3rd July 2023

Completion of the Leonora acquisition elevates Genesis to a leading Australian gold house

Group Ore Reserves increase to 3.9Moz, Group Mineral Resources of 15Moz[1] paves the way for future growth in sustainable production and mine life

HIGHLIGHTS

Leonora acquisition

- **Genesis has completed the acquisition of St Barbara's Leonora assets**, including the Gwalia underground mine, 1.4Mtpa Leonora mill, Tower Hill project, Zoroastrian project, and the Aphrodite and Harbour Lights refractory projects
- **Genesis has paid St Barbara A$370m cash (funded by a A$470m equity raising) plus 205m Genesis shares**
- **Jacqueline Murray**, Partner at Resource Capital Funds (RCF) **joined the Board** 1rd July 2023 (previously announced)

Growth in Group Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources, 100% in Leonora

- **Group[2] Ore Reserves of 3.9Moz**[3,4] (post completion), up from 3.1Moz after the **addition of 0.6Moz from Genesis** and **0.2Moz from Dacian**
- **Genesis' new, near surface Admiral and Ulysses development projects to be paired with the Gwalia mine to fill the underutilised Gwalia mill**:
  - **Admiral open pit** - **Maiden Ore Reserve 120koz @ 1.6g/t**. grade control drilling and site works underway, Genesis Mining Services (GMS) open pit mining from the current September quarter, first ore December quarter 2023; **Fast-tracked and right-sized to supply ore over ~FY24/25**
  - **Ulysses** - **Maiden Ore Reserve 360koz @ 3.3g/t** comprising:
    - **Underground 250koz @ 3.7g/t** - Ulysses West cutback complete; **Ready for underground development**
    - **Open pit 110koz @ 2.3g/t** - High grade open pit ore source
- **Group Mineral Resources of 15.0Moz**[3,4,5] (post-completion)

Outlook

- **Medium term growth; Long life, 300koz pa base case "margin > ounces" plan**[6]
- **Short term; Gwalia mine currently producing ~120-130koz pa on a stand-alone basis i.e. pre-Admiral ore**
- Conservative management committed to "future-proofing" the Leonora portfolio
- **December half 2023 - Gwalia strategic review** including **re-build** of the Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves, and life of mine plan
- **March quarter 2024 - Five-year outlook** including production and costs to be released (including June half 2024 guidance)
- Genesis is **well funded** with **A$156m cash at 1st July 2023 (excluding Dacian)** and **no bank debt** to appropriately invest in Leonora and aim to deliver the long-term benefits of more production at lower cost and lower risk

Genesis Minerals Limited (**Genesis**) (ASX: GMD) is pleased to advise that is has **completed the acquisition of the Leonora assets** from St Barbara Limited (**St Barbara**) (ASX: SBM). The transaction is on-strategy, fully funded, and delivers unique synergies to the prolific Leonora District that will seek to generate significant long-term shareholder value.

Figure 1. Genesis Day 1, day-shift pre-start

Figure 2. Genesis Day 1, ready for Gwalia underground visit

In parallel with the transaction, Genesis has been advancing the Leonora Gold Project (LGP) comprising the Ulysses, Admiral, Orient Well and Puzzle deposits, to ensure the Genesis assets meet the long-term targets set as part of the acquisition of St Barbara's Leonora assets.

Genesis is pleased to announce **a maiden LGP Ore Reserve of 9.8Mt @ 2.0g/t for 630koz**. Feasibility level studies have been conducted for Ulysses, Admiral, and Orient Well, whilst a Pre-Feasibility level study has been conducted for Puzzle. The LGP Ore Reserves includes two new development projects, Admiral open pit and Ulysses underground, that will be paired with the Gwalia mine to fill the underutilised Gwalia mill (refer pages 4-6 for project updates).

Given the recent focus on Mineral Resource to Ore Reserve conversion and mine development, only minor changes are reported for the LGP Mineral Resources**, updated to 41.0Mt @ 1.6g/t for 2.0Moz**; compared to 39.3Mt @ 1.6g/t for 2.0Moz at 29th March 2022). **All deposits remain open along strike and at depth**.

Group Ore Reserves stand at 3.9Moz (Table 1; including maiden LGP Reserves) and **Group Mineral Resources stand at 15.0Moz** (Table 2).

Genesis will complete a **strategic review of Gwalia in the December half 2023** and provide a **five-year outlook to the market in the March quarter 2024**.

Figure 3. Re-building the foundations

Managing Director Raleigh Finlayson said the transaction has created a leading Australian gold house, 100% focused on Leonora.

"Most importantly, we can now get on with the job of unlocking the unique synergies and delivering the long life, 'margin over ounces' Leonora business plan we have clearly articulated to shareholders" Mr Finlayson said. "The next six months will be focused on a strategic review of Gwalia, re-building the foundations to ensure a new lease of life for this prolific gold asset.

"On behalf of Genesis, I would like to thank St Barbara for its co-operation throughout the transaction and extend a warm welcome to our new colleagues at the Gwalia operation who are now part of the Genesis team."

This announcement is approved for release by Raleigh Finlayson, Managing Director of Genesis.

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1. Mineral Resource estimates are reported inclusive of Ore Reserve estimates.
2. Genesis Group: As at the date of this announcement, Genesis owns approximately 80% of the shares in Dacian Gold Limited ("Dacian") and accordingly controls Dacian. Unless otherwise indicated, all financial information and information relating to production targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves of the group comprising Genesis and Dacian (and their respective controlled entities), in this announcement is presented on a 100% consolidated basis without adjustment for any minority interests in Dacian;
3. Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for Dacian are extracted from the Dacian ASX release dated 3rd July 2023 "2023 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves update". The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and, in relation to the estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves in that announcement, confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed;
4. Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for the Leonora assets acquired from St Barbara are extracted from the Genesis ASX release dated 17th April 2023 "Reporting on St Barbara Leonora Projects" and from the Genesis ASX release dated 20th April 2023 "Revised: Reporting on St Barbara's Leonora projects". The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements and, in relation to the estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves in those announcements, confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed;
5. Updated Mineral Resources for Genesis' pre-existing Leonora Gold Project are reported in accordance with the JORC Code in this announcement;
6. Refer to Appendix E of the GMD ASX announcement 17th April 2023 "Presentation - Acquisition of St Barbara's Leonora Assets" for the material assumptions relating to the production target. The Company confirms that all the material assumptions underpinning the production target in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with inferred mineral resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of indicated mineral resources or that the production target itself will be realised.

Key project updates - Genesis' Admiral and Ulysses

Filling the Gwalia mill

Genesis is immediately focused on unlocking the significant unique synergies available by pairing the new, shallow Admiral and Ulysses mine development projects with the Gwalia mine.

The Admiral open pit has been fast-tracked and right-sized to fill the 1.4Mtpa Leonora mill over the next ~2 years.

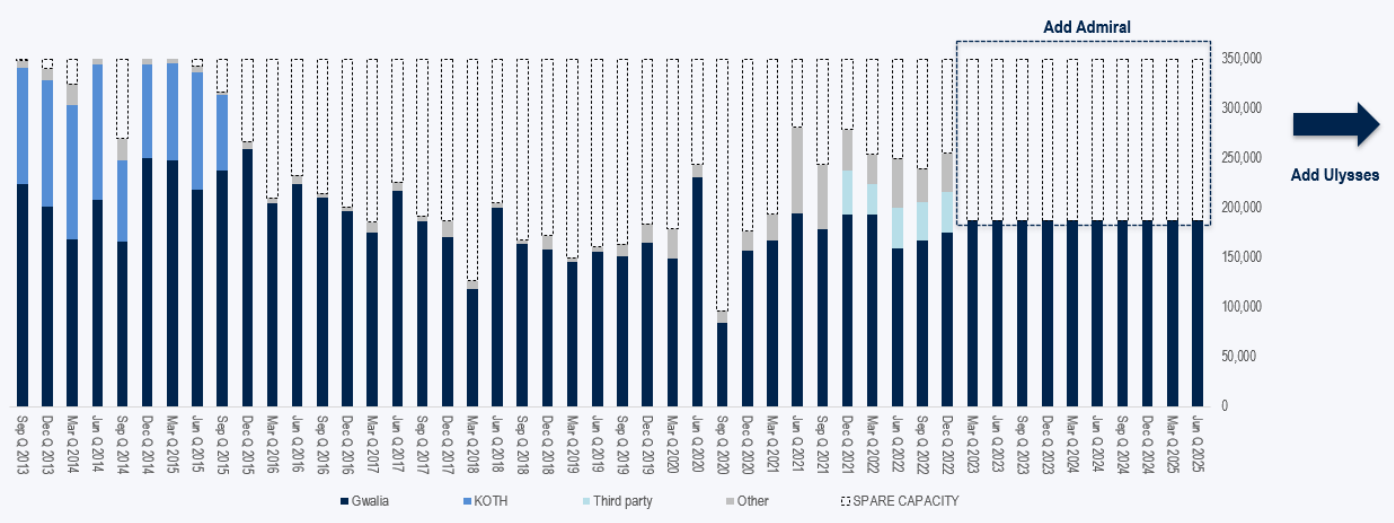

Figure 4. 1.4Mtpa Leonora mill - Ore sources by quarter (t, based on SBM quarterly reports)

The Leonora mill has been under-utilised since 2015. In the coming years, the addition of initially Admiral and then Ulysses ore will:

- Lower the processing costs (better utilisation of high fixed cost mill)
- Enable a lower cost "quality over quantity" mining strategy at Gwalia

Following significant preparatory work in FY23 (including intensive grade control drilling), Ulysses is now ready for underground development, providing the ability to optimise the delivery of high-grade ore.

Further project updates on Admiral and Ulysses are provided below.

Admiral open pit

The Admiral open pit is located ~40km trucking distance from the Leonora mill and will be the maiden assignment for Genesis Mining Services (GMS, Genesis' in-house open pit mining contractor).

Admiral is **scheduled to supply ~1.5Mt of ore to the Gwalia mill over the next ~2 years**.

Current activities include:

- Clearing activities for establishment of surface infrastructure
- Grade control drilling for the first part of the operation
- Procurement of new equipment - Delivery of EX2000 excavator, HD1500 truck fleet and ancillary equipment in July
- Recruitment of remaining key operational personnel

Figure 5. Taking delivery of GMS' dozer

Open pit mining will commence in the current September quarter, with first ore from the December quarter 2023.

Figure 6. GMS' first trucks

Ulysses underground

The high-grade Ulysses underground project is located ~35km trucking distance from the Leonora mill. The mine is **now ready for underground development** following significant surface works including completion of the Ulysses West pit cutback to establish locations for the portal, ventilation shaft and escapeway.

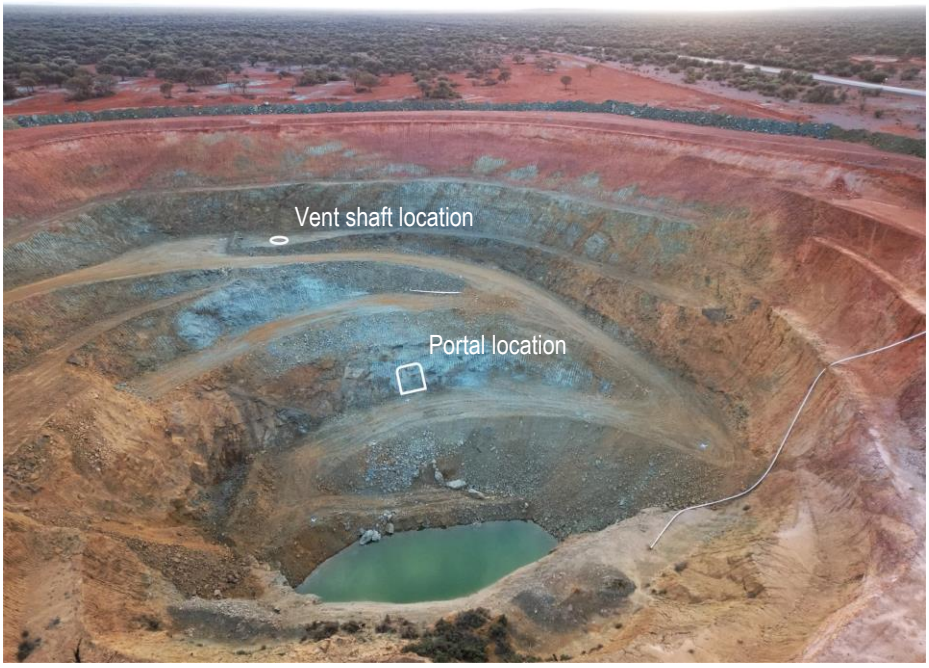

Figure 7. Ulysses underground portal location

Current activities include:

- Clearing activities for surface infrastructure
- Preparation of the Westralia underground surface infrastructure for relocation and installation at Ulysses
- Underground mining and power contract tenders


Figure 8. Westralia buildings ready for re-purposing / relocation to Ulysses and Admiral

The ability of Admiral to fill the Leonora mill over the next 2 years affords Genesis the flexibility to optimally match Ulysses underground development with the equipment and labour requirements of the Gwalia underground mine.

Table 1: Total Ore Reserves by Area and Deposit

Deposit	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)
Genesis									
Gwalia [1,6]	2,100	5.1	350	11,000	5.0	1,700	13,000	5.0	2,000
Aphrodite [1,6]	-	-	-	2,800	3.6	320	2,800	3.6	320
Zoroastrian [1,6]	-	-	-	800	3.8	97	800	3.8	97
Tower Hill [1,6]	-	-	-	9,700	1.8	560	9,700	1.8	560
Admiral [2,4]	-	-	-	2,400	1.6	120	2,400	1.6	120
Orient Well [2,4]	-	-	-	1,200	1.2	46	1,200	1.2	46
Puzzle [2,4]	-	-	-	2,700	1.3	110	2,700	1.3	110
Ulysses Open Pit [2,4]	820	2.6	69	620	1.9	38	1,400	2.3	110
Ulysses Underground [2,7]	490	4.1	65	1,600	3.6	180	2,100	3.7	250
Total Genesis	**3,400**	**4.3**	**480**	**32,000**	**3.1**	**3,200**	**36,000**	**3.2**	**3,600**
Dacian									
Jupiter OP [2,3]	680	1.1	23	3,400	1.0	110	4,000	1.0	130
Redcliffe - Hub [2,4]	-	-	-	580	3.4	64	580	3.4	64
Redcliffe - GTS [2,4]	-	-	-	640	2.2	46	640	2.2	46
Redcliffe - Nambi [2,4]	-	-	-	380	2.5	31	380	2.5	31
Total Dacian	**680**	**1.1**	**23**	**5,000**	**1.6**	**250**	**5,600**	**1.5**	**270**
Grand Total	**4,100**	**3.8**	**500**	**37,000**	**2.9**	**3,400**	**41,000**	**3.0**	**3,900**

Notes:

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

[1]Ore Reserves are based on a gold price of A$2,000/ounce

[2]Ore Reserves are based on a gold price of A$2,300/ounce

[3]Cut-off grade is 0.43g/t

[4]Cut-off grades used is 0.7g/t

[5]Cut-off grades used are 0.8g/t, 0.9g/t and 1.0g/t for oxide/transitional/fresh material respectively

[6]Cut-off grades used for reserves are Gwalia - 4.0g/t, Aphrodite - 1.9g/t, Zoroastrian - 2.0g/t, Tower Hill - 0.4g/t)

[7]Cut-off grades used for reserves is 1.8g/t

More detail on individual deposits and cut-off grades applied are contained in Table 7.

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GENESIS MINERALS LIMITED

Table 2: Mineral Resources Estimate summarised by area

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)
Genesis												
Gwalia Deeps	3,600	5.5	630	18,000	5.7	3,300	2,400	6.6	510	24,000	5.8	4,500
Gwalia Shallows	1,100	3.5	130	1,500	3.7	180	770	3.3	82	3,400	3.5	390
Gwalia Open Pit	5,900	2.3	430	3,200	2.0	200	-	-	-	9,000	2.2	630
Harbour Lights	-	-	-	13,000	1.7	670	1,200	2.0	74	14,000	1.7	750
Tower Hill	-	-	-	21,000	1.8	1,200	-	-	-	21,000	1.8	1,200
Bardoc	150	2.3	11	36,000	1.8	2,000	17,000	1.8	970	53,000	1.8	3,000
Ulysses	1,600	3.8	190	4,100	3.5	460	2,200	2.9	210	7,900	3.4	850
Admiral Group	-	-	-	6,600	1.4	300	8,400	1.0	280	15,000	1.2	590
Orient Well Group	-	-	-	3,700	1.1	130	4,300	1.1	160	8,000	1.1	290
Puzzle Group	-	-	-	6,700	1.1	230	2,000	0.9	57	8,800	1.0	290
Laterite Deposits	-	-	-	570	0.7	12	200	0.7	4	770	0.7	17
Stockpiles	-	-	-	220	0.8	6	-	-	-	220	0.8	6
Total Genesis	**12,000**	**3.5**	**1,400**	**110,000**	**2.4**	**8,700**	**39,000**	**1.9**	**2,300**	**160,000**	**2.4**	**12,000**
Dacian												
Westralia	310	4.5	45	3,700	4.0	470	6,400	2.9	590	10,000	3.3	1,100
Jupiter	620	1.2	23	11,000	1.0	370	13,000	1.1	4,400	24,000	1.1	830
Mt Marven OP	-	-	-	1,200	1.2	45	340	1.2	13	1,500	1.2	58
Cameron Well/Maxwells OP	-	-	-	170	0.9	5	500	0.8	13	660	0.8	17
GTS	-	-	-	930	1.9	56	1,400	1.2	51	2,300	1.4	110
Hub	160	4.6	24	660	3.9	82	850	2.3	62	1,700	3.1	170
Nambi	-	-	-	720	2.7	62	850	2.8	76	1,600	2.7	140
Redcliffe Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,200	1.1	260	7,200	1.1	260
Stockpiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,200	0.4	41	3,200	0.4	41
Total Dacian	**1,100**	**2.6**	**92**	**18,000**	**1.9**	**1,100**	**33,000**	**5.1**	**5,500**	**53,000**	**1.6**	**2,700**
Group Total	**13,000**	**3.5**	**1,500**	**130,000**	**2.3**	**9,800**	**72,000**	**3.4**	**7,800**	**220,000**	**2.2**	**15,000**

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

More detail on individual deposits and cut-off grades applied are contained in Table 8.

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RESOURCES

ULYSSES RESOURCE

A Mineral Resource update for the Ulysses Gold deposit was completed in February 2023 by Genesis Minerals ("GMD"). The update reflects additional conversion drilling completed by GMD during 2022 and 2023, global resource ounces remain unchanged but re-interpretation and re-modelling of the individual resources have resulted in localised updates.

Table 3: Leonora Gold Project - Resources by deposit

	June 2023			March 2022		
Ulysses Gold Project	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Ounces**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Ounces**
Ulysses [1]	7,900	3.4	850	7,700	3.4	840
Admiral Group [1]	15,000	1.2	590	14,000	1.3	560
Orient Well Group [2]	8,000	1.1	290	8,800	1.1	300
Puzzle Group [2]	8,800	1.0	290	8,700	1.1	310
Laterite Deposits [3]	770	0.7	17	-	-	-
Stockpiles [2]	220	0.8	6	230	0.8	6
Total Ulysses Gold Project	**41,000**	**1.6**	**2,000**	**39,000**	**1.6**	**2,000**

The Ulysses Project area has been held by a number of operators and drilled in several phases since initial discovery. Drilling has been focussed on the Ulysses deposit.

An initial phase of open pit mining was out at Ulysses in 2002 by a previous operator and later by Genesis in two phases in 2016 and 2017.

Revised cut-off grades have been applied to this Mineral Resource to reflect the likely limits of open pit and underground operations determined in the Feasibility Study.

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 meters 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. A number of 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.

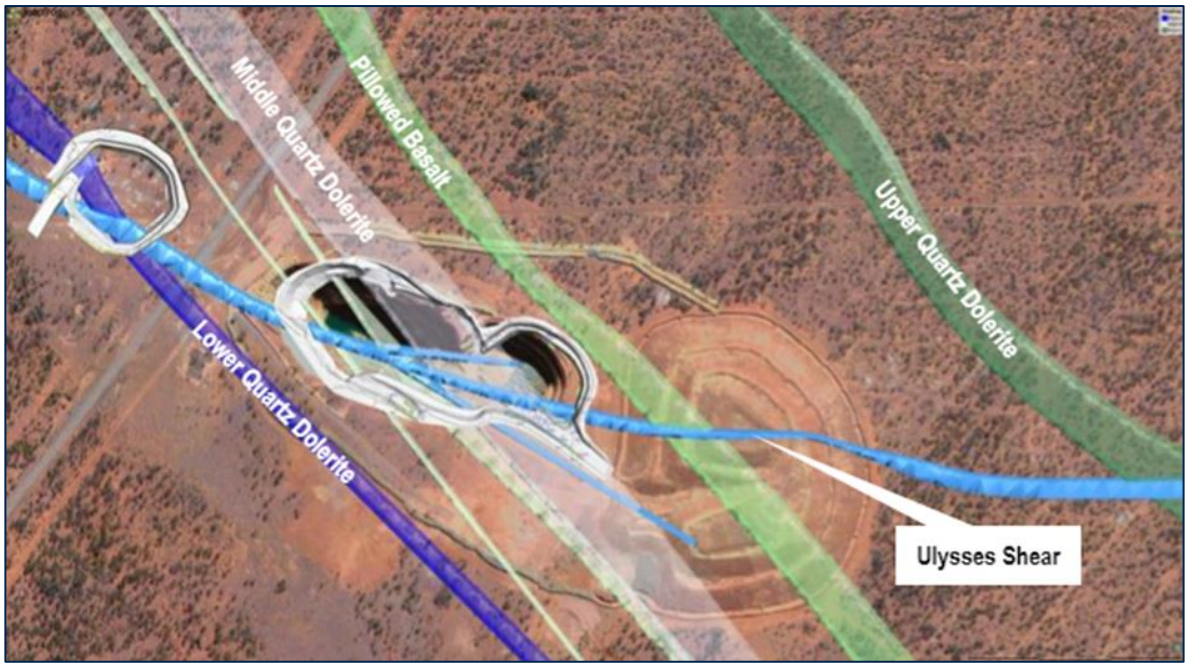

Figure 9: Aerial photo of Ulysses draped with the modelled geology projected to surface

Drilling Techniques

The Leonora Gold project drill database includes records for 39,330 drill holes for a total of 1,686,570m of drilling. The Ulysses Mineral Resource is defined by 829 RC, 203 diamond and 135 GC drill holes for a total of 144,909m, the majority of which were angled at -60° to grid south. Drilling density is approximately 15m by 12.5m across the majority of the upper main high-grade zones and immediately below the current pits floor to 150m below surface. In the deeper portions of the resource drill hole spacing extends to 25m to 40m centres. At the depth extremities and on the eastern margins hole spacing is typically greater than 40m and extends to 80m spacings in many locations. In pit grade control drilling at Ulysses West pit has been carried out at 6.25m by 12.5m spacings.

The initial, shallow resource drilling was completed by previous operators between 1993 and 2002. Genesis drilling has since been concentrated on infill drilling in the Ulysses West pit area and on defining and infilling the major strike and depth extensions of the deposit.

Drill hole collars were surveyed in MGA coordinates using RTK GPS and were transformed to local grid for interpretation and modelling. Down hole surveys were recorded for the majority of holes using electronic multi-shot survey instruments.

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 Ulysses 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

The deposit was estimated using ordinary kriging ("OK") grade interpolation of 1m composited data within wireframes prepared using nominal 0.3g/t Au envelopes. In areas where consistent zones of high-grade mineralisation were present, high-grade shoots were interpreted using either visually identified alteration boundaries or 3g/t assay boundaries. These were modelled as five discrete shoots and lenses within the broader mineralisation envelopes and were estimated separately using hard boundaries.

Interpolation parameters were based on geostatistical analysis and considered the geometry of the individual lodes. A first pass search of 30m with a minimum of 10 samples and a maximum of 22 samples was used which resulted in 25% of the blocks being estimated. A second pass with a search range of 60m filled a further 33% of the blocks. The majority of the remaining blocks (41%) were filled with a 120m search and minimum of 2 samples.

High grade cuts were applied to different lodes and ranged from 10g/t to 35g/t. These had negligible impact on the estimated grade.

A Surpac block model was used for the estimate with a block size of 10m EW by 10m NS by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5mE by 1.25mN by 1.25mZ.

Bulk density values used in the resource estimate were based on determinations from drill core. Values applied to the model were 2.7t/m^3 for duricrust, 2.0t/m^3 for Oxide, 2.25t/m^3 for Transition and 2.90t/m^3 for Primary mineralisation and 2.95t/m^3 for Primary waste rock.

Cut-off Grades

The shallow, sub-cropping nature of the deposit and recent mining studies have shown that good potential remains for open pit mining at the project. The maximum depth potential for open pit is approximately 130 meters below surface (280mRL). The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off above the 280mRL to reflect open pit mining costs parameters determined in the recent mining studies.

Recent mining studies have confirmed that the deeper mineralisation has sufficient continuity, tenor, and thickness to support an underground mining operation. To reflect the higher cut-offs expected with potential underground mining, the portion of the deposit below 280mRL has been reported at a cut-off grade of 2.0g/t Au.

Resource Classification

The portion of the deposit defined by detailed drilling at 25m by 12.5m to 25m spacing and displaying excellent continuity of grade and structure have been classified as Measured Mineral Resource.

The portions of the deposit with drill hole spacings of 25m to 50m and displaying reasonable continuity of mineralisation and predictable geometry have been classified as Indicated Mineral Resource. Indicated Mineral Resource was also assigned to areas drilled at a spacing of up to 60m where they were extensions of well drilled areas and where the geometry and grade distribution were consistent.

The peripheral areas of a number of the lodes were sparsely drilled and variably mineralised and have been classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. This was generally extrapolated to a distance of up to 50m past drill hole intersections.

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.

ADMIRAL GROUP RESOURCE

A Mineral Resource update for the Admiral, Butterfly, Clark, Danluce, King and Butterfly North ("ABCDK") deposits was completed in November 2022. Collectively the deposits are referred to as the Admiral Group deposits. The update was required to incorporate the results of the drilling program carried out by Genesis during 2022. The program has provided increased confidence in the grade and continuity of the deposits and extended mineralisation in some zones.

The Leonora Gold Project area (comprising Admiral, Orient Well and Puzzle deposits) has been held by a number of operators and has been drilled in several phases since the early 1980's. Drilling has been focused on the known deposits, some of which have had previous production. Regional exploration has also been completed across the area.

Open pit mining was carried out at Admiral, Butterfly, King and Danluce between 1995 and 1996 by previous operators. No mining has been carried out at Clark and Butterfly North.

Mineralisation within the deposits is visually identifiable due to the strong pyrite-albite-biotite alteration that is present. Mineralisation continuity has been modelled using a 0.2g/t envelope and reported at a 0.5g/t cut-off for material above 280mRL (~135 meters below surface) and at a 2.0g/t cut-off below 280mRL.

Cut-off grades have been applied to this Mineral Resource to reflect the likely limits of open pit and underground operations determined in the Feasibility Study.

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 NS 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. A number of 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.

Drilling Techniques

The Admiral Group of Mineral Resources is defined by 1,846 RC and 52 diamond drill holes for a total of 118,125m. The majority of drilling is angled at -60° towards grid west or grid south to intersect mineralisation perpendicular to its dip. The upper parts of the deposits have been drilled at 20m by 20m spacings. The lower portions of the deposits have been drilled at hole spacings of 40m to 80m along line on 25m to 50m spaced cross sections.

The initial resource drilling was completed by previous operators between 1988 and 1996. Genesis drilling since 2020 has concentrated on infill of areas of known mineralisation and identification of the major strike and depth extensions of the deposits. 446 holes have been completed by Genesis since 2020.

Drill hole collars were surveyed in MGA coordinates using RTK GPS. Down hole surveys were recorded for all Genesis drilling using electronic multi-shot survey instruments. The majority of drilling by previous operators has not been down hole surveyed.

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

The Au grade was estimated in a standard Surpac block model using Ordinary Kriging (“OK”) grade interpolation of 1m composited data within wireframes prepared using nominal 0.2g/t Au envelopes.

Interpolation parameters were based on geostatistical analysis and considered the geometry of the individual lodes.

At Admiral a first pass search of 40m with a minimum of 8 samples and a maximum of 24 samples was used which resulted in 71% of the blocks being estimated. A second pass with a search range of 80m filled a further 21% of the blocks. The remaining blocks were filled with a 120m search and minimum of 2 samples.

High grade cuts were applied to different lodes and ranged from 5g/t to 24g/t. These had minimal impact on the estimated grade.

A Surpac block model was used for the estimate with a block size of 20m EW by 20m NS by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 5m by 5m by 1.25m.

Bulk density values used in the resource estimate were based on determinations from drill core. Values applied to the model were 1.8/m^3 for Oxide, 2.4t/m^3 for Transition and 2.85t/m^3 for Primary.

Cut-off Grades

The shallow, sub-cropping nature of the deposit and recent mining studies have shown that good potential remains for open pit mining at the project. The maximum depth potential for an open pit is approximately 130 meters below surface (280mRL). The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off above the 280mRL to reflect open pit mining costs parameters determined in the recent mining studies.

Recent mining studies of the adjacent Ulysses deposit have confirmed that deeper mineralisation with sufficient continuity, tenor and thickness can support underground mining. To reflect the higher cut-offs expected with potential underground mining, the portion of the deposit below 280mRL has been reported at a cut-off grade of 2.0g/t Au.

Resource Classification

The recent infill drilling has confirmed the continuity and extent of the high grade shoots within the deposit with the majority of 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 a distance of 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.

ORIENT WELL RESOURCE

A Mineral Resource update for the Orient Well and Orient Well East deposits was completed in March 2022. Collectively the deposits are referred to as Orient Well. The update was required to incorporate the results of the drilling program carried out by Genesis during 2021 and 2022. The program has provided increased confidence in the grade and continuity of the deposits and has extended mineralisation to the south at Orient Well Main.

The Leonora Gold Project area and the Orient Well deposit has been held by a number of operators and has been drilled in several phases since the early 1980's. Open pit mining was carried out at Orient Well between 1995 and 1996 by previous operators. No mining has been carried out at Orient Well East and Orient Well North West.

Mineralisation at the Orient Well deposit is hosted within a felsic intrusive body. A stockwork of quartz veins with associated sulphides is developed over a strike length of 1700m. The mineralisation has been modelled to a depth of 220m below the surface. The upper 50m of the deposit has been previously mined over the northern 800m of the deposit. Mineralisation has been modelled using a 0.2g/t envelope and reported at a 0.5g/t cut-off for material above 280mRL (130m below surface). Material below 280mRL has been excluded from the Resource.

The cut-off grade has been applied to this Mineral Resource to reflect the likely limits of open pit operations determined in the Feasibility Study.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Orient Well deposit lies within the Archaean-aged Norseman to Wiluna greenstone belt. Orient Well and Orient Well North West are hosted within a broad (50m wide) felsic rhyolite that has been intruded into layered pillow basalts. Gold mineralisation is associated with a stockwork of quartz veining with quartz-albite+/-sericite+pyrite alteration halos. Depth of complete oxidation varies from 30m to 50m with depth to fresh rock approximately 60m.

Mineralisation at Orient Well East is predominantly hosted within a sub-horizontal, supergene enriched horizon within a weathered mafic host rock.

Drilling in the area extends to a maximum depth of 250m below the surface. The mineralisation has been interpreted and estimated to a depth of 220m below surface and the mineralisation remains open over much of the 1.7km strike length of the deposits.

Drilling Techniques

The Orient Well Group of Mineral Resources is defined by 530 RC and 18 diamond drill holes for a total of 56,587m, the majority of which were angled at -60^{o} towards grid west to intersect mineralisation perpendicular to its dip. The upper parts of the deposits have been drilled at 25m by 25m spacings. The lower portions of the deposits have been drilled at hole spacings of 40m to 80m on 25m to 50m spaced cross sections.

The initial resource drilling was completed by previous operators between 1988 and 1996. Genesis drilling since 2020 has concentrated on infill of areas of known mineralisation and identification of the major strike and depth extensions of the deposits. Genesis has completed 156 RC and 10 DD holes at Orient Well.

Orient Well North West was discovered by Genesis in 2017 from regional air-core drilling with subsequent resource definition drilling completed in 2018 and 2019.

Drill hole collars were surveyed in MGA coordinates using RTK GPS. Down hole surveys were recorded for all Genesis drilling using electronic multi-shot survey instruments. The majority of drilling by previous operators has not been down hole surveyed.

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 Orient Well 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

The major mineralised zones at Orient Well were estimated using ordinary kriging ("OK") grade interpolation of 1m composited data within wireframes prepared using nominal 0.2g/t Au envelopes.

Minor mineralisation and all mineralisation at Orient Well North West and Orient Well East were estimated using inverse distance ("ID") grade interpolation of 1m composited data within wireframes prepared using nominal 0.3g/t Au envelopes.

Interpolation parameters were based on geostatistical analysis and considered the geometry of the individual lodes.

At Orient Well a first pass search of 50m with a minimum of 12 samples and a maximum of 24 samples was used which resulted in 98% of the blocks being estimated. The remaining blocks were filled with a second pass search of 100m.

At Orient Well East a first pass search of 50m with a minimum of 4 samples and a maximum of 16 samples was used which resulted in 85% of the blocks being estimated. The remaining blocks were filled with a second pass search of 100m.

At Orient Well North West a first pass search of 40m with a minimum of 8 samples and a maximum of 20 samples was used which resulted in 91% of the blocks being estimated. The remaining blocks were filled with a second pass search of 80m.

High grade cuts were applied to different lodes and ranged from 6g/t to 23g/t. The application of the high-grade cut has a significant impact on the global grade as several samples with values greater than 100g/t were affected.

A Surpac block model was used for the estimate with a block size of 10m EW by 5m NS by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 1.25m by 1.25m.

Bulk density values used in the resource estimate were based on determinations from drill core. Values applied to the model were 1.8/m3 for Oxide, 2.4t/m3 for Transition and 2.75t/m3 for Primary.

Cut-off Grades

The shallow, sub-cropping nature of the deposit and recent mining studies have shown that good potential remains for open pit mining at the project. The maximum depth potential for an open pit is approximately 130 meters below surface (280mRL). The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off above the 280mRL to reflect open pit mining costs parameters determined in the recent mining studies.

The portion of the resource below the 280mRL has not been reported.

Resource Classification

The recent infill drilling has confirmed the continuity, grade, and extent of the mineralisation within the rhyolite.

The portion of the deposit defined by detailed drilling at 25m by 25m spacing and displaying good continuity of grade and predictable geometry has been classified as Indicated Mineral Resource.

The peripheral areas of mineralisation and areas which were drilled at 50-80m centres or sparsely drilled or were variably mineralised were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. This was generally extrapolated to a distance of up to 40m past drill hole intersections. Mineralisation which was defined by sparse or wide spaced drilling was unclassified.

Metallurgical Assumptions

Metallurgical recovery is expected to be 90% for oxide and 85.5% for sulphide based on initial test work.

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.

PUZZLE AND PUZZLE NORTH

A Mineral Resource update for the Puzzle deposit and Puzzle North has been completed to incorporate the results of the drilling program carried out by Genesis during 2021 and 2022. Collectively the deposits are referred to as the Puzzle Group. The additional drilling and resource update has provided increased confidence in the grade and continuity of the extremities of the Puzzle mineralisation and defined the limits of mineralisation at Puzzle North.

The Leonora Gold Project area and Puzzle group of deposits has been held by a number of operators and has been drilled in several phases since the early 1980's. Drilling has been focused on the known deposits, some of which have had previous production. Regional exploration has also been completed across the area.

Open pit mining was carried out at Puzzle between 1995 and 1997 by previous operators. Production of 500,000t at 2.0g/t Au (31,000 oz) was reported. No previous mining has occurred at Puzzle North which was discovered by Genesis in 2021.

Mineralisation has been modelled to a depth of 150 meters below surface and the upper 50m of the Puzzle deposit has been largely mined. Mineralisation has been modelled using a 0.2g/t envelope and reported at a 0.5g/t cut-off for material above 280mRL (130m below surface). Material below the 280mRL has not been reported.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

Two main lithologies dominate the Puzzle area. Mafic lithologies comprising sheared and altered basalts and dolerites are situated to the east of the area and massive felsic rhyolites and granites are situated to the west. There is a clear northwest trending contact between the two lithologies which dips moderately at 50° to the east. This contact has been identified over a considerable strike of 10- 15km running from Puzzle South through Puzzle and to Puzzle North.

Drilling in the area extends to a maximum depth of 180m below the surface. The mineralisation has been interpreted and estimated to a depth of 150m below surface the mineralisation remains open over much of the 2.5km strike length of the deposits.

Drilling Techniques

The Puzzle Group of Mineral Resources is defined by 666 RC and 18 diamond drill holes for a total of 79,347m, the majority of which were angled at -60° to grid west or -60° to grid east to intersect mineralisation perpendicular to its dip.

The upper parts of the deposits have been drilled at 40m by 20m spacings. The lower portions of the deposits have been drilled at hole spacings of 40m to 80m on 25m to 50m spaced cross sections.

At Puzzle the initial resource drilling was completed by previous operators between 1988 and 1996. Genesis drilling since 2020 has concentrated on improving the confidence of mineralisation grade at the extremities of the resource and extending mineralisation at depth along the strike of the deposit. Genesis has completed 52 RC and 4 DD holes at Puzzle.

Puzzle North was discovered by Genesis in 2021 from following up of regional air-core drilling completed by previous explorers, with subsequent resource definition drilling completed in 2021 and 2022. Genesis has completed 205 RC and 10 DD holes at Puzzle North.

Drill hole collars were surveyed in MGA coordinates using RTK GPS. Down hole surveys were recorded for all Genesis drilling using electronic multi-shot survey instruments. The majority of drilling by previous operators has not been down hole surveyed.

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 Puzzle Group 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

The major mineralised zones at Puzzle and Puzzle North were estimated using ordinary kriging (“OK”) grade interpolation of 1m composited data within wireframes prepared using nominal 0.2g/t Au envelopes. Minor zones of mineralisation were estimated using inverse distance (“ID”) grade interpolation of 1m composited data within wireframes prepared using nominal 0.2g/t Au envelopes.

Interpolation parameters were based on geostatistical analysis and considered the geometry of the individual lodes.

At Puzzle a first pass search of 50m with a minimum of 8 samples and a maximum of 24 samples was used which resulted in 86% of the blocks being estimated. A second pass search was increased to 100m resulted in 99% of blocks estimated. The remaining blocks were filled with a third pass search of 200m.

At Puzzle North a first pass search of 60m with a minimum of 10 samples and a maximum of 20 samples was used which resulted in 94% of the blocks being estimated. A second pass with a search range of 100m resulted in 99% of the blocks

being estimated. A final third pass with a search radius of 200m and a minimum number of samples of 4 was used to fill all remaining un-estimated blocks at the extremities of the resource shapes.

High grade cuts were applied to different lodes and ranged from 6g/t to 36g/t. The application of the high-grade cut has a moderate impact on the global grade as several samples with values greater than 50g/t were affected.

Puzzle and Puzzle North estimations used a Surpac block model with a block size of 10m EW by 10m NS by 5m vertical with sub- cells of 2.5m by 2.5m by 1.25m.

Bulk density values used in the resource estimate were based on determinations from drill core. Values applied to the model were 1.8/m^3 for Oxide, 2.3t/m^3 for Transition and 2.62t/m^3 for Primary.

Cut-off Grades

The shallow, sub-cropping nature of the deposit and recent mining studies have shown that good potential remains for open pit mining at the project. The maximum depth potential for an open pit is approximately 130 meters below surface (280mRL). The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off above the 280mRL to reflect open pit mining costs parameters determined in the recent mining studies.

The portion of the resource below the 280mRL has not been reported.

Resource Classification

The recent infill drilling at Puzzle has confirmed the continuity, grade and extent of the mineralisation within the granite and supergene zones.

The portion of the Puzzle 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 portion of the Puzzle North deposit defined by detailed drilling at 40m by 20m spacing and displaying good continuity of grade and predictable geometry has been classified as Indicated Mineral Resource.

The peripheral areas of mineralisation and areas which were drilled at 40-80m centres or sparsely drilled or were variably mineralised were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. This was generally extrapolated to a distance of up to 40m past drill hole intersections. Mineralisation, which was defined by sparce, or wide spaced drilling was unclassified.

Metallurgical Assumptions

Metallurgical test work has been carried out as part of the Pre-Feasibility Study at Puzzle North and Puzzle confirming that the ore is amenable to conventional cyanide leaching. Ongoing test work by Genesis has confirmed gold recoveries from primary ore to be ~90% to 95%.

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.

RESERVES

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.9.1, the following summary information is provided for the understanding of the reported estimates of the ore reserves:

Feasibility level studies have been conducted for the Ulysses, Admiral, and Orient Well deposits, whilst a Pre-Feasibility level study has been conducted for the Puzzle deposits.

The operating cost assumptions for the Ore Reserve Estimate for Ulysses, Admiral, Orient Well, and Puzzle are summarised in 4 below.

Table 4: Operating Cost Assumptions

Operating Cost Assumptions	
Open Pit Mining	$11.35/bcm
Underground Mining	$104/t
Processing	$32.6/t
G&A	$3.6/t

Table 5: Corporate Assumptions

Corporate Assumptions	
Gold Price	A$2,300/oz
Diesel Price	A$1.75/ltr

ULYSSES UNDERGROUND RESERVES

The Ulysses Underground Ore Reserves are based on a Feasibility level study completed by the Genesis team and key technical consultants and have been estimated on a A$2,300/oz gold price assumption. The economically mineable component of the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource have been classified as Proved and Probable Ore Reserves respectively. All material derived from Inferred Mineral Resources has been assigned zero grade and classified as waste for the purpose of reporting the Ore Reserves.

The project Ore Reserve is summarised in Table 6 below:

Table 6: Ulysses Underground 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 UG	490	4.1	65	1,600	3.6	180	2,100	3.7	250

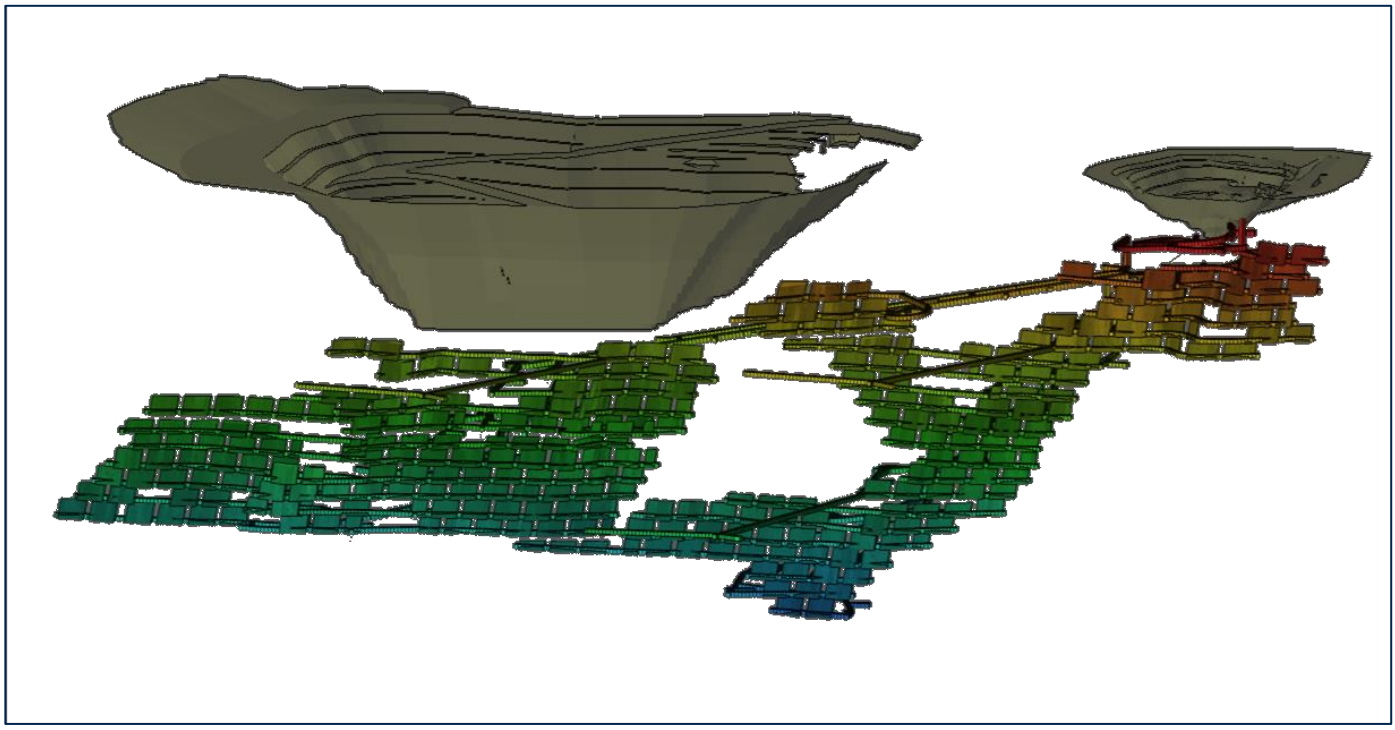

Figure 10: Ulysses Underground Reserve Design

Mining Method and Assumptions

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 insitu 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 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 80m 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 1.8g/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 1.0g/t applied to development activities within the economic extent of the orebody as defined above, considering the cost incurred relating to processing, haulage, and 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 0.65m depth of overbreak, reflecting geotechnical recommendations for dilution. The overbreak represents dilution of approximately 15% on the average width stopes at Ulysses.
- Insitu stope recovery is assumed at 90% after exclusion of rib and sill pillars.
- 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.

Processing Method & Assumptions

All ore is assumed to be carted along the Goldfields Highway to be processed 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 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 calculations.

- Mill recovery is estimated based on metallurgical test work carried out as part of the Feasibility Study.
- A gold price of A$2,300 / oz was assumed for the Cut Off Grade calculations.
- The underground COG of 1.8 g/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

The Ulysses project is located 36km from the town of Leonora, adjacent to the Goldfields highway, a sealed all-weather highway which provides ready access to the site for transportation of infrastructure and consumables for the project.

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, including:

- Offices
- Workshops
- ERT and First Aid Facilities
- Power Station
- IT & Communications
- Fuel
- Dewatering and Water Supply
- Compressors
- Laydown Area
- 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 though pit lakes at the ABCDK mining area and Orient Well.

Costs

Mining capital surface infrastructure costs are derived from tenders or quotations by suppliers on the basis of purchase and relocation of existing Westralia underground surface infrastructure including offices, fuel bay, ERT and First Aid facilities, and light vehicles. Civils, workshops, Magazines, and other surface infrastructure not included or not relocatable from Westralia underground is based on tendered or quoted pricing from reputable suppliers. All capital infrastructure costs have a minimum 10% contingency applied.

Power costs are based on tendered submissions considering a gas/diesel hybrid fuel system.

Mining costs have been sourced from tenders received from reputable mining contractors. Costs not directly associated with mining contractor work were estimated by direct quotation or built from first principles. 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 accommodation facilities in Leonora by third parties. 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 the Gwalia operation.

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

Revenue Factors

The Ore Reserve have been generated based on a A$2,300/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 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.

ULYSSES OPEN PIT RESERVES

The Ulysses Open Pit Ore Reserve is based on the Mineral Resource and a Feasibility Study undertaken by Genesis Minerals. The ore reserve comprises a cut back around the existing Ulysses Central Pit which was previously mined by Sons of Gwalia in 2002.

The Ulysses Open Pit Ore Reserve has been estimated on a $2,300/oz gold price assumption. The Ore Reserve includes Proved and Probable classifications. The economically mineable component of the Measured Resource has been classified as Proved and the economically mineable component of the Indicated Mineral Resource has been classified as Probable Ore Reserve.

No Inferred Mineral Resources are included in the Ore Reserve.

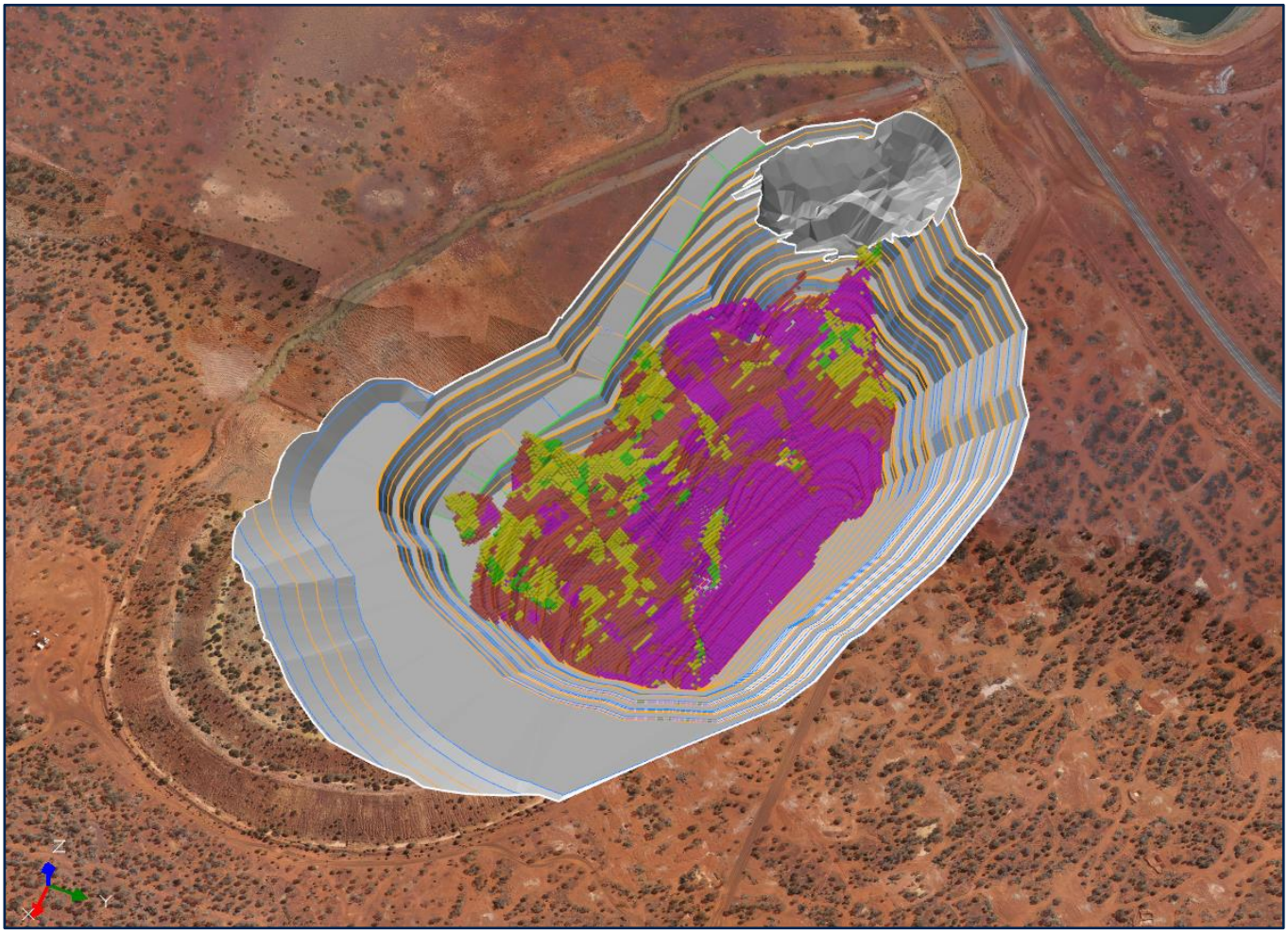

Figure 11: Ulysses Open Pit Reserve Pit Designs

Mining Method and Assumptions

The Ulysses Open Pit Reserves will be mined using 140t rear dump trucks and 200t & 100t hydraulic excavator mining fleets, using drill and blast on 5 m benches and excavators operating on 2.5 m flitches. Haul road widths of 27 m for dual access roads and 16 m for single access roads were used. Minimum mining width of 20 m was used for cutbacks and pit benches with the exceptions of goodbye cuts that will be top loaded. The pit has been designed in two stages to bring forward ore production in the mine schedule.

Mining of the pit will be carried out by Genesis Mining Services (GMS), GMD's '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 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 and 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 of 18% and 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 96% on contained metal in the resource model above COG.

A detailed Geotechnical assessment of the Ulysses deposit was carried out by geotechnical consultants Operational Geotechs 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

The Ulysses Open Pit ore is free milling and will be processed through a combination of the Mt Morgans and Gwalia processing plants. The Mt Morgans 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.

A metallurgical test work program was undertaken for the Ulysses deposit and used as the basis for determining the milling recovery factors for the pit. Two 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 average recovery for Ulysses Central is 88.5% at a grind size of 90µm at the Gwalia Mill and 87.8% at a grind size of 106µm at the Mt Morgans mill.

Cut-Off Grade

Cut Off Grades were derived from cost estimates developed for the Feasibility Study. The cut-off grade was 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 Mt Morgans and Gwalia processing plants. A cut-off grade of 0.7g/t was selected for the Ulysses Open Pit Reserves based on these calculations.

Tenure

All tenements are 100% owned ether directly by Genesis or through one of its 100% 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 Ulysses Open Pit and currently regulatory approvals are in place for mining Ulysses Pit, with an addendum to the mining proposal submitted to cover an extension to the pit. Permitting is yet to be sought associated with blasting Ulysses in close proximity to the Goldfields Highway

Infrastructure

The Ulysses 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 utilize existing accommodation facilities available at the Leonora township.

There is minimal existing infrastructure at the Ulysses deposit. The Project will establish some new offices, workshops, power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. The project will also rely on the nearby Ulysses underground mine infrastructure and Admiral infrastructure where appropriate. Ore will be hauled using road trains to the existing Mt Morgans and Gwalia processing plants.

Costs

Significant surface infrastructure for Ulysses will be shared with the Ulysses Underground operations and also some elements relocated from the Admiral operation, and include offices, fuel bay, ERT and First Aid facilities, and light vehicles. Civils, workshops, and other surface infrastructure not able to be shared or relocated have been costed based on tendered or quoted pricing from reputable suppliers. 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 accommodation facilities in Leonora by third parties. 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 Mt Morgan operations.

West Australian State Government royalty of 2.5% and third-party royalties of 0.9% for Ulysses were included.

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.

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 Gwalia Mill and the most recent operating costs for Dacian's Mt Morgans Mill. The Ulysses open pit ore tonnes to be processed at the Gwalia mill only have the variable processing and G&A costs attributed to them.

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.

ADMIRAL GROUP RESERVES

The Admiral Group Ore Reserves are based on the Mineral Resource and a Feasibility Study undertaken by Genesis Minerals. The ore reserve comprises of a group of five open pit mines (Admiral, Butterfly, Clark, Clark North and King), within Admiral Group Deposit. Admiral, Butterfly, and King are cutbacks around the existing pits which were previously mined in the 1990s.

The Admiral Group Ore Reserves have been estimated on a $2,300/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.

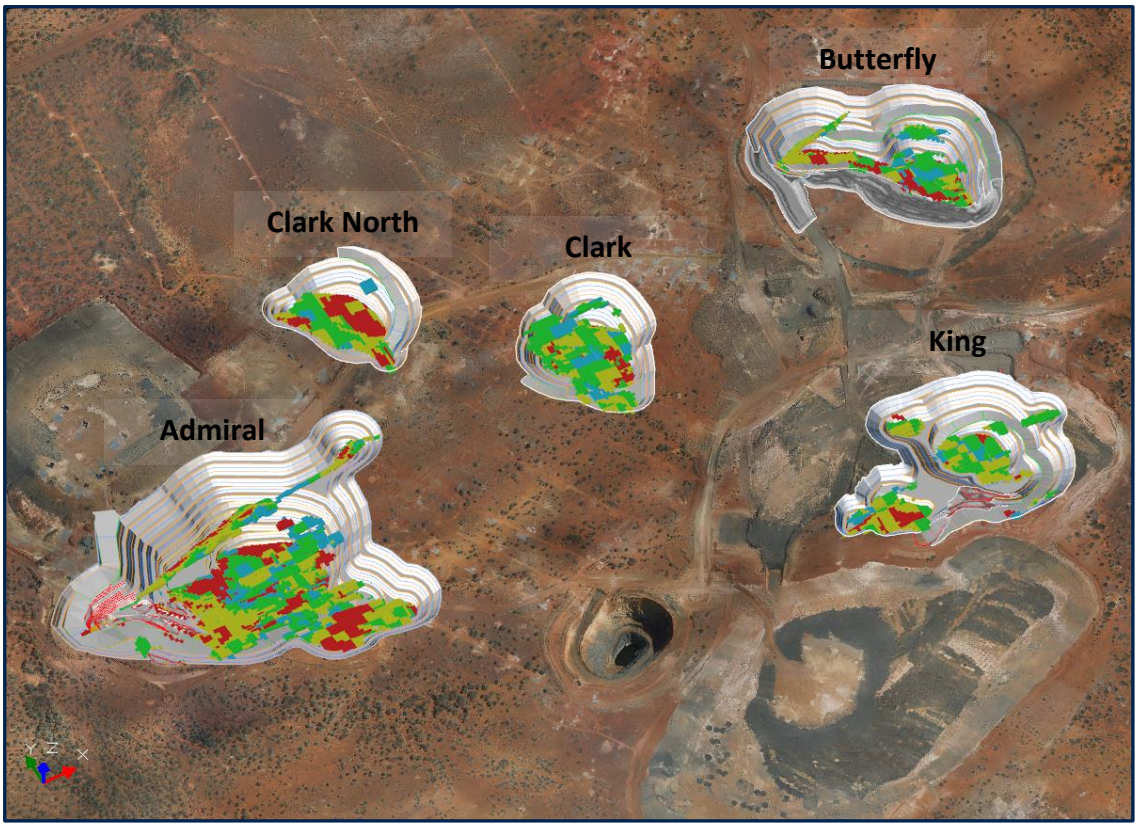

Figure 12: Admiral Group Reserve Pit Designs

Mining Method and Assumptions

The Admiral Group Reserves will be mined using 140t rear dump trucks and 200t & 100t hydraulic excavator mining fleets, using drill and blast on 5 m benches and excavators operating on 2.5 m flitches. Haul road widths of 27 m for dual access roads and 16 m for single access roads were used. Minimum mining width of 20 m 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 (GMS), GMD's '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 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. The modifying factor ranged from 15%-18% and 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 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 on weathering zones and wall orientation. These recommendations were used as the basis for the pit designs.

Processing Method & Assumptions

The Admiral Group ore is free milling and will be processed through a combination of the Mt Morgans and Gwalia processing plants. The Mt Morgans 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.

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 occurrences of deleterious elements. The average recoveries for the Admiral Group domains are as follows:

Table 7: 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 Mt Morgans and Gwalia processing plants. A cut-off grade of 0.7g/t was selected for the Admiral Group Reserves based on these calculations.

Tenure

All tenements are 100% owned ether directly by Genesis or through one of its 100% 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 commence mining, including:

- Mining Proposal & Closure Plan
- Clearing Permit

- Works Approval for water supply & discharge
- 5C Licence to abstract water
- Project Management Plan, and
- Mining Operational Notice

An addendum to the mining proposal has been submitted to allow for an expansion of the pit footprint, this addendum remains outstanding at the time of writing. There are no known reasons to believe that this additional approval will not be approved on time and prior to mining commencing.

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 utilize existing accommodation facilities available at the Leonora township.

There is minimal existing infrastructure at the Admiral Group deposit. The Project will require establishment of offices, workshops, power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment infrastructure. The project will also rely on the nearby Ulysses underground mine infrastructure where appropriate. Ore will be hauled using road trains to the existing Mt Morgans and Gwalia processing plant.

Costs

Surface infrastructure capital costs are derived from tenders or quotations and include offices, fuel bay, ERT and First Aid facilities, and light vehicles, civils, workshops, 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 accommodation facilities in Leonora by third parties. 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 Mt Morgan operations.

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

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.

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 Gwalia Mill and the most recent operating costs for Dacian's Mt Morgans Mill. The Admiral open pit ore tonnes to be processed at the Gwalia mill only have the variable processing and G&A costs attributed to them.

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.

ORIENT WELL RESERVES

The Orient Well Ore Reserves is based on the Mineral Resource and a Feasibility Study undertaken by Genesis Minerals. The ore reserve comprises a cut back around the existing Orient Well Pit which was previously mined by Melita Mining between 1995 and 1996.

The Orient Well Ore Reserves have been estimated on a $2,300/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.

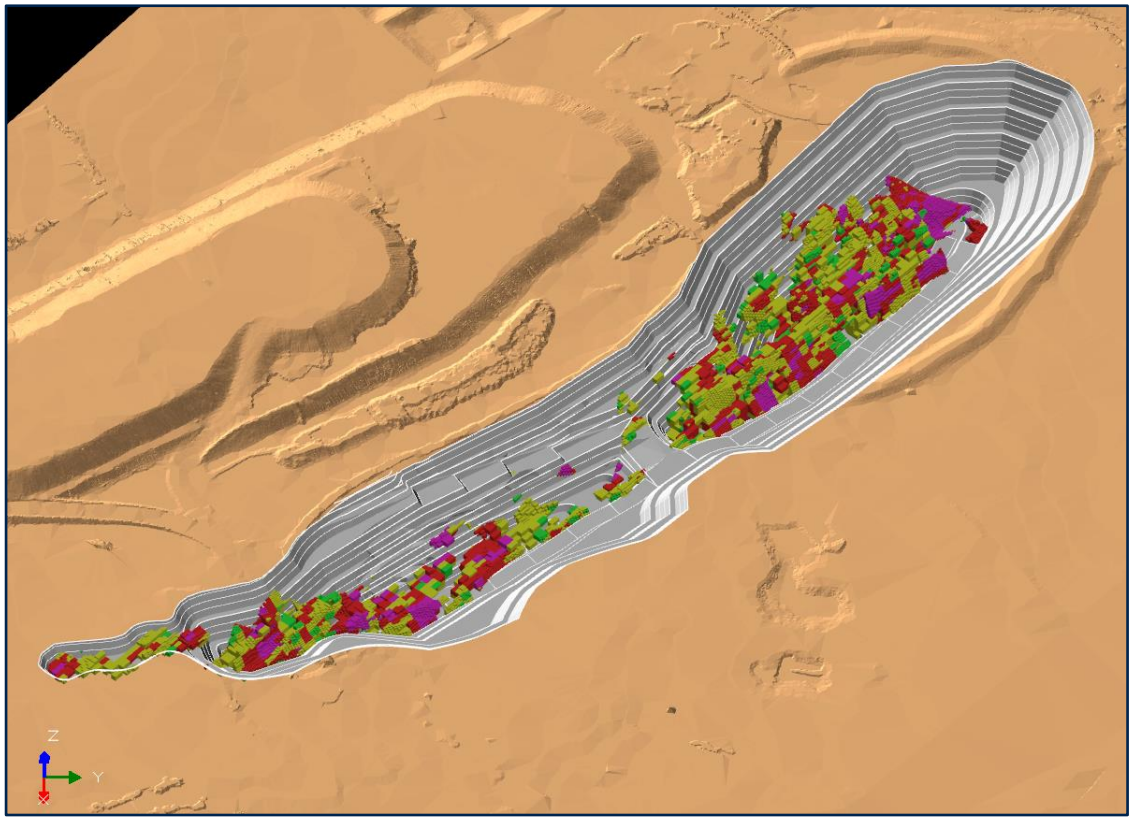

Figure 13: Orient Well Reserve Pit Design

Mining Method and Assumptions

The Orient Well Reserves will be mined using 140t rear dump trucks and 200t & 100t hydraulic excavator mining fleets, using drill and blast on 10 m benches and excavators operating on 2.5 m flitches. Haul road widths of 27 m for dual access roads and 16 m for single access roads were used. Minimum mining width of 20 m 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 (GMS), GMD's '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 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 and 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 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.

A detailed Geotechnical assessment of the Orient Well deposit was carried out by geotechnical consultants Operational Geotechs 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

The Orient Well ore is free milling and will be processed through the Mt Morgans processing plant. The Mt Morgans 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 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. Two 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. The average recovery for Orient Well is 94.6%.

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 Mt Morgans processing plant. A cut-off grade of 0.7g/t was selected for Orient Well Reserves based on these calculations.

Tenure

All tenements are 100% owned ether directly by Genesis or through one of its 100% 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 Orient Well Project and currently, regulatory approvals and 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.

Infrastructure

The Orient Well deposit is located approximately 40km 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 utilize existing accommodation facilities available at the Leonora township.

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 ore via road trains to the existing Mt Morgans processing plant.

Costs

Surface infrastructure capital costs are derived from tenders or quotations and include offices, fuel bay, ERT and First Aid facilities, and light vehicles, civils, workshops, 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 accommodation facilities in Leonora by third parties. 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 the Mt Morgan operations.

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

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.

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 most recent operating costs for Dacian's Mt Morgans 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.

PUZZLE GROUP RESERVES

The Puzzle Ore Reserves are based on the Puzzle and Puzzle North Mineral Resources and a Pre-Feasibility Study undertaken by Genesis Minerals. The ore reserve comprises a cut back around the existing Puzzle Pit which was previously mined in 1997 and a new pit at Puzzle North.

The Puzzle Ore Reserves have been estimated on a $2,300/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.

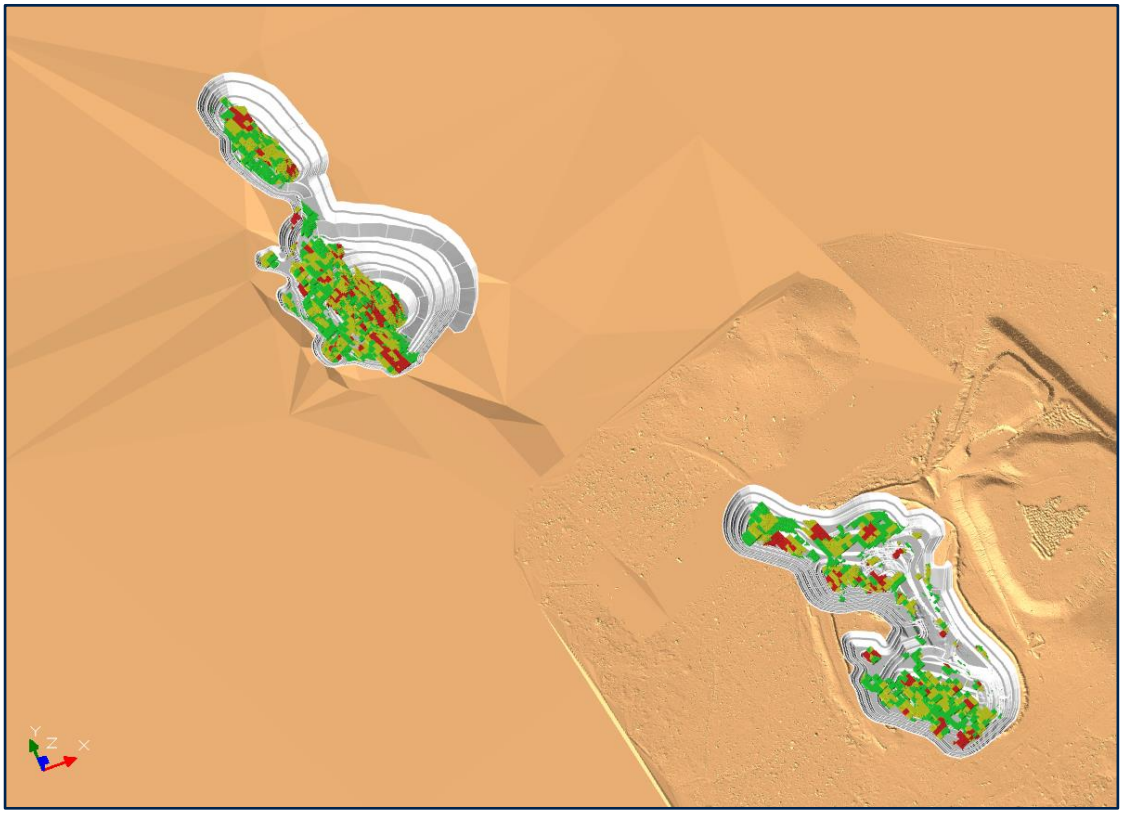

Figure 14: Puzzle and Puzzle North Reserve Pit Designs

Mining Method and Assumptions

The Puzzle Reserves will be mined using 140t rear dump trucks and 200t & 100t hydraulic excavator mining fleets, using drill and blast on a combination of 5m and 10 m benches and excavators operating on 2.5 m flitches. Haul road widths of 27 m for dual access roads and 16 m for single access roads were used. Minimum mining width of 20 m 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 (GMS), GMD's '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 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 and 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 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.

A detailed Geotechnical assessment of the Puzzle and Puzzle North deposits were carried out by geotechnical consultants Operational Geotechs 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

The Puzzle Reserve ore is free milling and will be processed through the Mt Morgans processing plant. The Mt Morgans 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 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. The average recovery for Puzzle is 96.7% and the recovery for Puzzle North is 97.1%.

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 Mt Morgans processing plant. A cut-off grade of 0.7g/t was selected for Puzzle Reserves based on these calculations.

Tenure

All tenements are 100% owned ether directly by Genesis or through one of its 100% 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 Puzzle and Puzzle North Pits. Regulatory approvals and permits are in place for the Puzzle Pit. Regulatory approvals and permits for Puzzle North Pit are still to be attained, although there are no known reasons why they wouldn't be granted.

Infrastructure

The Puzzle and Puzzle North deposits are less than 1km apart and are located approximately 70km 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 utilize existing accommodation facilities available at the Leonora township.

There is no existing infrastructure at the Puzzle deposits. The Project will require establishment of offices, workshops, power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment infrastructure. A ROM pad and haulage road network will be developed to transport ore via road trains to the existing Mt Morgans processing plant.

Costs

Surface infrastructure capital costs are derived from tenders or quotations and include offices, fuel bay, ERT and First Aid facilities, and light vehicles, civils, workshops, 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 accommodation facilities in Leonora by third parties. 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 the Mt Morgan operations.

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. 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.

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 for infrastructure. Processing and G&A costs are sourced from the most recent operating costs for Dacian's Mt Morgans 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.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at Ulysses, Admiral, Orient Well, Laterite and Puzzle Deposits and for estimated Stockpiles are based on information, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr. David Price who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. David Price is a contract employee of Genesis Minerals Limited and 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". David Price consents to the inclusion in the statement of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves at Admiral, Ulysses, Orient Well and Puzzle 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 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 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 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.

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.

Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results and may cause Genesis' actual performance and financial results in future periods to materially differ from any projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to liabilities inherent in mine development and production, geological, mining and processing technical problems, the inability to obtain any additional mine licenses, permits and other regulatory approvals required in connection with mining and third party processing operations, competition for among other things, capital, acquisition of reserves, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel, incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions, changes in commodity prices and exchange rate, currency and interest fluctuations, various events which could disrupt operations and/or the transportation of mineral products, including labour stoppages and severe weather conditions, the demand for and availability of transportation services, the ability to secure adequate financing and management's ability to anticipate and manage the foregoing factors and risks. These and other factors should be considered carefully and readers should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking information. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be correct.

GENESIS MINERALS LIMITED

Table 8: 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)
Genesis - Leonora												
Gwalia Deeps [9]	3,600	5.5	630	18,000	5.7	3,300	2,400	6.6	520	24,000	5.8	4,500
Gwalia Shallows [9]	1,100	3.5	130	1,500	3.7	180	770	3.3	81	3,400	3.5	390
Gwalia Open Pit [4]	5,900	2.3	430	3,200	2.0	200	-	-	-	9,000	2.2	630
Harbour Lights [5]	-	-	-	13,000	1.7	670	1,200	2.0	73	14,000	1.7	750
Tower Hill [4]	-	-	-	21,000	1.8	1,200	-	-	-	21,000	1.8	1,200
Aphrodite Open Pit [6]	-	-	-	13,000	1.5	670	5,300	1.3	230	19,000	1.5	900
Aphrodite Underground [8]	-	-	-	4,200	3.7	500	2,600	3.3	270	6,700	3.6	770
Zoroastrian Open Pit [6]	-	-	-	3,700	1.9	230	1,700	1.6	87	5,400	1.8	320
Zoroastrian Underground [7]	-	-	-	800	4.7	120	820	3.4	90	1,600	4.0	210
Excelsior [6]	-	-	-	9,600	1.0	310	1,700	0.8	41	11,000	1.0	350
Bardoc Satellite Open Pits [6]	150	2.3	11	4,300	1.6	220	5,000	1.6	250	9,400	1.6	480
Total Leonora	**11,000**	**3.5**	**1,200**	**92,000**	**2.6**	**7,600**	**21,000**	**2.4**	**1,600**	**120,000**	**2.6**	**10,000**
Genesis - Ulysses												
Ulysses [1]	1,600	3.8	190	4,100	3.5	460	2,200	2.9	210	7,900	3.4	850
Admiral Group [1]	-	-	-	6,600	1.4	300	8,400	1.0	280	15,000	1.2	590
Orient Well Group [2]	-	-	-	3,700	1.1	130	4,300	1.1	160	8,000	1.1	290
Puzzle Group [2]	-	-	-	6,700	1.1	230	2,000	0.9	57	8,800	1.0	290
Laterite Deposits [3]	-	-	-	570	0.7	12	200	0.7	4	770	0.7	17
Stockpiles [2]	-	-	-	220	0.8	6	-	-	-	220	0.8	6
Total Ulysses	**1,600**	**3.8**	**190**	**22,000**	**1.6**	**1,100**	**17,000**	**1.3**	**700**	**41,000**	**1.6**	**2,000**
Dacian - Westralia												
Beresford OP [11]	-	-	-	-	-	-	830	1.9	50	830	1.9	50
Beresford UG [13]	200	4.6	30	1,900	4.1	260	1,500	3.1	150	3,600	3.7	440
Allanson [14]	110	4.2	15	720	4.5	110	810	3.8	100	1,600	4.2	220
Morgans North [14]	-	-	-	-	-	-	330	6.7	72	330	6.7	72
Transvaal OP [11]	-	-	-	620	3.0	61	260	2.9	25	890	3.0	86
Transvaal UG [13]	-	-	-	120	4.1	16	910	3.6	110	1,000	3.6	120
Ramornie OP [11]	-	-	-	190	2.6	15	190	2.2	13	370	2.4	28
Ramornie UG [13]	-	-	-	70	3.2	7	500	2.0	31	560	2.1	38
Craic [14]	-	-	-	30	7.9	8	70	5.9	13	100	6.5	21
McKenzie Well [11]	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	1.1	34	950	1.1	34
Total Westralia	**310**	**4.5**	**45**	**3,700**	**4.0**	**470**	**6,400**	**2.9**	**590**	**10,000**	**3.3**	**1,100**
Dacian - Jupiter												
Jupiter OP [11]	-	-	-	1,600	1.1	55	3,600	1.2	130	5,200	1.1	190
Heffernans OP [11]	620	1.2	23	8,400	1.1	290	7,500	1.1	270	17,000	1.1	580
Ganymede OP [11]	-	-	-	880	0.8	24	1,500	0.9	42	2,400	0.9	66
Mt Marven OP [11]	-	-	-	1,200	1.2	45	340	1.2	13	1,500	1.2	58
Cameron Well/Maxwells OP	-	-	-	170	0.9	5	500	0.8	13	660	0.8	17
Stockpiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,200	0.4	41	3,200	0.4	41
Total Jupiter Mining Area	**620**	**1.2**	**23**	**12,000**	**1.1**	**430**	**17,000**	**1.0**	**510**	**29,000**	**1.0**	**950**
Dacian - Redcliffe Project												
GTS [10]	-	-	-	930	1.9	56	1,400	1.2	51	2,300	1.4	110
Hub [10]	160	4.6	24	660	3.9	82	850	2.3	62	1,700	3.1	170
Bindy [10]	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100	1.3	130	3,100	1.3	130
Kelly [10]	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400	0.9	67	2,400	0.9	67
Nambi [10]	-	-	-	720	2.7	62	850	2.8	76	1,600	2.7	140
Redcliffe [10]	-	-	-	-	-	-	930	1.2	35	930	1.2	35
Mesa - Westlode [10]	-	-	-	-	-	-	850	1.0	28	850	1.0	28
Total Redcliffe Project	**160**	**4.6**	**24**	**2,300**	**2.7**	**200**	**10,000**	**1.4**	**450**	**13,000**	**1.6**	**670**
Group Total	**13,000**	**3.5**	**1,500**	**130,000**	**2.3**	**9,800**	**72,000**	**1.7**	**3,900**	**220,000**	**2.2**	**15,000**

Note: All figures reported to two significant figures. Rounding errors may occur.
(1) - Reported at a 0.5g/t cutoff above the 280mRL (130 meters below surface). Reported at a 2.0g/t cutoff below the 280mRL
(2) - Reported at a 0.5g/t cutoff above the 280mRL (130 meters below surface)
(3) - Reported at a 0.3 g/t cutoff
(4) - Reported at a 0.4g/t cutoff and within the $2500/ounce RPEEE shell
(5) - Reported at a 0.4g/t / 0.8g/t for oxide / fresh respectively and within the $2500/ounce RPEEE shell

(6) - Reported at variable cutoffs between 0.3-0.6g/t reflecting milling recovery
(7) - Reported at 1.6g/t cutoff
(8) - Reported at 1.7g/t cutoff
(9) - Reported at 2.5g/t cutoff
(10) - Reported at a 0.5g/t cutoff above the 300mRL (130 meters below surface). Reported at a 2.0g/t cutoff below the 300mRL
(11) - Reported at a 0.5g/t cutoff and within the $2400/ounce RPEEE shell
(12) - Reported at a 1.1g/t cutoff and below the $2400/ounce RPEEE shell
(13) - Reported at a 2.0g/t cutoff and below the $2400/ounce RPEEE shell
(14) - Reported at a 2.0 g/t cutoff

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

Genesis Group: As at the date of this presentation, Genesis owns approximately 80% of the shares in Dacian Gold Limited (Dacian) and accordingly controls Dacian. Unless otherwise indicated, all financial information and information relating to production targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves of the group comprising Genesis and Dacian (and their respective controlled entities), in this announcement is presented on a 100% consolidated basis without adjustment for any minority interests in Dacian. Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for Dacian are extracted from the Dacian ASX release dated 3rd July 2023 "2023 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves update "; Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for St Barbara are extracted from the Genesis ASX release dated 17th April 2023 "Reporting on St Barbara Leonora Projects"

Table 9: Detailed Group Reserves

Deposit	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)
Genesis									
Gwalia [1,6]	2,100	5.1	350	11,000	5.0	1,700	13,000	5.0	2,000
Aphrodite [1,6]	-	-	-	2,800	3.6	320	2,800	3.6	320
Zoroastrian [1,6]	-	-	-	800	3.8	97	800	3.8	97
Tower Hill [1,6]	-	-	-	9,700	1.8	560	9,700	1.8	560
Admiral [2,4]	-	-	-	2,400	1.6	120	2,400	1.6	120
Orient Well [2,4]	-	-	-	1,200	1.2	46	1,200	1.2	46
Puzzle [2,4]	-	-	-	2,700	1.3	110	2,700	1.3	110
Ulysses Open Pit [2,4]	820	2.6	69	620	1.9	38	1,400	2.3	110
Ulysses Underground [2,7]	490	4.1	65	1,600	3.6	180	2,100	3.7	250
Total Genesis	**3,400**	**4.3**	**480**	**32,000**	**3.1**	**3,200**	**36,000**	**3.2**	**3,600**
Dacian									
Jupiter OP [2,3]	680	1.1	23	3,400	1.0	110	4,000	1.0	130
Redcliffe - Hub [2,4]	-	-	-	580	3.4	64	580	3.4	64
Redcliffe - GTS [2,4]	-	-	-	640	2.2	46	640	2.2	46
Redcliffe - Nambi [2,4]	-	-	-	380	2.5	31	380	2.5	31
Total Dacian	**680**	**1.1**	**23**	**5,000**	**1.6**	**250**	**5,600**	**1.5**	**270**
Grand Total	**4,100**	**3.8**	**500**	**37,000**	**2.9**	**3,400**	**41,000**	**3.0**	**3,900**

Notes:

*All figures reported to two significant figures. Rounding errors may occur.
(1) - Ore Reserves are based on a gold price of A$2,000/ounce
(2) - Ore Reserves are based on a gold price of A$2,300/ounce
(3) - Cut-off grade is 0.43g/t
(4) - Cut-off grades used is 0.7g/t
(5) - Cut-off grades used are 0.8g/t, 0.9g/t and 1.0g/t for oxide/transitional/fresh material respectively
(6) - Cut-off grades used for reserves are: Gwalia - 4.0g/t, Aphrodite - 1.9g/t, Zoroastrian - 2.0g/t, Tower Hill - 0.4g/t)
(7) - Cut-off grades used for reserves is 1.8g/t

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Appendix 1 - JORC TABLE 1s

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 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drill holes used in the estimate include 203 diamond holes (DDH), 829 reverse circulation holes and a 135 in pit grade control holes (GC). In addition, large number of regional RAB (Rotary Air Blast) and air-core (AC) holes have been completed; • The majority of RC and DD drilling was completed between 2015 and 2022 by Genesis. A number of holes were completed by SBM prior to 2005; • Genesis RC and DD drilling has included extensional drilling as well as grade control RC drilling in the Ulysses West pit area; • In the deposit area, holes were generally angled to optimally intersect the mineralised zones; • RC samples were collected in 1m or 0.5m intervals from a rig mounted cone splitter; • For RAB drilling, chips from each 1m interval were dumped on the ground and samples scooped from the chip piles; • For AC, RAB and some RC drilling, samples were composited into 2m or 3m 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 (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 used a face sampling bit; • Diamond drilling was carried out with HQ and NQ sized equipment with standard tube; • Conventional equipment was used for RAB and AC 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.*	• Recoveries from Genesis drilling were excellent with RC samples visually monitored and core recovery measured; • Diamond core recovery was recorded in the drill logs and was excellent; • There appears to be no 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, AC and RAB 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 cone splitter in one metre intervals; • Visually unmineralised samples were composited into 5m intervals for analysis; • For historic RC and DD drill programs, samples were assayed at the Amdel laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Genesis samples were assayed at the Intertek laboratory in Perth. Samples were dried and a 1kg split was pulverised to 80% passing 75 microns; • Since December 2021 some Genesis samples 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 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. • Genesis drilling included extensive 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 SBM 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*	• For majority of Genesis drilling, analysis was by fire assay and atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish at the Intertek laboratory in Perth. Since December 2021 some Genesis samples have been analysed by Chrysos PhotonAssay™

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	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.*	• For SGW RC and DD drilling, analysis was by fire assay and AAS finish at the Amdel laboratory in Kalgoorlie; • 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.*	• 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 is electronic with appropriate verification and validation; • Data is well organised and securely stored in a relational database; • 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 Zone 51 datum; • Drill hole collars have been accurately surveyed either by licenced surveyors or using differential GPS; • Topographic control is from detailed topographic survey in the vicinity of the resource and from drill hole collar surveys elsewhere.
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; • 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 angled to grid south (220 MGA) 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.*	• 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.*	• 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.; • The Mining Lease was granted for a term of 21 years and expires on 28 January 2043; • The tenements are in good standing.
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 30-40^0 to the north.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments

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.*
		• Results of previous exploration at the project are provided in numerous previous ASX releases.
		• Drill hole locations are shown on the map within the body of the previous ASX 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.*	• Length weighted average grades have been reported; • No high grade cuts have been applied to reported exploration results; • Metal equivalent values are not being 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').*	• Drill holes are angled to local grid south (220^0 MGA) which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend.
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.*	• A plan showing the Ulysses drilling is included within the previous 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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drill hole collars were accurately surveyed using electronic instruments of differential GPS; • The majority of resource holes had down hole surveys. Genesis holes and many historic holes were surveyed by gyro or EMS, but for many other holes, the method is not known; • The results of all significant results of 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 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.*	• Regional exploration programs have been conducted including RAB drilling and geochemical sampling. The results have not been used in the Mineral Resource estimate.
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 the high grade portions of the deposit; • Along strike and down dip lode extensions are likely targets for further exploration; • Regional exploration results will be assessed to identify other targets.

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.*	• Data was captured electronically to prevent transcription errors; • Validation included comparison of gold results to logged geology to verify mineralised intervals.
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.*	• Numerous site visits were undertaken by the Competent Person between 2020 and 2022 to verify the extent of mining operations, locate drill collars from previous drilling, review drilling and mining 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 confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be good, with highly continuous mineralised structures defined by good quality drilling;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The deposit consists of moderate dipping mineralised lodes which have been interpreted based on logging and assay data from samples taken at regular intervals from angled drill holes.
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, 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.*	• Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate average block grades within the deposit; • Surpac software was used for the estimation. • High grade cuts of between 10g/t and 35g/t were applied to 1m composite data; • The parent block dimensions used were 10m NS by 10m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 1.25m by 2.5m by 1.25m. The parent block size was selected on the basis of KNA and is just less than 50% of the average drill hole spacing in the well drilled part of the deposit.; • Historical production records were available for an open pit completed in 2002 and a portion of historic grade control data was available which largely confirms the current interpretations; • Production from the GMD mining in 2016 and 2017 compared well with the resource model; • Previous resource estimates have been completed and compare well with the current estimate; • 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 parameters derived from the variography; • An initial interpolation pass was used with a maximum range of 30m which filled 24% of blocks. A second pass radius of 80m filled a further 34% of the blocks and a third pass range of 120m filled the remaining blocks; • A minimum of 10 samples was used for the first pass, and this was reduced to four for the subsequent passes. A maximum of 22 samples was used for all passes; • Selective mining units were not modelled in the Mineral Resource model. The block size used in the model was based on KNA, 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 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade in association with logged geology; • Internal high grade shoots were interpreted based on logged geology or a 3.0g/t cut-off grade; • 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 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 above 280mRL has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off based on assumptions about economic cut-off grades for open pit mining. • Below 280mRL, the Mineral Resource has been reported at a cut-off grade of 2.0g/t Au to reflect potential underground 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.*	• The deposit has previously been mined using selective open pit mining methods. It is assumed that further open pit mining is possible at the project; • Portions of the deposit are considered to have sufficient grade and continuity to be considered for underground 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.*	• Extensive metallurgical test work has been undertaken by Genesis and previous operators at the project; • Results of recent test work and processing results from the 2016/2017 mining have demonstrated that good gold recovery can be expected from conventional processing methods.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
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.
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 Resource was classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource on the basis of data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity; • The Measured portion of the Mineral Resource was defined where robust continuity of mineralisation was evident across the area drilled by 6.25m spaced holes, confined to the lodes in the west of the deposit; • Measure Mineral Resource was also defined where infill drilling to 25m by 12.5-25m had confirmed the excellent continuity of structure and grade in the vicinity of the high grade lodes; • The Indicated portion of the Mineral Resource was defined where good continuity of mineralisation was evident and within the drilled area where hole spacing ranged from 25m by 25m or less in the well drilled portion to 40m-60m by 40m spacing in the deeper extensions; • The remaining portions of the deposit were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource due to poor grade continuity or sparse drilling; • The definition of mineralised zones is based on sound geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. This model has been confirmed by previous mining which supported the interpretation. • 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.*	• A documented internal audit of the Mineral Resource estimate was completed by Genesis.
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 Ulysses Mineral Resource estimate is considered to be reported with a high degree of confidence. The consistent lode geometry and continuity of mineralisation is reflected in the Mineral Resource classification. The data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists; • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade; • The deposit is not currently being mined. Production records are available for the two phases of open pit mining completed at the deposit. The current estimate reconciles well with previous production figures.

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 June 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
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 carried out by Genesis and 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.*	• Feasibility 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. • A gold price of A$2,300/oz was assumed for the Cut Off Grade calculations. • The underground COG of 1.8 g/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 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.*	• 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 insitu 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. • 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 80m 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 1.8g/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 1.0g/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 as a 0.65m skin, reflecting geotechnical recommendations for dilution. The skin represents dilution of approximately 15% on the average width stopes at Ulysses. • Insitu 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. • 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, first aid facilities, power supply, water management, stores, communications, fuel farm, magazines, waste

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>dumps, run-of-mine (ROM) pads and access road upgrades. This has been allowed for in the Feasibility Study.</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 in g/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 commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.</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 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..</td></tr>
<tr><td>Costs</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• Capital costs for the project have been generated by the mining study team.
• Capital costs are based on vendor supplied quotations and / or recent industry experience in similar projects.
• Capital costs include:
• Mining Infrastructure – Workshops, fuel bays, washdown bays, offices, magazines, dewatering infrastructure, power infrastructure;
• Power Supply;
• Road Access;
• Site Clearing; and,
• Water Supply;
• Capital infrastructure costs include a minimum 10% contingency.
• The key operating cost estimates for processing have been derived from current Gwalia fixed and variable processing costs.
• Haulage costs are derived from indicative pricing supplied by a reputable ore haulage contractor.
• Mining costs are sourced from quotations received from reputable mining contractors. Costs not directly associated with mining</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		contractor work were estimated by direct quotation or built from first principles. • No deleterious elements have been identified in ore testwork and as such no allowance has been made. • All costs and revenue factors for Ulysses are quoted in Australian Dollars. • Transportation, treatment and refining costs have been estimated based on supply of Doré to the Perth mint. • 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$2,300/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 reating 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.* • *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.*	• 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. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
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.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Ulysses 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 deposit is located approximately 35km south of Leonora in Western Australia and The Ulysses deposit comprises a series of sub-parallel, close spaced mineralised structures associated with a regionally extensive shear zone (Ulysses Shear • Open pit mining was previously carried out by Sons of Gwalia Limited ("SGW") in 2002. Mining was largely restricted to the oxide zone with a maximum pit depth of 65m. in addition a small open pit mine was completed on the West Lode by GMD in 2017. • The Resource is based on extensive drilling programs completed between 1988 and 2022 from a combination of RC and diamond drilling. The drilling includes an extensive 262 diamond and RC hole program in 2022 in preparation for mining. • The deposit was estimated using ordinary kriging ("OK") grade interpolation with block dimensions in the model of 10m EW by 10m NS by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 1.25m 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 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 Feasibility study (FS) was undertaken by Genesis Minerals on the Ulysses deposit, to develop the mine plan and geotechnical recommendations to a FS level and provide an Ore Reserve estimate. Ore from Ulysses will be trucked to both the Mt Morgans and Gwalia processing plants. • The Ulysses 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 open pit cut-off grade of 0.7 g/t Au to define ore is the breakeven grade for variable costs and a share of fixed costs for general and administration (G&A) through the Mt Morgans 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 (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.*	• 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 5 m benches and excavators operating on 2.5 m flitches. The Competent Person considers the mining method to be appropriate for the nature of the Ulysses deposit. • A detailed Geotechnical assessment of the Ulysses 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	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. A modifying factor of 18% and was determined based on the geometry and grade distribution of the mineral lode and the SMU. • Mining recovery was modelled by applying a recovery factor on contained metal in the resource model above COG. A recovery factor of 96% and was deemed appropriate based on the geometry and grade distribution of the mineral lode and the SMU. • Haul road widths of 27 m for dual access roads and 16 m for single access roads were used. Minimum mining width of 20 m 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 Ulysses deposit. The Project will establish offices, workshops, power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. Ore will be hauled using road trains to the existing Mt Morgans and Gwalia processing plants.
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 Ulysses ore is free milling and will be processed through a combination of the Mt Morgans and Gwalia processing plants. The Mt Morgans 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 undertaken for the Ulysses deposit and used as the basis for determining the milling recovery factors for the pit. Two 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 Ulysses of 87.8% at a grind size of 106µm at the Mt Morgans mill or a metallurgical recovery of 88.5% at a grind size of 90µm at the Gwalia mill. • No bulk sample test work has been carried out. Ore from the Ulysses pits will be blended other ore sources at the Mt Morgans and Gwalia processing plants. The previously mined Ulysses pits were 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.*	• All environmental studies have been completed for the Ulysses Project and currently, regulatory approvals are approved for the commencement of mining. 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 an 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. Permitting is yet to be sought for road closures associated with blasting Ulysses in close proximity to the Goldfields Highway. • Waste rock characterisation was completed on drill samples as a component of the FS. All Ulysses 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.*	• Ulysses 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 will establish offices, workshops, power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. The workforce will utilize existing accommodation facilities available at the Leonora township.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
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 Mt Morgans Mill, recently placed on care and maintenance, while Gwalia variable processing costs are in line with current St Barbara 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 Ulysses to the Mt Morgans and Gwalia processing plants 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 0.9% 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$2300/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 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 pit is covered by the Nyalpa Pirniku Registered claim, with mining leases pre-dating the Native Title registration. Nyalpa Pirniku 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.* • *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. 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• 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 – 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 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• 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.
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.*	• 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;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *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 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; • 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 – 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 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 Admiral Group of deposits are located on Mining lease M40/110, M40/101, M40/288 and M40/003.

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 M40/110 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 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 1980's 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 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 a distance of 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 0.5 g/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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
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 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 – 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 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. Infill grade control drilling has been carried out at Butterfly; • 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.
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. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
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 Admiral, Butterfly, Clark, King, and Danluce parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate average block grades within the deposit. • For Butterfly North 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. • Separate block models were created for each deposit; • Samples were composited to 1m intervals. Various high grade cuts were applied at each deposit and varied from 5g/t to 24g/t; • The parent block dimensions used for each deposit were 10m along strike by 10m across strike by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by • 2.5m by 1.25m; • 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; • Up to three interpolation passes were used for each model; • A first pass search of between 25m 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 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. • Below 280mRL, the Mineral Resource has been • reported at a cut-off grade of 2.0g/t Au to reflect potential underground 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.*	• 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
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 2.85t/m3 for oxide, transitional and fresh mineralisation respectively; • A value of 2.7t/m3 was applied to all fresh felsic material within the lithology domains.
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 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
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; • No reconciliation data has been located and only global production records have been reviewed.

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.*	• The Admiral Group deposit is made up of six zones of mineralisation that are known as Admiral, Butterfly, Clark, Danluce, King and Butterfly North. • Previous mining was undertaken in the 1990s with four small pits completed. Historical small scall underground mining has also been completed at Butterfly. • The Resource is based on 1,898 RC and DD holes the majority of which were completed between 1988 and 2022. • The Mineral Resource was estimated in a standard Surpac block model using Ordinary Kriging (OK) grade interpolation. The block dimensions used in the model were 20m NS by 20m EW by 5mvertical with sub-cells of 5m by 5m by 1.25m. • The Mineral Resource reported for the Admiral Group are 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 Feasibility Study was undertaken by Genesis Minerals on the Admiral Group deposit, to develop the mine plan and geotechnical recommendations to a FS level and provide an Ore Reserve estimate. Ore from Admiral Group will be trucked to a combination of the Mt Morgans and Gwalia processing plants. • The Admiral Group mine plan is considered technically achievable and involves the application of conventional technology and open pit mining methods widely utilised in the Western Australian

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>goldfields.</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 0.7 g/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 Mt Morgans 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 5 m benches and excavators operating on 2.5 m 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 27 m for dual access roads and 16 m for single access roads were used. Minimum mining width of 20 m 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.
• There is minimal existing infrastructure at the Admiral Group deposit. The Project will establish 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 Mt Morgans 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 Mt Morgans and Gwalia processing plants. The Mt Morgans 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><td></td><td>Mt Morgan106µm</td><td>Gwalia 90µm</td></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>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		<table><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 Mt Morgans and Gwalia processing plants. Admiral, Butterfly, and King pits were previously mined in the 1990's. • 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. At the Admiral zone an addendum to the mining proposal has been submitted to cover an extension to the pit following additional drilling and re-optimisation of 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. 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 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 Mt Morgans Mill, recently placed on care and maintenance, while Gwalia processing costs are in line with current St Barbara 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 Admiral Group to the Mt Morgans and Gwalia processing plants 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$2300/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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		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 ny 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 realted 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.* • *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. 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 – 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*	• 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;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• 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-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; • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
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 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 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. • 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 1980's 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• 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 0.3 g/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 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.*	• 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 confidence in the geological interpretation for the deposits is considered to be high due to the close spaced drilling and generally consistent mineralisation;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *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 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 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.*	• 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) 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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	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.*	• 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 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, 2.4t/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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		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 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 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 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 Mt Morgans 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 0.70 g/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 Mt Morgans 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 10 m benches and excavators operating on 2.5 m 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 27 m for dual access roads and 16 m for single access roads were used. Minimum mining width of 20 m 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 Mt Morgans 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.*	• The Orient Well ore is free milling and will be processed through the Mt Morgans processing plant. The Mt Morgans 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	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 Mt Morgans 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 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 Orient Well Project and currently, regulatory approvals and 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 Mt Morgans 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 Mt Morgans 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$2300/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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		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 Operaions.
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. 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 – Laterite deposits
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – 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.*	• 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;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• 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 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.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
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 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 1980's 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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	○ *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 reported assay intervals have been length weighted. No top cuts were applied. A nominal cutoff of 0.3 g/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 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 – 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 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 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.

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.*	• 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; • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
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., 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 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 – Stockpiles
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – 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 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
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 sampled.*	• 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.
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 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*	• There is no other relevant exploration data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	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.*	• 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 1800's 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 1990's. • 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.
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*	• Extensive metallurgical test work has been undertaken by Genesis and previous operators at the project and has been reviewed;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	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.	• 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 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, 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.

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 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce*	• Puzzle and Puzzle North Resource is based on 566 RC and 13 DD holes (180 completed by Genesis in 2021-2022) • 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;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• 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-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; • QAQC sampling was generally not carried out for the historic drilling; • 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.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The Competent Person has visited the project location. Drilling was not being completed at Puzzle at the time of the visit. • 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.*	• 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;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• 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. • Mining Lease M40/136 expires 15 March 2037 • Mining Lease M40/163 expires 8 Aug 2037 • Mining Lease M40/164 expires 8 Aug 2037 • Mining Lease M40/196 expires 2 Sept 2030 • 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 1980's 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• 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*
	  ○ *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 0.3 g/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 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.*	• 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 – 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.*	• 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. No drilling was being completed at the Puzzle projects at the time of the visit.
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 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,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *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.*	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 Puzzle mineral resource area extends over a 1000m 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 1000m 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 previous estimate has been completed for Puzzle North; • 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.
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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	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.*	• 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 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 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 Puzzle. • 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 and Puzzle North

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 resource is based on 445 RC holes and 9 Diamond holes of which 56 were completed by Genesis Minerals in 2021. A small open pit mine was completed in 1997.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• The Puzzle North resource is based on 221 RC holes and 9 Diamond the majority of which were completed by Genesis Minerals in 2021 and 2022. No historic mining has been completed at Puzzle North. • Both deposits were estimated using ordinary kriging ("OK") grade interpolation within wireframes prepared using 0.2g/t Au envelopes. The block dimensions used in both models were 10m EW by 10m NS by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m 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 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 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 Mt Morgans 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 0.7 g/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 Mt Morgans 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 2.5 m 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 27 m for dual access roads and 16 m for single access roads were used. Minimum mining width of 20 m 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 road trains to the existing Mt Morgans 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.*	• The Puzzle Reserve ore is free milling and will be processed through the Mt Morgans processing plant. The Mt Morgans 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	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 Mt Morgans 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 Mt Morgans 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 Mt Morgans 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$2300/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,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		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.