oxide, 2.54 Transitional and 2.75 Fresh. In the waste an average t/m3 of 1.8 was used in oxide, 2.34 Transitional and 2.75 Fresh. • At West Laverton density values were assigned based on weathering profile using the average results from 2008 test work. The water immersion SG test work was conducted on diamond core samples collected from two Crescent diamond holes. However, no fresh rock was encountered and an average SG for fresh basalt was applied. An average SG of 2.1t/m3 for oxidised, 2.24 t/m3 for transitional material and 2.70 t/m3 for Fresh rock were applied. • Gladiator used average densities applicable to the region after a review of the figures used by Ashton during mining to be too high given the more recent mining by Crescent at nearby deposits. An average SG of 1.80t/m3 for oxidised, 2.40 t/m3 for transitional material and 2.75 t/m3 for Fresh rock were applied. • CM/MM density values were assigned based on weathering profile and rock type using water immersion SG test work on rock samples collected during Crescent mining operations. In the Mafic units an average t/m3 of 1.84 was used in oxide, 2.49 Transitional and 2.78 Fresh. In the BIF formation an average t/m3 of 2.2 was used in oxide, 2.5 Transitional and 3.1 Fresh.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Material has been classified Indicated and Inferred based on a number of criteria such as geological continuity, drill hole spacing, estimation pass and proximity to the existing open pits. • Chatterbox blocks within the 12.5m x 12.5m to 25m x 25m close spaced drill pattern that estimated in the first pass was classified as Indicated. Blocks where drill spacing increased to 25m x 50m to 50m x 50m and estimated in the second or third pass were classified as Inferred. Inferred resources are predominantly at the extents of the deposits and at depth. Rumor was classified as Inferred given the wet sampling issues and lack of more recent Crescent/FML drilling. Blocks in areas where the drilling extends to 100m spacing blocks have not been classified and are used for target generation for future drill programs. • Resources along the West Laverton Trend have been classified as Indicated and Inferred. West Laverton/Rega resources that are within the tight drill spacing of 10m x 10m to 20m x 15m that primarily filled in the first search pass have been classified as Indicated. • These blocks are mostly in the transitional weathering zone between and beneath the existing open pits. Inferred resources at West • Laverton/Rega are the fringe blocks where the drill spacing has increased to 30m x 30m to 30m x 60m and blocks at depth (~ below 85m from surface) with less drill penetration. Bulldog has been classified as Inferred and requires follow up drilling by FML to confirm the historic Ashton drilling. • Gladiator resources within the 25m grid drill spacing that predominantly estimated in the first pass were assigned as

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Indicated. Blocks at depth where drill coverage was patchy and smaller hanging wall lodes supported by less drill holes were assigned Inferred category. Cousin Murray was assigned Inferred given the lack of recent drilling and mining activity. A shape was created at Gladiator West to classify blocks in the predominantly 25m grid drill pattern. • Along the entire CM/MM trend Indicated Resources were those unmined blocks within the close drill spacing of 10m x 10m and 20m x 10m, these blocks primarily filled in the first search pass. Blocks that were either in areas of less drill density or at depth along the fringes of the lodes where follow up deeper holes are required were classified as Inferred. The two "gap" lodes north of Craigiemore were primarily assigned Inferred status. Golden Pinnacles resource area has been classified as Inferred and warrants further drilling.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No external Audits of the mineral resource have been conducted.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	• This is addressed in the relevant paragraph on Classification above. • The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – Telegraph
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Telegraph

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	FML RC Sampling • RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cone splitter from the drill rig. The bulk sample from drilling was placed in neat rows directly on the ground (not bagged) with the nominal 2-3kg calico split sub-sample placed on top of the corresponding pile. • RC chips were passed through a cone splitter to achieve a nominal sample weight of approximately 3kg. The splitter was levelled at the beginning of each hole. Geological logging defined whether a sample was to be submitted as a 1m cone split sample or a 4m spear composite sample. Split samples (1m) were transferred to sample numbered calico bags for submission to the laboratory. Composite samples were spear sampled using a scoop to obtain a small representative sample and deposited into numbered sample bags. FML Diamond Sampling • Diamond core was sampled across geologically identified zones of mineralisation, the sample widths varied between a minimum of 0.2m and a maximum of 1.2m with material sampled into waste hanging wall and footwall to capture the entire mineralised zone. • The diamond core was marked up for sampling by the supervising geologist during the core logging process, with sample intervals determined by the presence of lithology, alteration and where applicable core loss. No sample included core loss. The core was cut in half using a core saw and the same half of the core (RHS looking downhole) was routinely sent to the laboratory for analysis. Some soft core was sampled half by using a bolster, and some fractured quartz core were cut in half by using manual diamond core saw to ensure half core was sampled. • A small number of whole core samples where routinely collected for bulk density analysis. These samples were submitted to the same lab for gold analysis after bulk density measurement. • Historic Sampling • WMC RC samples were collected in plastic bags in 1m intervals, while diamond core was sampled to at 1m intervals or on geological contacts.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Metex RC samples were either 1m riffle splits or 4m composite spear samples. • The single Ashton Mines RC drill hole reference is unknown; however, this single • hole is also of low-grade and not considered to have a large influence in the estimate.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	FML Drilling • RC drilling was conducted using a 5 3/8inch face sampling hammer for RC drilling. • At hole completion, downhole surveys for RC holes were completed at a 10m interval by using True North Seeking Gyro tool. • At hole completion diamond holes were survey using a single shot tool at a range of intervals between 20m and 50m, averaging 30m • Diamond drill holes with dips less than 50 degrees were collared from surface to a predetermined depth using a rock roller bit. • Where possible on holes with dips more than 50 degrees an RC pre-collar was completed to improve drilling efficiency. • All pre-collars where cased off and the diamond component of the drill hole completed using HQ3 equipment producing 63mm diameter core. • Wherever core conditions and hole orientation would allow, drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using the electronic ACT III Tool. Historic Drilling • RC drill methods were not recorded in WAMEX reports. WMC diamond holes had a RC pre-collars from existing RC holes. • Metex RC holes were surveyed by Eastman single shot camera at hole completion.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	FML Drilling • RC sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process. • DD sample recovery was measured and calculated (core loss) during the logging process. DD core had generally reasonable recovery <10% core loss in and around mineralisation. Where this core loss was experienced around HG and VHG gold assays it likely had a material impact on the calculated intersection grade as all core loss was fully diluted and assigned a grade of 0.0g/t Au. Historic Drilling • WMC did not document core loss in their annual report. • Metex didn't note any sample quality issues in their drill logs.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	FML Drilling • All RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, structure, texture and any other notable features that are present. All data is entered directly into validating digital software. • All core samples were oriented where possible, marked at metre intervals and compared to the depth measurements on the core blocks. Any loss of core was noted and recorded in the drilling database. • All diamond core was logged for structure, geology and geotechnical data using the same system as that for RC. • Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present. • The logging information was transferred into the company's drilling database once the log was complete. • Diamond core was photographed one core tray at a time using a standardised photography jig. RC chip trays are routinely photographed. • The entire length of all holes is geologically logged, except for rock roller diamond pre-collars which produce no sample. Historic Drilling • WMC RC samples were logged to record colour, weathering, rock type and texture. • Diamond core was logged to lithological boundaries; recording rock type, structure, texture, alteration and veining. • Metex Drill logs captured colour, weathering, fabric, grainsize, rock type, alteration, veining.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise*	FML Drilling • All samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID. • At the assay laboratory, all samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm using a jaw crusher (core samples only) and weighed. Samples in excess of 3kg in weight were riffle split to achieve a maximum 3kg sample weight. All samples were pulverized to 90% passing 75µm. • Gold analysis was by 40g Fire Assay with an AAS Finish.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	representivity of samples. • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Jinning Testing & Inspection completed the assay testing, with sample preparation completed in Kalgoorlie or Perth and analysis completed in Perth. • The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion. • QAQC checks involved inserting standards 1:20 samples (with minimum 3 standards every submission). Duplicate samples for RC were achieved by producing 2 samples for each metre one hole every 20th hole drilled and submitting all produced samples. The remaining bulk sample was also bagged to plastic bags for retention and further checks. Diamond core field duplicates were not taken. • Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by the supervising geologist and senior field staff, to ensure all procedures were followed and best industry practice carried out. • The sample sizes were appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration. Historic Drilling • WMC RC samples were collected as 1m samples and submitted to the Windarra mine laboratory for Au analysis by fire assay. • Diamond core was submitted as 1m samples or to geological contact to the Windarra mine laboratory for fire assay. • Metex 1m RC samples were submitted to Genalysis for a Fire Assay with a 25g charge to a 0.01ppm detection limit. The 4m composite samples were analysed by aqua regia with a 10g charge
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	FML Drillling • The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique was designed to measure total gold in the sample. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used for assay determination. • The QA/QC process described above was sufficient to establish acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. All results from assay standards and duplicates were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances and where they didn't further analysis was conducted as appropriate. • Umpire samples are collected on a routine basis will be submitted to independent ISO certified labs in 2019 • Additional bulk mineralised RC samples have also been collected and retained for follow up QAQC, metallurgical and sample characterisation purposes. Historic Drilling • Notwithstanding the lack of information on WMC laboratory techniques, the assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique was designed to measure total gold in the sample. WMC successfully mined the Telegraph OP and Lancefield main lode for a number of years with documented reconciliation numbers. This is taken as an indication that WMC's drill hole sampling and analytical methods were adequate for resource / reserve calculation. • Metex utilised standards and duplicates in the field samples and laboratory duplicates to monitor sample quality.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation. Consultants were not used for this process. • Primary logging data is sent in digital format to the company's Database Administrator (DBA) as often as was practicable. The DBA imports the data into an acQuire database, with assay results merged into the database upon receipt from the laboratory. Once loaded, data was extracted for verification by the geologist in charge of the project. • Historic data has been validated against WAMEX logs were possible and validated when imported into the FML database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	FML Drilling • Drill collars are surveyed after completion using a DGPS instrument. Where possible, all drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using an ACT III electronic system. • A True North Seeking Gyro for RC end of holes surveys or a Reflex single shot camera for diamond drilling was used for "single shot" surveys whilst advancing drilling. • All coordinates and bearings use the MGA94 Zone 51 grid system. • FML utilises Landgate sourced regional topographic maps and contours as well as internally produced survey pick-ups produced by the mining survey teams utilising DGPS base station instruments. • After completion the drill hole locations were picked up by DGPS with accuracy of +/- 20cm.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historic Drilling • WMC holes were surveyed by WMC survey staff in local mine grid • Metex holes were surveyed by a consultant survey company. RC holes were downhole surveyed by an Eastman Single Shot camera.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Telegraph drill spacing approximates 25m x 20m along the open pit. Recent FML drilling targeted remaining resources beneath the current pit to an average 100m below surface. • Spacing is deemed to be appropriate for the type of mineralisation
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling was designed based on known/developing geological models, field mapping, verified historical data, cross-sectional and long-sectional interpretation. • Where achievable, drill holes were oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body. • True widths have not been calculated for reported intersections. However, drill orientation was wherever possible consistently optimised to approximate true width of • mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	FML Drilling • All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to FML. • All samples were bagged in a tied numbered calico bag. The bags were placed into plastic green bags with a sample submission sheet secured by cable ties and delivered directly from site to the Kalgoorlie laboratories by FML personnel at completion of each hole. • WMC and Metex sample security is not recorded.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been documented for historic sampling techniques, but the data have been reviewed by checking historic logging files with database records. • All data has been reviewed by a Competent Person who is satisfied that the data is sound and suitable for resource estimation. • Since Genesis acquired the deposit an internal review of companywide sampling methodologies was conducted to create the current sampling and QAQC procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Telegraph

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The drilling was conducted on tenements 100% owned by Focus Minerals (Laverton) Pty Ltd. • All tenements are in good standing. • Various royalties may be in place as documented in the FML Annual Report 2018 • There are currently no registered Native Title claims over the Laverton project areas.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Telegraph (Formerly Crown Jewels) was last mined as an open pit to about 70m depth by WMC between1984 and 1986 with production of 20Koz Au. • Later exploration has been performed by Metex/Delta Gold 1996/1997 and then Crescent Gold in 2010.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Telegraph geological sequence falls to the north of the Lancefield Mine and forms part of the well documented Lancefield Mine Sequence, comprising of footwall ultramafics overlain by a series of Ultramafic lavas, dolerites and basalt units with interflows of carbonaceous sediments. The ultramafic/mafic mine sequence is overlain by pelitic and arenaceous sediments. • The Telegraph sequence strikes N-S dipping moderately to the East. • Mineralisation primarily occurs within the east dipping W7 sheared interflow sediments near the base of a Komatiitic lava sequence. The Mineralisation is characterised by strong to intense silica-carbonate- sulphide alteration and replacement. In historical logs usually described the altered shears as cherts. • The altered shears range in width from 1-+6m the main host of the mineralisation is locally termed the W7 lode and lesser mineralisation is located on the footwall W6 lode (footwall to the W7 lode) and on the main lode position (Hanging

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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>wall to the W7 located on the upper contact of the G10 Dolerite with overlying basalts).
• The W series lodes stratigraphically are footwall and west of the Lancefield Main lode position. Historic production at Lancefield for the W series lodes resulted in free milling mineralisation.
• In the plane of the W7 the core of Telegraph mineralisation has 280m strike and in general plunges moderately SE. Thicker and high grade shoots within the core of Telegraph mineralisation plunge moderately to the NE.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole information</td><td>• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:
• easting and northing of the drill hole collar
• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
• dip and azimuth of the hole
• down hole length and interception depth
• hole length.
• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</td><td>• WAMEX References
<table><tr><th>Company</th><th>Drill Hole Number</th><th>WAMEX Report A- Number</th><th>Report Date</th></tr><tr><td>Focus Minerals Limited</td><td>19LNRC002, 19LNRC003, 19LNRC004, 19LNRC005, 19LNRC006, 19LNRC007, 19LNRC008, 19LNRC009, 19LNRC010, 19LNRC011, 19LNRC012, 19LNRC013, 19LNRC014, 19LNRC015, 19LNRC016</td><td>120411</td><td>2019</td></tr><tr><td>Western Mining Corporation Ltd</td><td>LFP0016, LFP0017, LFP0043, LFP0044, LFP0045, LFP0155, LFP0181, LFP0182, LFP0183, LFP0184, LFP0198, LFP0199, LFP0259, LFP0260, LFP0261</td><td colspan="2">Unknown</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>LFD056, LFD058, LFD059, LFD062, LFD063 LFP0319, LFP0344, LFP0345, LFP0346, LFP0347, LFP0356, LFP0357, LFP0358, LFP0359, LFP0360, LFP0361, LFP0362, LFP0363, LFP0388, LFP0390, LFP0391, LFP0392, LFP0393, LFP0394, LFP0395, LFP0396, LFP0400, LFP0401, LFP0402, LFP0403, LFP0404, LFP0405, LFP0406, LFP0407, LFP0408, LFP0409, LFP0410, LFP0411, LFP0412, LFP0413, LFP0415, LFP0416, LFP0417, LFP0418, LFP0419, LFP0420, LFP0421, LFP0422, LFP0423, LFP0424, LFP0425, LFP0429, LFP0433, LFP0434, LFP0435, LFP0436, LFP0437, LFP0438, LFP0439, LFP0440, LFP0441, LFP0442, LFP0443, LFP0444, LFP0445, LFP0446, LFP0447, LFP0448, LFP0449, LFP0450, LFP0451, LFP0481, LFP0482, LFP0483</td><td>14832</td><td>1985</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>LFD065, LFD066, LFD067, LFD068</td><td>16961</td><td>January 1986</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>LFP0493, LFP0495, LFP0496, LFP0497, LFP0498, LFP0499, LFP0500, LFP0501, LFP0503, LFP0504, LFP0505, LFP0506, LFP0507, LFP0508, LFP0509, LFP0510, LFP0511, LFP0581</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>LFP0605, LFP0606, LFP0607, LFP0608, LFP0609, LFP0610, LFP0611, LFP0612, LFP0613, LFP0614, LFP0615, LFP0616, LFP0617</td><td>19483</td><td>June 1986</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>LFD100, LFD101, LFD102, LFD103, LFD104, LFD105</td><td>42284</td><td>1994</td></tr><tr><td>Metex Resources Ltd</td><td>LRC018, LRC019, LRC020, LRC021, LRC022</td><td>72705</td><td>2006</td></tr></table>• FML Drilled holes available on WAMEX
• Collar details of FML holes drilled during 2019 are given below</td></tr>
</table>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Tenement
	(MGA 94 Zone 51)				(MGA94)	(m)	
Telegraph 2019 Drill Collars							
19LNDD001	439604.7	6842055.7	450.9	-46.9	241.9	173.7	M38/37
19LNDD002	439585.8	6841921.6	451.1	-32.9	266.4	170.3	M38/37
19LNDD004	439602.0	6842057.8	451.1	-36.7	266.3	176.34	M38/37
19LNDD005	439603.2	6842056.8	451.0	-51.1	271.9	170.9	M38/37
19LNDD006	439597.7	6841956.8	451.9	-40.7	275.9	179.6	M38/37
19LNDD007	439586.3	6841918.3	450.8	-45.4	261.6	167.6	M38/37
19LNDD008	439578.1	6841876.5	450.9	-42.4	262.7	176.9	M38/37
19LNDD009	439511.6	6841800.0	452.5	-44.9	302.9	136.6	M38/37
19LNRC002	439572.8	6841876.9	451.4	-55.06	269.47	174	M38/37
19LNRC003	439581.5	6841921.3	451.1	-56.41	265.79	170	M38/37
19LNRC006	439449.2	6841699.0	451.6	-49.66	273.44	132	M38/37
19LNRC008	439491.0	6841782.4	451.3	-60.39	274.93	150	M38/37
19LNRC009	439514.9	6841787.4	451.1	-58.03	292.67	168	M38/37
19LNRC010	439586.4	6841934.2	451.4	-50.73	276.64	162	M38/37
19LNRC013	439513.1	6842164.9	451.1	-71.41	271.47	120	M38/37
19LNRC014	439494.7	6842186.6	451.4	-59.97	273.45	102	M38/37
19LNRC015	439563.9	6842143.0	451.3	-61.45	268.57	150	M38/37
19LNRC016	439600.2	6841978.7	452.3	-52.71	270.36	168	M38/37
19LNRC056	439456.7	6842313.2	451.3	-50.22	278.98	90	M38/37
19LNDD003	439585.8	6841892.4	451.3	-32.6	269.2	144.1	M38/37
19LNRC004	439446.8	6841755.1	451.4	-65.55	289.42	126	M38/37
19LNRC005	439433.7	6841730.8	450.8	-56.36	282.8	108	M38/37
19LNRC007	439478.1	6841706.8	451.2	-55.74	290.6	144	M38/37
19LNRC011	439461.3	6842225.4	450.9	-55.59	274.23	78	M38/37
19LNRC012	439488.2	6842221.1	451.2	-60.88	273.66	102	M38/37

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Mineralised intersections are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off with a minimum reporting width of 1m and up to 3m internal dilution. The length weighted average grades from diamond core can include measured intervals of core loss.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Holes were drilled orthogonal to mineralisation as much as possible, however the exact relationship between intercept width and true width cannot be estimated exactly in all cases.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Accurate plans are included in this announcement. 3D perspective views and schematic cross-sections are included to illustrate the distribution of grade
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Historic drill results are available on WAMEX • Drilling results are reported in a balanced reporting style. The ASX announcement for FML holes shows actual locations of holes drilled, and representative sections as appropriate.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment;*	• There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• FML anticipates additional drilling to follow up on encouraging results in Laverton.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Telegraph

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*
	• *Data validation procedures used.*
		• Data was geologically logged electronically; collar and downhole surveys were also received electronically as was the laboratory analysis results. These electronic files were loaded into an acQuire database by the company in-house Database Administrator. Data was routinely extracted to Microsoft Access during the drilling program for validation by the geologist in charge of the project.
		• FML's database is a Microsoft SQL Server database (acQuire), which is case sensitive, relational and normalised to the Third Normal Form. Because of normalisation, the following data integrity categories exist:
		• Entity Integrity: no duplicate rows in a table, eliminated redundancy and chance of error.
		• Domain Integrity: Enforces valid entries for a given column by restricting the type, the format or a range of values.
		• Referential Integrity: Rows cannot be deleted which are used by other records.
		• User-Defined Integrity: business rules enforced by acQuire and validation codes set up by FML.
		• Additionally, in-house validation scripts are routinely run in acQuire on FML's database and they include the following checks:
		  ○ Missing collar information
		  ○ Missing logging, sampling, downhole survey data and hole diameter
		  ○ Overlapping intervals in geological logging, sampling, down hole surveys
		  ○ Checks for character data in numeric fields
		• Data extracted from the database were validated visually in GEOVIA Surpac software and ARANZ Geo Leapfrog software. Also, when loading the data any errors regarding missing values and overlaps are highlighted.

Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Alex Aaltonen, the Competent Person for Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 is FML's General Manager - Exploration and conducts regular site visits. • Hannah Kosovich, the Competent Person for Section 3 of Table 1 is FML's Resource Geologist and last visited site in September 2019.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• All Focus drill holes and historic drill holes, mining data and pit mapping / observations were used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation. • The mineralised geological interpretation was digitized in Micromine software on a section by section basis. An approximate 0.5g/t cut-off was used, however sub 0.5g/t samples were included for continuity. • Minor deviation only of the lode geometry was noticed between drill holes along strike and down-dip.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Telegraph deposit has been modelled over a total strike length of 800m. Multiple lodes were modelled however the W7 lode carries most of the gold; two hanging wall lodes (including Main Lode) were modelled and one footwall lode (W6). All lodes have been modelled from surface to approximately 300m below surface. Mineralisation has an average width of 3m for the W7 lode and 2m for the minor lodes.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• A total of 374 drill holes were used in the Estimation; 97 diamond holes, most with an RC pre-collar and 277 RC holes. • The drill hole samples were composited to 1m within each domain. This is the dominant sampling interval. • All domain boundaries were considered "hard" boundaries and no drill hole information were used by another domain in the estimation. • Composited assay values of each domain were exported to a text file (.csv) and imported into Snowden Supervisor for geostatistical analysis. • A review of histograms, probability plots and mean/variance plots for the main lode domain revealed outlier sample values. A top-cut of 22g/t Au was used for the different lodes, with assays above the top-cut were set to the top-cut value.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Variograms were modelled in Supervisor. • GEOVIA Surpac Software was used for the estimation and modelling process. The model was created in GDA 94 grid co-ordinates. Block sizes for the model were 12.5m in Y, 3m in X and 3m in Z direction. Sub celling of the parent blocks was permitted to 3.125m in the Y direction, 0.75m in the X direction and 1.5m in the Z direction. Sub-blocking was used to best fill the wireframes and inherit the grade of the parent block. No rotation was applied to the orientation of the blocks. • Block size is approximately ½ of the average drill hole spacing along strike and across strike was selected to best fill the narrow lode wireframe volumes. • An Ordinary Kriging (OK) estimation technique was selected and used the variograms modelled in Supervisor. • The main lode was estimated using a minimum (6) and maximum (16) samples were selected based on a Kriging Neighborhood analysis in Supervisor. • The minor lodes were estimated using a minimum (4) and maximum (8) samples to generate a local estimate that reflected the nearby samples. • An elliptical search was used based on range/ratio of the Variograms. • Three search passes were run in order to fill the block model with estimated Au values. After each search pass the search range was approximately doubled and in the second search pass minimum number of samples was decreased. • The estimate was validated by a number of methods. An initial visual review was done by comparing estimated blocks and raw drill holes. • Tonnage weighted mean grades were compared for the main lode with no major differences. • Swath plots of drill hole values and estimated Au grades by northing and RL were run for the main domain and showed that the estimated grades honored the trend of the drilling data.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The mineral resource for Telegraph has been reported above a 0.8g/t Au cut-off.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The Telegraph deposit would be mined by a cut-back on the existing open pit.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• FML have submitted samples for metallurgical test work and as at time of reporting the results are outstanding. • Telegraph West Lodes have been modelled and historical WMC production indicates mineralisation was non-refractory.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Telegraph has been historically mined by open pit methods in the mid-1980s by WMC.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• Density values were assigned based on weathering profile and SG test work on FML diamond core samples from different weathering zones. An average SG of 1.8 for oxide weathering profile, 2.5 for transitional material and 2.86 for Fresh rock were applied.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• The water immersion technique was used for these determinations.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Material has been classified Indicated and Inferred based on a number of criteria such as geological continuity, drill hole spacing, estimation pass, proximity to existing open pit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Telegraph October 2019 Mineral Resource was modelled in house by the exploration group. The resulting wireframes were imported into Surpac for review/validation by Hannah Kosovich (FML Resource Geologist). • The resource model has been reviewed in house for consistency with the database.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	• This is addressed in the relevant paragraph on Classification above. • The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – Lancefield Far North Deposit

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Lancefield Far North Deposit

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of*	FML RC Sampling • Focus Minerals Ltd (FML) RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cyclone and riffle splitter. Samples were collected as 4m composites or as 1m samples through mineralised ground or interesting geology. Where the 4m composite samples returned greater than 0.20g/t Au, 1m samples were submitted. The spoils were either bagged per metre in appropriately sized plastic bags or placed on the ground and left in neat rows at 1m intervals with an accompanying cone split 1m calico sample. • At the assay laboratory all samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm using a jaw crusher (core samples only) and weighed. Samples in excess of 3kg in weight were riffle split to achieve a maximum 3kg sample weight before being pulverized to 90% passing 75µm.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Years 2019 onward FML RC drilling was conducted using a 5 3/8inch face sampling hammer for RC drilling. • At hole completion, downhole surveys for RC holes were completed at a 10m interval by using True North Seeking Gyro tool. Otherwise, a single shot Eastman camera downhole survey was used either "in-rod" or "open hole". • Earlier drilling by FML was completed using an RC face sampling hammer. Most holes were surveyed upon completion of drilling using an EMS camera open hole.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• FML sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process. • All RC samples were drilled dry whenever possible to maximize recovery, with water injection on the outside return to minimise dust.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The information of logging techniques below applies to the drill holes drilled by FML only. • All RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structure and texture and any other notable features that are present. • The logging information was transferred into the company's drilling database once the log was complete. • Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present. • RC chip trays are wet photographed. • The entire length of all holes is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• FML RC samples were riffle split to a nominal 2.5kg to 3kg sample weight. The drilling method was designed to maximise sample recovery and delivery of a clean, representative sample into the calico bag. • Prior to 2019 - samples were submitted to ALS or Kal Assay for analysis. • 2019 onward FML samples were submitted to Jinning lab in Kalgoorlie with gold analysed by fire assay. • Where possible all RC samples were drilled dry to maximise recovery. Sample condition was recorded (wet, dry, or damp) at the time of sampling and recorded in the database. • The samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID. Samples were crushed to 75µm at the laboratory and riffle split (if required) to a maximum 3kg sample weight. Gold analysis was primarily a 40g Fire Assay for individual samples with an ICP-OES or AAS Finish. • The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion. • FML QAQC checks involved inserting a certified standard or blank alternating every 20 samples. A minimum of 3 standards was inserted for every sample batch submitted. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration. • Laboratory repeat checks were also run on the assay data.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique was designed to measure total gold in the sample. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used. • The QA/QC process described above was sufficient to establish acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. All results from assay standards and duplicates were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation. Consultants were not used for this process. • Primary data is sent in digital format to the company's Database Administrator (DBA) as often as was practicable. The DBA imports the data into an acQuire database, with assay results merged into the database upon receipt from the laboratory. Once loaded, data was extracted for verification by the geologist in charge of the project.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments were made to any current or historic data. If data could not be validated to a reasonable level of certainty it was not used in any resource estimations.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All 2019 onwards FML RC holes were down hole surveyed using a north seeking gyro. • All pre 2019 FML holes were surveyed using an EMS system. • After completion, the drill hole locations were picked up by DGPS with accuracy of +/-20cm. • All coordinates and bearings use the MGA94 Zone 51 grid system. • FML utilises Landgate sourced regional topographic maps and contours as well as internally produced survey pick-ups produced by the mining survey teams utilising DGPS base station instruments. • Detailed drone topography and imagery has also been acquired over the project area to provide additional topographic detail and spatial accuracy.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill spacing at Lancefield Far North within resource area is approximately 50m x 40m. The average vertical depth of the RC drilling is 90m, with a maximum depth of 102m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling was designed based on known geological models, field mapping, verified historical data and cross-sectional interpretation. • The vast majority of holes are oriented at right angles to the strike of historic mineralisation, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to FML. • All samples were bagged in a tied numbered calico bag, grouped into tied green plastic bags. • The bags were placed into bulk bags or pods with a sample submission sheet and delivered directly from site to the Kalgoorlie laboratories by FML personnel. • Historic sample security is not recorded.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been documented for historic sampling techniques, but the data have been reviewed by checking historic logging files with database records. • All data has been reviewed by a Competent Person who is satisfied that the data is sound and suitable for resource estimation. • Since Genesis acquired the deposit an internal review of companywide sampling methodologies was conducted to create the current sampling and QAQC procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Lancefield Far North Deposit

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Lancefield Far North is located within Exploration Lease E38/3186, registered to Focus Minerals Ltd. and Focus Operations Pty Ltd of Perth, Western Australia and which is current until 3 May 2022. • The Nyalpa Pirniku claim cover the Laverton Project tenure. At this stage no Laverton claims have progressed to determined status.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Lancefield Far North and adjacent prospects have been explored in the past with geological, geophysical and drilling techniques. Geological mapping, ground magnetics, aeromagnetics and soil sampling have been routinely carried out by other parties since the mid 1980s. Drilling included rotary air blast, reverse circulation, aircore, vacuum drilling and auger.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Lancefield Far North deposit mineralisation is hosted by the East dipping Lancefield Shear. Mineralisation is associated with a silicified horizons of interflow black shale-chert dipping at 20 degrees to the east. • The Lancefield Shear is sandwiched with a hangingwall of pillow basalt to the east and a footwall of high magnesium basalts to the west.

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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>

The orientation of the ore body is tabular and stacked.
The Lancefield Far North deposit averages varies from 2m to +7m width over 300m strike and open along strike.
Infill and extensional drilling conducted in 2019 and 2021 has shown the mineralisation at Lancefield Far North to be consistent and predictable.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>

A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:
easting and northing of the drill hole collar
elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
dip and azimuth of the hole
down hole length and interception depth
hole length.
If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.

</td><td>

Holes not available through WAMEX but previously reported:

<table>
<tr><th>Company</th><th>Drill Hole Number</th><th>ASX Release Title</th><th>ASX Release Date</th></tr>
<tr><td>FOCUS</td><td>19LNRC047, 19LNRC048, 19LNRC049, 19LNRC050, 19LNRC051, 19LNRC052, 19LNRC053, 19LNRC054, 19LNRC055, 21LNRC001, 21LNRC002, 21LNRC003, 21LNRC004, 21LNRC005</td><td>Exploration Update - Laverton Gold Project</td><td>28-Apr-21</td></tr>
</table>

Lancefield Far North Significant Intercepts previously reported:

<table>
<tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>Easting (MGA 94 Zone 51)</th><th>Northing (MGA 94 Zone 51)</th><th>RL</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azimuth (MGA94)</th><th>Depth (m)</th><th>Intersection</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">CNX Drill Collars. Significant Intersections calculated at 0.5g/t Au cut off an up to 3m internal dilution</td></tr>
<tr><td>19LNRC047</td><td>442554</td><td>6849459</td><td>446</td><td>-51</td><td>273</td><td>174.0</td><td>1.00m @ 0.81g/t from 29m for (GxM 1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>19LNRC048</td><td>442614</td><td>6849467</td><td>446</td><td>-50</td><td>272</td><td>180.0</td><td>1.00m @ 0.51g/t from 29m for (GxM 1)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1.00m @ 1g/t from 34m for (GxM 1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>19LNRC049</td><td>442672</td><td>6849453</td><td>469</td><td>-52</td><td>275</td><td>180.0</td><td>1.00m @ 1.72g/t from 66m for (GxM 2)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2.00m @ 0.87g/t from 77m for (GxM 2)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2.00m @ 1.02g/t from 118m for (GxM 2)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1.00m @ 0.54g/t from 150m for (GxM 1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>19LNRC050</td><td>442550</td><td>6849362</td><td>468</td><td>-51</td><td>269</td><td>54.0</td><td>1.00m @ 0.74g/t from 34m for (GxM 1)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1.00m @ 0.55g/t from 48m for (GxM 1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>19LNRC051</td><td>442611</td><td>6849361</td><td>468</td><td>-51</td><td>269</td><td>174.0</td><td>1.00m @ 1.32g/t from 28m for (GxM 1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>19LNRC052</td><td>442670</td><td>6849358</td><td>469</td><td>-50</td><td>266</td><td>174.0</td><td>9.00m @ 2.31g/t from 39m for (GxM 21)</td></tr>
<tr><td>19LNRC053</td><td>442594</td><td>6849254</td><td>468</td><td>-51</td><td>268</td><td>174.0</td><td>3.00m @ 1.11g/t from 13m for (GxM 3)</td></tr>
<tr><td>19LNRC054</td><td>442640</td><td>6849257</td><td>453</td><td>-51</td><td>266</td><td>174.0</td><td>2.00m @ 1.87g/t from 19m for (GxM 4)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2.00m @ 1.36g/t from 37m for (GxM 3)</td></tr>
<tr><td>19LNRC055</td><td>442653</td><td>6849258</td><td>469</td><td>-51</td><td>268</td><td>168.0</td><td>13.00m @ 1.22g/t from 42m for (GxM 16)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>3.00m @ 1.88g/t from 61m for (GxM 6)</td></tr>
<tr><td>21LNRC001</td><td>442752</td><td>6849259</td><td>470</td><td>-61</td><td>272</td><td>90.0</td><td>1.00m @ 0.92g/t from 40m for (GxM 1)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>15.00m @ 0.77g/t from 49m for (GxM 12)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2.00m @ 1.59g/t from 72m for (GxM 3)</td></tr>
<tr><td>21LNRC002</td><td>442792</td><td>6849260</td><td>470</td><td>-60</td><td>271</td><td>102.0</td><td>2.00m @ 0.56g/t from 57m for (GxM 1)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>4.00m @ 0.66g/t from 64m for (GxM 3)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>3.00m @ 1.43g/t from 76m for (GxM 4)</td></tr>
<tr><td>21LNRC003</td><td>442709</td><td>6849359</td><td>470</td><td>-60</td><td>274</td><td>90.0</td><td>6.00m @ 3.08g/t from 60m for (GxM 18)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>4.00m @ 0.5g/t from 76m for (GxM 2)</td></tr>
<tr><td>21LNRC004</td><td>442750</td><td>6849358</td><td>470</td><td>-59</td><td>272</td><td>96.0</td><td>3.00m @ 1.01g/t from 80m for (GxM 3)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>4.00m @ 0.6g/t from 92m for (GxM 2)</td></tr>
<tr><td>21LNRC005</td><td>442712</td><td>6849453</td><td>470</td><td>-60</td><td>271</td><td>132.0</td><td>4.00m @ 0.77g/t from 64m for (GxM 3)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>6.00m @ 2.1g/t from 76m for (GxM 13)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1.00m @ 0.7g/t from 91m for (GxM 1)</td></tr>
</table>

New Lancefield Far North Significant Intercepts not previously reported:

<table>
<tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>Easting (MGA 94 Zone 51)</th><th>Northing (MGA 94 Zone 51)</th><th>RL</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azimuth (MGA94)</th><th>Depth (m)</th><th>Intersection</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">CNX Drill Collars. Significant Intersections calculated at 0.5g/t Au cut off an up to 3minternal dilution</td></tr>
<tr><td>21LNRC006</td><td>442589</td><td>6849409</td><td>468</td><td>-60</td><td>270</td><td>90</td><td>3.00m @ 2.54g/t from 61m for (GxM 8)
1.00m @ 2.56g/t from 74m for (GxM 3)</td></tr>
<tr><td>21LNRC007</td><td>442730</td><td>6849409</td><td>468</td><td>-60</td><td>270</td><td>96</td><td>12.00m @ 1.01g/t from 73m for (GxM 12)
1.00m @ 1.44g/t from 93m for (GxM 1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>21LNRC008</td><td>442579</td><td>6849308</td><td>467</td><td>-60</td><td>270</td><td>66</td><td>2.00m @ 2.7g/t from 43m for (GxM 5)</td></tr>
<tr><td>21LNRC009</td><td>442717</td><td>6849310</td><td>467</td><td>-60</td><td>270</td><td>78</td><td>3.00m @ 1.61g/t from 58m for (GxM 5)
1.00m @ 1.95g/t from 71m for (GxM 2)</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>

In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.
Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.
The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.

</td><td>

Mineralised intersections are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off with a minimum reporting width of 1m for RC holes and 0.3m for diamond holes, composited to 1m.

</td></tr>
</table>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Holes were drilled orthogonal to mineralisation as much as possible, however the exact relationship between intercept width and true width cannot be estimated exactly in all cases.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figures and Tables in body of the release.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drilling results are reported in a balanced reporting style. The ASX announcement for Focus Minerals holes shows actual locations of holes drilled, and representative sections as appropriate
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Metallurgical testwork and geotechnical study will be initiated in the next 24 months

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Lancefield Far North Deposit

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*
	• *Data validation procedures used.*
		• FML data was geologically logged electronically, collar and downhole surveys were also received electronically as was the laboratory analysis results. These electronic files were loaded into an acQuire database by either consultants rOREdata or the company in-house Database Administrator. Data was routinely extracted to Microsoft Access during the drilling program for validation by the geologist in charge of the project.
		• FML's database is a Microsoft SQL Server database (acQuire), which is case sensitive, relational, and normalised to the Third Normal Form. As a result of normalisation, the following data integrity categories exist:
		  ○ Entity Integrity: no duplicate rows in a table, eliminated redundancy and chance of error.
		  ○ Domain Integrity: Enforces valid entries for a given column by restricting the type, the format, or a range of values.
		  ○ Referential Integrity: Rows cannot be deleted which are used by other records.
		  ○ User-Defined Integrity: business rules enforced by acQuire and validation codes set up by FML.
		• Additionally, in-house validation scripts are routinely run in acQuire on FML's database and they include the following checks:
		  ○ Missing collar information
		  ○ Missing logging, sampling, downhole survey data and hole diameter
		  ○ Overlapping intervals in geological logging, sampling, down hole surveys
		  ○ Checks for character data in numeric fields.
		• Data extracted from the database were validated visually in GEOVIA Surpac software and Seequent Leapfrog software. Also, when loading the data any errors regarding missing values and overlaps are highlighted.
		• Historic data has been validated against WAMEX reports where possible.

Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Alex Aaltonen, the Competent Person for Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 is FML's General Manager - Exploration and conducts regular site visits. • Hannah Kosovich, the Competent Person for Section 3 of Table 1 is FML's Resource Geologist and last visited site in

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		September 2019.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• All available drill hole data was used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation. • Further drilling by FML in 2021 confirmed the mineralisation interpretation from the 2019. • Four stacked lodes striking NNE and dipping gently (~ 20°) to the east have been interpreted. • Minor deviation only of the lode geometry was noticed between drill holes along strike and down-dip within each lode.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Lancefield Far North – Lancefield-Telegraph-Wedge strikes SSW – NNE over 9km • Lancefield Far North mineralisation has been modelled over 300m, the lodes have been interpreted from near surface to approximately 110m below surface to the 360mRL. • The average thickness of the lodes is 3m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The drill hole samples were composited to 1m within each domain. This is the dominant sampling interval. • Composited assay values of each domain were imported into Snowden Supervisor for geostatistical analysis. • A review of histograms, probability plots and mean/variance plots for each domain revealed • some outlier sample values. • Top capping of higher Au values within each domain was carried out with Au values above the cut-off grade reset to the cut-off grade. • Only 1 grade was capped to 8ppm Au. • Due to the small data set meaningful Variograms could not be generated. • Datamine Software was used for the estimation and modelling process. The model was created in GDA 94 grid co-ordinates. Block sizes for the model were 25m in Y, 10m in X and 5m in Z direction. Sub celling of the parent blocks was permitted to 3.125m in the Y direction, 1.25m in the X direction and 2.5m in the Z direction. Sub-blocking was used to best fill the wireframes and inherit the grade of the parent block. • Block size is approximately ½ of the average drill hole spacing. • An Inverse Distance Squared estimation technique was selected given the lack of variography. • Minimum (6) and maximum (14) sample numbers were selected, this was dropped to a minimum (4) samples on the second and third search pass. • An elliptical search was used based on the orientation of the modelled lodes. • Three search passes were run in order to fill the block model with estimated Au values. The search distance was doubled between each estimation run. • The estimate was validated by a number of methods. An initial visual review was done by comparing estimated blocks and raw drill holes. • Tonnage weighted mean grades were compared for all lodes with the raw and top-capped drill hole values. There were no major differences. • Swath plots of drill hole values and estimated Au grades by northing and RL were reviewed and showed that the estimated grades honoured the trend of the drilling data.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Resources for Lancefield Far North have been reported above a 0.5g/t cut-off for open pit above 360mRL ~ 110m below surface.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The Lancefield Far North deposit would be mined by open-cut methods.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods,*	• Metallurgical test work is yet to be carried out at Lancefield Far North, however nearby Wedge and Lancefield North had tests performed. • Metallurgical test work was carried out by AMMTEC on behalf of Hill Minerals NL in August and September 1988.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• An end of mine report by Ashton Gold states mill recoveries were typically in the range of 94% - 95% • A single sample of fresh rock from Wedge was submitted for gravity and leach recovery metallurgical test work. The gravity recovery was 14.2%. The leach returned 74.8% recovery after 8 hrs. • A single sample of fresh rock from Lancefield North was tested for gravity and leach recovery. The gravity recovery was 11.5% and the leach returned 94.9% recovery after 8hrs.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The tenement is within the Laverton Water Reserve.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Density values were assigned based on weathering profile. A value of 2.0 t/m3 was applied to oxide blocks, 2.49 t/m3 was applied to transitional material blocks and a value of 2.80 t/m3 applied to Fresh Rock.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Resources have been classified as Inferred based on geological confidence in the geometry and continuity of the lodes and the use of only recent FML RC drillholes when estimating the resource. • Sub-Inferred blocks exist at the northern and southern extension of the mineralisation where it has been inferred beyond reasonable distance past the last line of FML drilling.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No external audit or review has been carried out.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	• This is addressed in the relevant paragraph on Classification above. • The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates.

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JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – Lancefield

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Lancefield

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• This report relates to results from Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core (DDH) drilling. • Lancefield has been drilled by various companies over the years, this report contains information on holes drilled by Western Mining Corporation Ltd (WMC), Golden Plateau N.L (GPNL), Metex Resources N.L (Metex) and Focus Minerals Ltd (FML). • WMC drilled pre-collars on their surface diamond holes that were not sampled. Diamond core was sampled at 1m intervals or on geological contacts. • GPNL stated diamond core was sampled at 0.5 to 1m intervals or geological contacts. • Metex sampled and assayed for gold over the entire drill hole. Pre-collar drill chips were spear sampled in 5m composites using a 50mm PVC pipe tube. Unaltered or unmineralised core intervals were filleted and composited up to 5m. Zones of sulphide mineralisation and/or alteration were half core sampled up to 1m or geological contact. • The information of sampling techniques below applies to the drill holes drilled by Focus Minerals (FML) only. • RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cyclone and in-line cone splitter under driller control. RC samples were collected on a 1m basis. Diamond core was sampled across identified zones of mineralisation by site geologists, the sample widths varied between a nominal minimum of 0.2m and a nominal maximum of 1m. • The diamond core was marked up for sampling by the supervising geologist during the core logging process, with sample intervals determined by the presence of mineralisation and/or alteration. The core was cut in half using an automatic core saw. Samples for assay were put into pre-numbered calico bags. • RC chips were passed through a cone splitter to achieve a sample weight of approximately 3kg. The splitter was levelled at the beginning of each hole using a bullseye level. The spoils were collected in green bags at 1m intervals. Samples for assay were collected in pre-numbered calico bags. • At the assay laboratory all calico bagged assay samples were oven dried, core samples (only) crushed to a nominal 10mm using a jaw crusher and weighed. Samples in excess of 3kg in weight were riffle split to achieve a maximum 3kg sample weight before being pulverized to 90% passing 75µm. • Duplicate samples were collected from RC pre-collars at the rate of 5 per 100m (every 20m). The duplicates were collected directly from the cone splitter at the same time as the primary sample. The duplicates were of similar weight to the primary sample and were treated identically to the primary sample. No duplicates were collected from the diamond core material. • Standards of appropriate grade were inserted into the RC sample runs at a rate of 3 per 100m (1 per 25m – excepting where it clashed with a duplicate position). • No blanks were used as many of primary samples on the project recorded assays below or close to the detection limit making the role of the blank superfluous. Instead gold geochemical standards with low expected values were utilised regularly.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• WMC diamond holes drilled from surface usually had an RC pre-collar from surface to approx. 70m. Underground diamond drilling was also conducted from available drive cuddies. • GPNL diamond drilling was carried out by tricone drill bit from surface to approximately 100m, switching to HQ and finally NQ as the drill hole progressed. • Metex drilled RC pre-collars to a maximum depth of 96.3m, diamond drilling was then used to complete the holes using HQ and NQ core barrels. The drilling was directional and Navi drilling used to make directional corrections or cut wedges when drilling the secondary "daughter" hole off the first completed drill hole. • Downhole surveys were conducted by either Eastman single shot camera or gyroscopic data in areas of extreme magnetic deviation. Drill core was oriented using a spear tip method which was successful 50% of the time. • All FML drilling was completed using RC gear with face sampling hammer for the pre-collar, followed by HQ (if required by ground conditions) and then NQ2 size diamond core equipment. As the holes were collared vertical, the core in the upper part of the hole was not oriented due to limitations of the core orientation system available. Deeper parts of the holes were oriented by the drilling contractor using an EzyMark system. Holes were surveyed upon completion of drilling initially using a north-seeking gyroscope tool within the rod string.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results*	• WMC did not document drill recoveries in their annual reports.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	assessed. • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• GPNL did not document drill recoveries in their annual reports. • Metex states no significant core loss was encountered with all recoveries averaging 99% or better. • FML RC sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process. Diamond core recovery was calculated by measuring the drill core against drill rod length (as annotated on core blocks). Recoveries for FML drilling were good.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• WMC logged the diamond core to lithological boundaries; recording rock type, structure, texture, alteration and veining. The pre-collar drill cuttings do not appear to have been logged. • GPNL logged the diamond core to lithological boundaries; recording weathering, rock type, structure, texture, alteration, veining and colour. The Tricone drill cuttings were not logged. • Metex logged the entire drill hole including the RC pre-collar chips for weathering, rock type, structure, texture, alteration, veining, mineralisation and colour. Drill core was photographed wet and dry prior to cutting. • The information of logging techniques below applies to the drill holes drilled by FML only. Core samples were oriented where possible, marked into metre intervals and compared to the depth measurements on the core blocks. Any loss of core was noted and recorded in the drilling database. • All RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure and texture and any other notable features that are present. • In addition to parameters logged over RC chips, all diamond core was also logged for structure. If an orientation line was available, structure orientation was recorded. • The logging information was transferred into the company's drilling database once the log was complete. • Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present. • Diamond core was photographed one core tray at a time using a standardised photography jig. • Samples from RC holes were archived in standard 20m plastic chip trays. • The entire length of all holes was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The bulk of the WMC sample preparation and analysis were conducted at the nearby Windarra Nickel Project laboratory and records of the methods used to analyse the samples have not been found. • GPNL submitted drill core as 2.5-3kg samples in pre-numbered bags for analysis to either Analabs or Genalysis where it was crushed, single stage mixed and ground. The crushed core was sampled in triplicate for gold by a fire assay on a 50g charge to a lower detection limit of 0.01 ppm gold. As, Ag, Cu and Ni were also analysed on the original sample only. • Metex samples were submitted to Amdel Laboratories in Kalgoorlie for analysis by 50g fire assay to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. • The information of sub-sampling and sample preparation below applies to the drill holes drilled by FML only. • Core samples were taken from half core, cut using an automatic core saw. The remainder of the core was retained in core trays tagged with a hole number and metre mark. • RC samples were cone split to a nominal 2.5kg to 3kg sample weight. The drilling method was designed to maximise sample recovery and delivery of a clean, representative sample into the calico bag. • The samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID. Samples were crushed to 75µm at the laboratory and riffle split (if required) to a maximum 3kg sample weight. Gold analysis was a 40g Fire Assay for individual samples with an ICP-OES or AAS Finish. • The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion. • For RC sampling, duplicates were collected directly from the cone splitter every 20th sample number (5 duplicates per 100 samples). Diamond core field duplicates were not taken. Standards were inserted every 25th sample number with the exception of numbers ending in "00" (reserved for duplicate in RC sampling). All sample despatches had multiple standards inserted. • Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by the supervising geologist and senior field staff, to ensure all procedures were followed and best industry practice carried out. • The sample sizes were considered to be appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		during this phase of exploration.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Notwithstanding the lack of information on WMC laboratory techniques, the assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique was designed to measure total gold in the sample. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used. • The QA/QC process described above was sufficient to establish acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. All results from assay standards and duplicates were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances. • WMC successfully mined Lancefield main lode for a number of years with documented reconciliation numbers. This is taken as an indication that WMC's drill hole sampling and analytical methods were adequate for resource / reserve calculation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation. • Primary data is sent in digital format to the company's Database Administrator (DBA) as often as was practicable. The DBA imports the data into an acQuire database, with assay results merged into the database upon receipt from the laboratory. Once loaded, data was extracted for verification by the geologist in charge of the project. • No adjustments were made to any current or historic data. If data could not be validated to a reasonable level of certainty it was not used in any resource estimations.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• WMC drill collars would have been surveyed by the site mine surveyors in a local mine grid. Down hole surveys were by Eastman single and multi-shot camera. • GPNL collar survey methods are unknown, down hole surveys were by Eastman single shot camera. • Metex used Spectrum Surveys of Kalgoorlie to layout the collar locations and survey the collar position once completed using established control points around the old mine site. Drill core was orientated using a spear system and either an Eastman single shot camera or down hole gyroscope tool. • FML drill collars were surveyed after completion, using a DGPS instrument. Drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using an Ezy-mark system. A north- seeking gyroscope tool was used to survey down hole. Holes were surveyed open- hole. Otherwise, a single shot Eastman camera downhole survey was used. • All coordinates and bearings use the MGA94 Zone 51 grid system. • FML utilises Landgate sourced regional topographic maps and contours as well as internally produced survey pick-ups produced by the mining survey teams utilising DGPS base station instruments.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill spacing along the Lancefield trend is irregular, varying from 25m x 50m in the upper middle section to more than 150m x 250m to the south. Numerous "fans" have been drilled from underground drive shafts.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling was designed based on known geological models, field mapping, verified historical data and cross-sectional interpretation. • Drill holes were oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to FML. • All samples were bagged in a tied numbered calico bag, grouped into green plastic bags. The bags were placed into bulka bags with a sample submission sheet and kept within the Laverton yard until ready for transport to Kalgoorlie by transport courier. • Historic sample security is not recorded.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• After Metex Resources acquired the WMC data, a thorough data validation of the WMC GEOVIA SurpacTM database against raw data hard copy information and Eastman photographic survey shots was conducted in the mid 1990s. Focus Minerals has purchased the Metex validated database and associated hard copies as part of the Lancefield project acquisition.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Lancefield

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• All exploration was conducted on tenements 100% owned by FML or its subsidiary companies Focus Operations Pty Ltd. All tenements are in good standing. • Various royalties may be in place as documented in the FML Annual Report 2016 • FML holds Native Title agreements with traditional Landowners.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Lancefield Project has been historically mined with the bulk of the development by WMC from 1980 to 1994 (when the mine closed) by both underground and surface mining of the Main Lode and West Lode Horizons. The area consists of numerous open pits and underground workings, including Lancefield open pit, South Lancefield open pit and Telegraph open pit. Underground activities focused on the Main Lode and Main Lode Deeps which were mined using both shaft and decline access. The maximum vertical depth of development is 830m. Production figures quoted in the Metex Resources NL, Annual Technical Report 1996-1997, state "WMC produced 3.72Mt @ 6.59g/t, with 3.23Mt @ 6.77g/t produced from the underground mining operation" (Johnson, 1997). • GPNL held the prospecting tenements and later combined Mining Lease for the ground immediately south of WMC's operating Lancefield mine. From mid-1987 to mid-1988 they successfully completed 3 diamond holes designed to test the down dip extension of the Lancefield Deeps. • Metex acquired the Lancefield tenements from WMC in November 1995 and drilled 3 deep diamond holes (with 2 "daughter" holes wedged off the main hole traces). • The ground was subsequently acquired by Crescent Gold NL in June 2010 before being taken over by Focus Minerals Laverton in October 2012.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geological setting at Lancefield is that of a basal komatiite overlain by tholeiitic basalt and gabbro units with carbonaceous shale interflow sediments. The ultramafic / mafic package is overlain by a sedimentary pile, commencing with a basal conglomeratic unit that is overlain by pelitic and arenaceous sediments. • Mineralisation at Lancefield occurs within stacked interflow sediments within the mafic units. The sediments appear to have localised mineralised thrust structures, becoming silicified and sulphidic. Grade and alteration is most intense at the southern end of the Lancefield workings, with the interflow sediments being increasingly carbonaceous to the north. The high-grade shoots are spatially related to footwall flexures that in turn relate to syenite intrusives in the ultramafic footwall. • The Main Lode is characterised by silica – carbonate – sulphide replacement of carbonaceous shales, hanging wall basalt and footwall gabbro. Gold is associated with arsenopyrite – pyrrhotite – pyrite – quartz – carbonate – chlorite veins in the late stage brittle fracturing of the silicified host. There is a strong As – Ag correlation with gold (also Cu – Zn in the upper levels of the mine). Gold in the Main Lode is generally as fine sulphide occluded elemental grains within arsenopyrite. To the north, the lode style has less arsenopyrite and is more banded. The high-grade shoots becoming more localised.
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Historic Lancefield drilling information has been validated against publicly available WAMEX reports. Not all drill holes can be found referenced in the WAMEX reports. However, cross-checking of original drill surveys and paper geology logs was verified against the databased. Most of these holes are in the sub-inferred or mined out part of the resource. Unreferenced data within the Inferred zone is only 8% of the data and consistent with surrounding drill hole information.

Company	Drill Hole Number	WAMEX Report A-Number	Report Date
Metex Resources NL	MLD01, MLD01W1, MLD02, NMLD01, NMLD01W1	48547	January 1996
Golden Plateau NL	GLD1	23426	1989
	GLD2, GLD3	28728	1989
Western Mining	LFD069	16961	January 1986

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Corporation Ltd: LFD072, 074, 074W1, 074W2, 083 — 19483 — June 1986 LFD075, 076, 081, 082, 084AW1, 084AW2, 085A, 086, 087, 088, 088W1, 088W2, 089A, 090A, 092, 092W1, 093, 094, 096, 096W1 — 22649 — January 1988 LFD097, 098; LFU050-02, 960-01, 960-02, 960-03, 960-04, 960-05, 960-06, 960-07, 960-08 — 32929 — March 1991 ASSAY ONLY: LFU050-01, 056- 05, 056-06, 056-07, 233-01, 233- 02, 233-03, 248-01, 248-02, — 32929 — March 1991 LFU941-01, 941-02, 941-03, 941-04, 942-01, 942-02, 942-03, 942-04, 942-05, 942-06 ASSAY ONLY: LFU9801-01, 9801-02, 9801-03, 102-01, 102-02, 110-01, 110-02, 170-03, 233-04, 233-05, 876-03, 876-04, 876-05 — 42284 — September 1994 • FML drilled 5 holes at Lancefield in mid-2017, 2 RC holes and 3 RC/DD holes of these 2 RC/DD holes (LFRD012, 014) were used in the estimation. **Drill Hole Number** / **ASX Release Title** / **ASX Release Date** LFRC015, 026 LFRD012, 013, 014 — Operational Update — 25-Jul-17
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Mineralised intersections are reported at a 2g/t Au cut-off, composited to 1m for diamond holes
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Holes were drilled orthogonal to mineralisation as much as possible, however the exact relationship between intercept width and true width cannot be estimated exactly in all cases.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figures and Tables in body of the release.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Historic drill hole results available on WAMEX. • FML drill hole data is available in the previous drill hole information table.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There is no other material exploration data to report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this*	• The company is further reviewing the exploration results.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	information is not commercially sensitive.	

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Lancefield

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*
	• *Data validation procedures used.*
		• FML data was geologically logged electronically, collar and downhole surveys were also received electronically as was the laboratory analysis results. These electronic files were loaded into an acQuire database by the company in-house Database Administrator.
		• FML's database is a Microsoft SQL Server database (acQuire), which is case sensitive, relational and normalised to the Third Normal Form. As a result of normalisation, the following data integrity categories exist:
		  ○ Entity Integrity: no duplicate rows in a table, eliminated redundancy and chance of error.
		  ○ Domain Integrity: Enforces valid entries for a given column by restricting the type, the format or a range of values.
		  ○ Referential Integrity: Rows cannot be deleted which are used by other records.
		  ○ User-Defined Integrity: business rules enforced by acQuire and validation codes set up by FML.
		• Additionally, in-house validation scripts are routinely run in acQuire on FML's database and they include the following checks:
		  ○ Missing collar information
		  ○ Missing logging, sampling, downhole survey data and hole diameter
		  ○ Overlapping intervals in geological logging, sampling, down hole surveys
		  ○ Checks for character data in numeric fields
		• Data extracted from the database were validated visually in GEOVIA SurpacTM software and ARANZ Geo Leapfrog software. Also, when loading the data any errors regarding missing values and overlaps are highlighted.
		• Historic data has been validated against WAMEX reports where possible.

Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Jeff Ion, the Competent Person for Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 is FML's Principal Geologist via his contracting company Jeffrey Geo Pty Ltd, conducts regular site visits. • Hannah Kosovich is FML's Resource Geologist and has visited Lancefield in 2014. • Michael Job, the Competent Person for Section 3 of Table 1 is Principal Consultant with Cube Consulting, an independent mineral industry consulting group.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• All available drill hole and historic mining data was used to guide the geological interpretation of the mineralisation. • The mineralised geological interpretation was digitized in GEOVIA SurpacTM software on a section by section basis. An approximate 2g/t cut-off was used, infrequently sub 2g/t samples were included for continuity. The logging of sediments and sulphides also guided the interpretation. • Minor deviation only of the lode geometry was noticed between drill holes along strike and down-dip. This is evident by the old WMC underground development.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The entire Lancefield deposit strikes NS with a total strike length of over 1.5km. The main lode of mineralisation has been modelled to approximately 1.5km below surface, the bulk of the main lode sits approx. 300m beneath surface. Mineralisation has an average width of 3-5m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).*	• Diamond holes were used in the estimation. In total 108 holes were used in the estimate; 50 diamond holes, most with an RC pre-collar (RCDD) and 58 Underground diamond holes. The two "daughter" holes drilled by Metex have been counted as separate drill holes as they have unique hole id's. This includes 2 of the 5 holes discussed in section 2 of this table. • The drill hole samples were composited to 1m within each domain. This is the dominant sampling interval. • All domain boundaries were considered "hard" boundaries and no drill hole information were used by another domain in the estimation. • Composited assay values of each domain were exported to a text file (.csv) and imported into Snowden Supervisor for geostatistical analysis. • A review of histograms, probability plots and mean/variance plots for the main lode domain revealed no significant outlier sample values. Therefore, no top-capping of the gold values was undertaken in the estimation.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The data was declustered in Supervisor using a cell weighted approach. • Variograms were modelled in Supervisor. • GEOVIA SurpacTM Software was used for the estimation and modelling process. The model was created in GDA 94 grid co-ordinates. Block sizes for the model were 12.5m in Y, 6m in X and 6m in Z direction. Sub celling of the parent blocks was permitted to 3.125m in the Y direction, 1.5m in the X direction and 1.5m in the Z direction. Sub-blocking was used to best fill the wireframes and inherit the grade of the parent block. No rotation was applied to the orientation of the blocks. • Block size is approximately ½ of the average drill hole spacing along strike and across strike to best fill the wireframe volume. • An Ordinary Kriging (OK) estimation technique was selected and used the variograms modelled in Supervisor. • Minimum (8) and maximum (20) samples were selected based on a Kriging Neighbourhood analysis in Supervisor. • An elliptical search was used based on range/ratio of the Variograms. • Three search passes were run in order to fill the block model with estimated Au values. After each search pass the search range was doubled and in the third search pass minimum number of samples was decreased. • The estimate was validated by a number of methods. An initial visual review was done by comparing estimated blocks and raw drill holes. • Tonnage weighted mean grades were compared for the Main Lode with no major differences. • Swath plots of drill hole values and estimated Au grades by northing and RL were run for the main domain and showed that the estimated grades honoured the trend of the drilling data.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resources for Lancefield have been reported above a 4g/t Au cut-off.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The majority of the Lancefield deposit would most likely be mined by underground mine methods.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metex commissioned metallurgical studies and the production records of WMC document plant recoveries. The Main Lode of Lancefield is known to be sulphide refractory.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Lancefield deposit occurs in a historic mining centre with both open cut and underground workings in the area.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that*	• Specific gravity measurements were taken on select core samples during the Metex deep diamond drilling program of 1995, (Little, 1996). Based on the test work an average SG for the Main Lode of 2.86 has been applied to the block model.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Mineral Resources have been classified as Inferred.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Cube Consulting worked with and reviewed/critiqued FML's work on the geological interpretation, estimation methodology and parameters, and estimate validation. Michael Job from Cube Consulting is satisfied to act as one of the Competent Persons for the Mineral Resource estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	• This is addressed in the relevant paragraph on Classification above. • The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Lancefield

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Resource Estimate for Conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The Lancefield Mineral Resource as reported May 2026. The Lancefield Mineral Resource estimate was completed using Ordinary Kriging (OK) with a parent block size reflecting the drill spacing and geometry of the mineralisation and a 0.5-1.0g/t Au cut-off. The resource is classified under JORC (2012) as Measured (mined inventory), Indicated (≥3 drill holes, ≥5 composites, ≤40m x 40m spacing), and Inferred (≤80m x 80m spacing). • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve.
Site Visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person is a full time employee of Genesis Minerals and has conducted multiple site visits which have helped inform the generation of the Ore Reserve estimate.
Study Status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• A Pre-Feasibility Study was undertaken by Genesis Minerals on the Lancefield deposit, to develop the mine plan and geotechnical recommendations to a PFS level and provide an Ore Reserve estimate. Ore from Lancefield will be trucked to the Laverton processing plants. • The Lancefield mine plan is considered technically achievable and involves the application of conventional technology and open pit mining methods widely utilised in the Western Australian goldfields.
Cut-off Parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au to define ore is the breakeven grade for variable costs and a share of fixed costs for general and administration (G&A) and through the Laverton processing plant.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e.,*	• Final pit limits were determined from pit optimisations using Whittle Four-X software, the diluted resource model, geotechnical parameters and metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, royalties, modifying mining factors and operating

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design). • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made, and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	costs, followed by final pit designs and mine scheduling. • Open cut mining will utilise 140t rear dump trucks and 200t & 100t hydraulic excavator mining fleets, using drill and blast on 5m benches and excavators operating on 2.5m flitches. The Competent Person considers the mining method to be appropriate for the nature of the Lancefield deposit. • Geotechnical criteria for the design of the open pits were developed by Green Geotechnical Pty Ltd for the purpose of the PFS. • The upper benches of the deposit will be RC grade controlled prior to the commencement of mining, with subsequent grade control passes occurring at bench intervals and on patterns to be dictated by the mining schedule and lode width and geometry. • Ore dilution was applied relative to the in situ Resource at 20% with ore loss modelled at 16% • Haul road widths of 27m for dual access roads and 16m for single access roads were used. Minimum mining width of 20m was used for cutbacks and pit benches with the exceptions of goodbye cuts that will be top loaded. • Inferred Mineral Resources were included in dilution analysis but excluded from pit optimisations and treated as waste. • The Project will establish office, workshop, ablutions, power, fuel storage, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. Ore will be hauled using road trains to the existing Laverton processing plant via sealed public roads.
Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• The Lancefield ore is free milling and will be processed through the Laverton processing plant which was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi-Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process. • The metallurgical process is commonly used in Western Australian and international gold mining. • The average processing recovery for Lancefield is estimated to be 91%. A reasonable quantity of test work has been conducted in several campaigns over many years. Additional metallurgical test work will provide more confidence in the performance of the milling circuit and gold recoveries Metallurgical testing by GMD is ongoing. • There are no known deleterious elements, and no allowance is made in the Ore Reserve estimate for deleterious elements. • No bulk sample test work has been carried out. Ore from Lancefield will be blended with other ore sources at the Laverton processing plant. • No minerals are defined by a specification.
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• Environmental studies relating to the re-commencement of mining operations are yet to commence, however there are no known reasons to believe that this additional regulatory approvals and permits will be will not be approved on time and prior to mining commencing. • Studies into the rock characterisation is ongoing, Acid mine drainage is not considered to be a risk for mining at Lancefield.
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• The Lancefield deposit is located approximately 8km east of the Laverton township and is also within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access to the site is via sealed public highways and private unsealed roads. The site workforce will be primarily fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Leonora airstrip. The workforce will utilise existing accommodation facilities available at the Genesis owned Laverton villages. • The Project will establish office, workshop, ablutions, power, fuel storage, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. Ore will be hauled using road trains to the existing Laverton processing plant via sealed public roads
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• Capital costs were derived for the PFS using quotes from specialist equipment and service providers. • Mining costs are estimated based on mining equipment requirements and validated by in house mining service providers (Genesis Mining Services) for load and haul and quotes from external leading drill and blast contractors. Forecast mining costs are in line with current operating costs. • Processing costs have been generated from the experience of operating the Laverton Mill. • Previous metallurgical recoveries does not indicate the presence of deleterious elements. • All costs and revenues were denominated in Australian dollars and no exchange rates were used. • Transportation charges for ore from Lancefield to the Laverton processing plant are based upon contracted haulage costs supplied by a reputable haulage contractor.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• No treatment and refining charges were applied. • West Australian State Government royalty of 2.5% and third-party royalties of 1% were included based on statutory or agreed rates as appropriate.
Revenue Factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• Ore production and gold recovery estimates for revenue calculations were based on detailed mine designs, mine schedules, mining factors and cost estimates for mining and processing. • A base gold price of A$2,800/oz was chosen for economic analysis. • No other revenue factors were used.
Market Assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• Gold ore from the mine is to be sold to the Perth mint. • There is a transparent quoted market for the sale of gold. • No industrial minerals have been considered.
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The Ore Reserve estimate is based on a Pre-Feasibility level of accuracy with inputs from mining, processing, transportation, sustaining capital and scheduled and costed to generate the Ore Reserve cost model. • The Ore Reserve is economic based on the assumed commodity price and cost estimation, and the Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve Estimate are suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, assumptions, and environment. • Sensitivity analysis has indicated that the project drivers are gold price, mining and metallurgical recovery followed by operating expenditure.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• There is a good working relationship with neighbouring stakeholders. • Granted tenements of types appropriate to the activities performed cover the majority of the areas of Mining Operations. • The Nyalpa Pirniku Native Title Claim was determined on 31 October 2023. The Claim covers the majority of the tenements, including the leases within which the Lancefield deposit is located. The Nyalpa Pirniku People will be consulted on all heritage matters related to the Jupiter open pit operations.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• There are no known naturally occurring risks other than those risks present at any other mine site in the region, such as storms and bushfires. • The deposit is subject to a State Government and third-party royalty. No issues are foreseen. All legal and marketing contracts are in place/under negotiation for all critical goods and services to operate. • All proposed mining activities will take place on granted mining leases that are held in good standing. The required Mining Proposal is anticipated to be approved prior to mining commencing.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• The classification of the underlying Mineral Resource estimate was accepted in the classification of Ore Reserve estimate. • The classification reflects the Competent Persons view of the Lancefield deposit. • No Probable Ore Reserve was derived from Measured Mineral Resource.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken on the Lancefield Ore Reserve.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the*	• The level of confidence in operating costs, geotechnical parameters, metal recoveries, and other technical modifying factors is at least at a PFS level of assessment and in the opinion of the Competent Person, modifying factors applied to estimate the Ore Reserve are appropriately estimated and reasonable. • The Ore Reserve is a global estimate.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Metal prices are subject to market forces and therefore present an area of uncertainty. • In the opinion of the Competent Persons, there are reasonable prospects to anticipate that relevant legal, environmental, and social approvals to operate will be granted within the project timeframe.

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