21st March 2024

Resource and Reserve Update

Genesis underpins +300,000oz pa growth strategy with robust 3.3Moz Reserve

Conservative estimate is part of 15.2Moz total Resource, ensuring Genesis has the inventory to be a major long-life ASX producer in a tier-one location; Host of new high-grade drill results including 6.7m @ 329g/t at Gwalia

HIGHLIGHTS

- Genesis has underpinned its Five-Year Strategic Plan (see separate ASX release today) with a **comprehensive Mineral Resources ("Resources") and Ore Reserves ("Reserves") update**
- The previously flagged Strategic Review **follows three corporate transactions** in the second half of 2023:
  - **Acquisition of St Barbara's (ASX: SBM) Leonora assets** - Including the Gwalia underground mine, 1.4Mtpa Leonora mill, and Tower Hill project
  - **Acquisition of 100% of Dacian** - Including the 3.0Mtpa Laverton mill and the Jupiter and Redcliffe projects
  - **Acquisition of the Bruno-Lewis and Raeside gold projects** from **Kin Mining (ASX: KIN)**
- At 21st March 2024, **Group Resources stand at 15.2Moz** and **Group Reserves stand at 3.3Moz**[1] - **100% in the Leonora District of Western Australia** and **close to existing processing infrastructure**
- Update includes **Genesis' maiden Resource and Reserve estimates for the Gwalia and Tower Hill deposits acquired from St Barbara,** rebuilt with an **underlying focus on higher quality ounces**
- **Reserves based on a conservative gold price of A$2,400/oz; Resources based on A$2,800/oz**
- The Resource and Reserves will **underpin significant growth in production** - **Further outcomes of the Strategic Review are outlined in Genesis' Five-Year Strategic Plan**
- **Numerous very high-grade drill intersections at Gwalia and Tower Hill (Tower Hill results NOT in Resource and Reserves),** supporting Genesis' **confidence in the immediate mine plan as well as future growth** at both deposits
- New drilling results include **6.7m @ 329g/t** at Gwalia, representing a **high value upgrade** at the **southern edge of the current 1700 Hoover production area**

Reserves - Key contributors

- **Gwalia underground - Genesis' maiden Reserve estimate 6.7Mt @ 5.3g/t for 1.1Moz (including Hoover Decline 2.6Mt @ 7.0g/t for 573koz - Priority "Heart of gold")**; Driven by the application of the conservative "quality > quantity" mining strategy identified in Genesis due diligence prior to acquisition, plus recent high grade drill results
- **Tower Hill - Genesis' maiden Reserve estimate 15.4Mt @ 2.0g/t for 1.0Moz;** Driven by the application of low cost milling at Laverton and low cost open pit mining by Genesis Mining Services (GMS), plus recent high grade drill results
- **Ulysses - 2.1Mt @ 3.7g/t for 250koz**; Unchanged compared to Genesis 30th June 2023 estimate[2]
- **Jupiter - 7.7Mt @ 0.9g/t for 230koz**; Driven by the application of low-cost GMS open pit mining and successful drilling outcomes
- **Bruno-Lewis - Maiden 3.9Mt @ 1.1g/t for 140koz**

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Resources - Key contributors

- **Gwalia underground - Genesis' maiden Resource estimate 26.3Mt @ 4.7g/t for 4.0Moz**; Extensive opportunities to grow Reserves via conversion of 3.3Moz of Measured and Indicated Resources
- **Tower Hill - Genesis' maiden Resource estimate 19.3Mt @ 2.5g/t for 1.5Moz**; Industry-leading open pit grade driven by the definition of discrete high-grade shoots (improved interpretation of ore and waste boundaries)
- **Bruno-Lewis and Raeside - 15.6Mt @ 1.2 g/ t for 0.6Moz**; Following acquisition of Kin Mining projects in late 2023

Drilling update

Gwalia

- Two underground diamond drill rigs have primarily focused on infilling the stoping window out to FY30 (i.e. production between now and FY30), as well as extensions to West Lode
- New results include:
  - **6.7m @ 329g/t** - South West Branch
  - **15.0m @ 12.5g/t** - South West Branch
  - **10.2m @ 18.7g/t** - South West Branch
  - **3.2m @ 41.8g/t** - Main Lode
  - **13.6m @ 15.0g/t** - West Lode
  - **12.2m @ 5.5g/t** - South Gwalia Series
- These results (along with many other high-grade results received in the prior 6 months) highlight that **Gwalia is a world class ore body** and give **significant confidence to the re-built Reserve**
- Ongoing drilling continues to infill the FY30 stoping window as well as test for further extensions

Tower Hill

- A recent 9-hole diamond drill program focused on infill and extensional drilling
- **All holes returned results at the expected depths within excellent ground conditions**, **confirming the widths and grade of the deposit**
- Results include:
  - **54m @ 1.9g/t, including 23m @ 3.3g/t**
  - **40m @ 2.5g/t, including 17m @ 4.1g/t**
  - **29m @ 2.7g/t, including 6m @ 7.6g/t**
  - **31m @ 1.6g/t, including 14m @ 2.5g/t**
- Further infill drilling is planned, plus extensional drilling down dip along 1km of strike; **Extensional upside is significant with Tower Hill only tested to ~450m depth despite being located just over 1km from Gwalia which has a depth of >2km**
- A full data review will **investigate the potential for parallel mineralised structures in the granite footwall**

Genesis Minerals Limited (**Genesis**) (ASX: GMD) is pleased to announce the results of the first comprehensive Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimate undertaken since it acquired its key assets in the second-half of 2023.

The update includes Genesis' maiden Resource and Reserve estimates for the Gwalia and Tower Hill deposits acquired from St Barbara, rebuilt with an underlying focus on higher quality ounces.

At 21st March 2024, Group Resources stand at 15.2Moz and Group Reserves stand at 3.3Moz.

*Table 1. Summary of Group Mineral Resource**

Mineral Resources			
	Mt	g/t	Moz
Measured	7.6	3.4	0.8
Indicated	140.0	2.2	10.0
Inferred	79.0	1.7	4.3
Total	**226.6**	**2.1**	**15.2**

*Table 2. Summary of Group Ore Reserves**

Ore Reserves			
	Mt	g/t	Moz
Proved	2.4	2.8	0.2
Probable	43.0	2.3	3.1
Total	**45.4**	**2.3**	**3.3**

**Rounding errors may occur*

The latest drill results from Gwalia further validate the conservative "quality > quantity" strategy identified in due diligence and reflected in the Reserve re-build. The latest drill results from Tower Hill infill the base of the pit and extend the high-grade shoots outside the pit design.

Ongoing drilling at both projects highlight the potential for further organic growth. For further information refer to "Drilling update" on pages 5-7.

Please refer to Genesis' Five-Year Strategic Plan (see separate ASX release today for the full outcome of the Strategic Review, including key project updates and further context for the new drill results).

Managing Director Raleigh Finlayson said:

"*It is clear that we now have the Reserve to underwrite our future as a major ASX gold producer with annual production of 300,000oz per annum and more.*

"*We also have long mine life and operational diversity on both the mining and processing fronts.*

"*Importantly, these new robust models show there is huge scope for ongoing growth in the inventory and forecast production rates, with mineralisation open across the assets and drilling continuing to return exceptional results which point to increases and upgrades in the resources*".

Corporate structure

Ordinary shares on issue:	1,122m
Unquoted securities:	48m
Market capitalisation:	A$2.2b (share price A$1.92)
Cash and bullion (29th February):	A$181m
Substantial shareholders:	AustralianSuper Pty Ltd 17.6%
	Van Eck Associates Corporation 9.1%
	Resource Capital Fund VII L.P. 7.6%
	State Street Corporation 6.9%
	Paradice Investment Management 6.3%

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. The Ore Reserve estimates for Ulysses and Admiral are extracted from Genesis's ASX announcement 3rd July 2023 "Completion of the Leonora acquisition elevates Genesis to a leading Australian gold house".

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DRILLING UPDATE

Genesis is pleased to report strong drilling results from the Gwalia underground mine and Tower Hill project in Leonora.

Gwalia

Drilling has continued to infill the stoping envelope to FY30 as well as test for extensions.

The table below lists significant Gwalia drill intercepts received since September 2023.

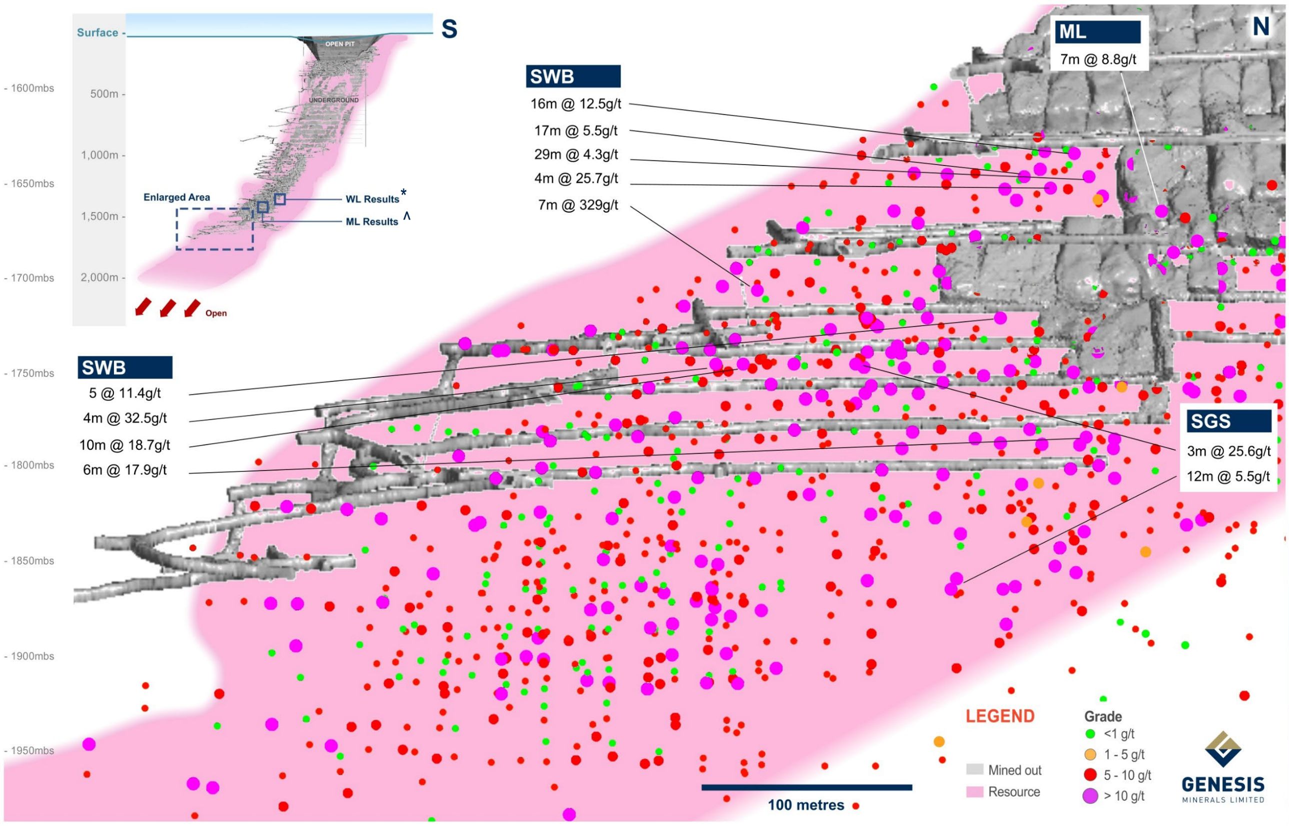
Table 3. Significant drill results

South West Branch (SWB):		
Hole ID	Length (m)	Grade (g/t)
UGD3236	6.7	329.0
UGD3199	15.1	12.5
UGD3198	28.8	4.3
UGD3200	17.0	5.5
UGD3202	4.3	25.7
UGD3215	4.6	11.4
UGD3105	5.9	17.9
UGD3327	10.2	18.7
UGD3225	4.3	32.5
Main Lode (ML):		
Hole ID	Length (m)	Grade (g/t)
UGD3123	2.6	46.7
UGD3177	3.9	13.8
UGD3133	3.2	41.8
UGD3170	7.0	8.8
West Lode		
Hole ID	Length (m)	Grade (g/t)
UGD3167	13.6	15.0
UGD3121	6.2	8.4
South Gwalia Series (SGS)		
Hole ID	Length (m)	Grade (g/t)
UGD3094	12.2	5.5
UGD3097	14.9	4.8
UGD3093	16.1	3.4
UGD3225	3.3	25.6

The results highlight confidence in the immediate mine plan as well as future growth.

The SWB results include an **ultra-high-grade intercept of 6.7m @ 329g/t** (UGD3094). This demonstrates an upgrade to the southern edge of the current production area, triggering a review and possible extension to planned stopes.

Figure 1. Gwalia long section highlighting drill results

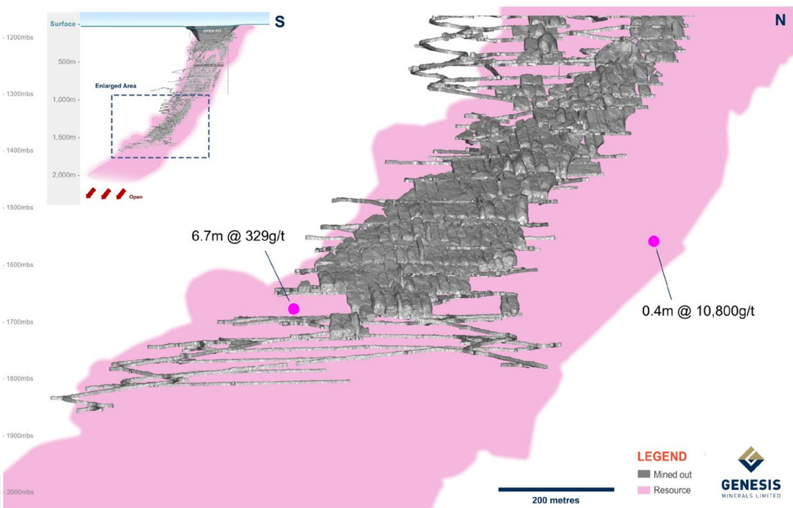


**West Lode (WL) - Location of results up-dip of Enlarged Area; 14m @ 15.0g/t and 6m @ 8.4g/t*
^Main Lode (ML) - Location of results up-dip of Enlarged Area; 3m @ 46.7g/t, 4m @ 13.8g/t and 3m @ 41.8g/t

Genesis' review of the acquired Gwalia drill hole database unearthed an **even higher-grade intercept of 0.4m @ 10,800g/t** (UGD2504). This hole was drilled in 2017 but previously unreported.

Figure 2 shows the relative locations of both ultra-high-grade holes, emphasising not only upside in near-term stopes but also upside in areas well outside the current Resources and Reserves.

Figure 2. 2x Ultra-high-grade intercepts



The Gwalia ore body remains open at depth. The deepest hole to date returned 24m @ 6.5g/t (drilled in July 2019, previously released), ~400m vertical below the current leading stope (~800m down dip).

Tower Hill

The first phase of drilling under Genesis ownership has been very successful, highlighting the outstanding grade and width of the mineralised system.

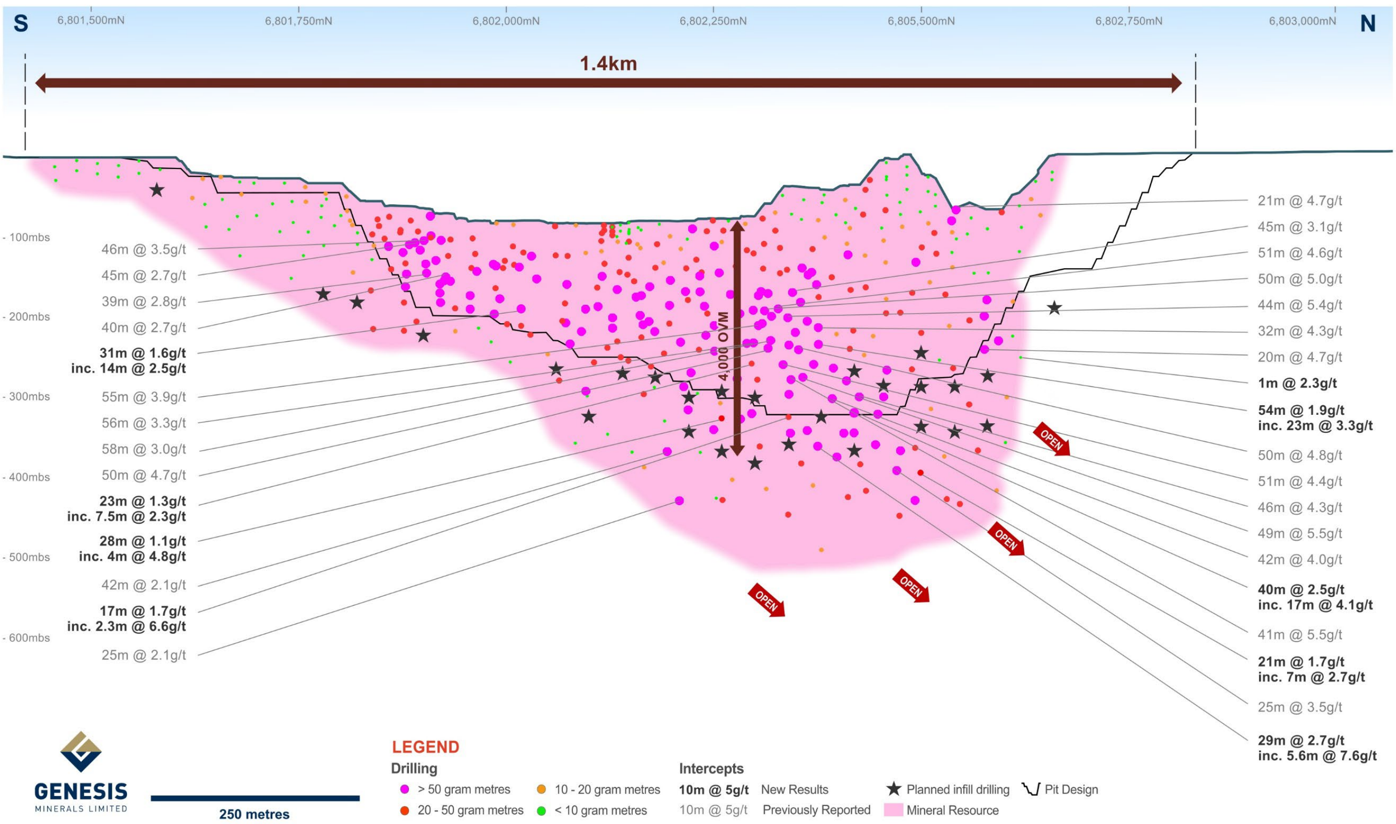
The table below lists significant Tower Hill drill intercepts.

Table 4. Significant drill results

Tower Hill			
Hole ID	Length (m)	Grade (g/t)	
TWDD0373	40.0	2.5	including 17m @ 4.1g/t
TWDD0378	29.0	2.7	including 6m @ 7.6g/t
TWDD0380	54.0	1.9	including 23m @ 3.3g/t
TWDD0381	31.0	1.6	including 14m @ 2.5g/t

The results highlight confidence in the immediate mine plan as well as future growth, including underground mining potential below the planned open pit.

Figure 3. Tower Hill long section highlighting drill results



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MINERAL RESOURCE UPDATE

The updated 2024 Genesis Minerals Resources Estimate is 230 Mt @ 2.1 g/t Au for 15.0 Moz which is in line with the previous 2023 Mineral Resource Estimate of 220 Mt @ 2.2 g/t Au for 15.0 Moz.

The Material Information for these new Mineral Resource models is included in following sections. All other Mineral Resources have been the subject of previous ASX Announcements. The updated Mineral Resource Estimates are for the Tower Hill, Gwalia, Cardinia West and Raeside and Admiral Mineral Resources.

Table 5: GMD 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate Summarised by Area

Deposit	Measured Tonnes (000s)	Measured Grade (g/t Au)	Measured Ounces (000s)	Indicated Tonnes (000s)	Indicated Grade (g/t Au)	Indicated Ounces (000s)	Inferred Tonnes (000s)	Inferred Grade (g/t Au)	Inferred Ounces (000s)	Total Tonnes (000s)	Total Grade (g/t Au)	Total Ounces (000s)
Leonora												
Gwalia	4,100	4.0	520	24,000	4.4	3,400	4,500	4.6	680	33,000	4.4	4,600
Harbour Lights	-	-	-	13,000	1.7	670	1,200	2.0	73	14,000	1.7	750
Tower Hill	-	-	-	18,000	2.5	1,400	1,400	3.0	130	19,000	2.5	1,500
Ulysses	1,600	3.8	190	4,100	3.5	460	2,200	2.9	210	7,900	3.4	850
Admiral Group	-	-	-	6,500	1.4	300	8,400	1.0	280	15,000	1.2	580
Orient Well Group	-	-	-	3,700	1.1	130	4,300	1.1	160	8,000	1.1	290
Puzzle Group	-	-	-	7,000	1.1	240	2,000	0.9	58	9,000	1.0	300
Laterite Deposits	-	-	-	570	0.7	12	200	0.7	4	770	0.7	17
Total Leonora	**5,600**	**3.9**	**710**	**76,000**	**2.7**	**6,600**	**24,000**	**2.0**	**1,600**	**110,000**	**2.6**	**8,900**
Laverton												
Cardinia West Group	770	1.2	31	8,000	1.1	270	3,700	0.9	100	13,000	1.0	410
Raeside Group	-	-	-	2,200	2.0	140	970	2.1	64	3,100	2.0	200
Westralia Group	310	4.5	45	3,700	4.0	470	6,400	2.9	590	10,000	3.3	1,100
Jupiter Group	620	1.2	23	11,000	1.0	370	13,000	1.1	440	24,000	1.1	830
Mt Marven OP	-	-	-	1,200	1.2	45	340	1.2	13	1,500	1.2	58
Maxwells OP	-	-	-	170	0.9	5	500	0.8	12	660	0.8	17
Stockpiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,200	0.4	41	3,200	0.4	41
Total Laverton	1,700	1.8	99	26,000	1.5	1,300	28,000	1.4	1,300	55,000	1.5	2,700
Bardoc												
Aphrodite	-	-	-	18,000	2.0	1,200	7,900	2.0	500	26,000	2.0	1,700
Zoroastrian	-	-	-	4,500	2.4	350	2,500	2.2	180	7,000	2.3	520
Excelsior	-	-	-	9,600	1.0	310	1,700	0.8	41	11,000	1.0	350
Bardoc Satellite Open Pits	150	2.3	11	4,300	1.6	220	5,000	1.6	250	9,400	1.6	480
Total Bardoc	**150**	**2.3**	**11**	**36,000**	**1.8**	**2,000**	**17,000**	**1.8**	**970**	**53,000**	**1.8**	**3,000**
Redcliffe												
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
Total Redcliffe	**160**	**4.6**	**24**	**2,300**	**2.7**	**200**	**10,000**	**1.4**	**450**	**13,000**	**1.6**	**670**
Group Total	**7,600**	**3.4**	**840**	**40,000**	**2.2**	**10,000**	**79,000**	**1.7**	**4,300**	**30,000**	**2.1**	**15,000**

Notes:

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

Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves.

Mineral Resources are reported at various gold price guidelines between A$2500 and A$2800/oz Au.

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

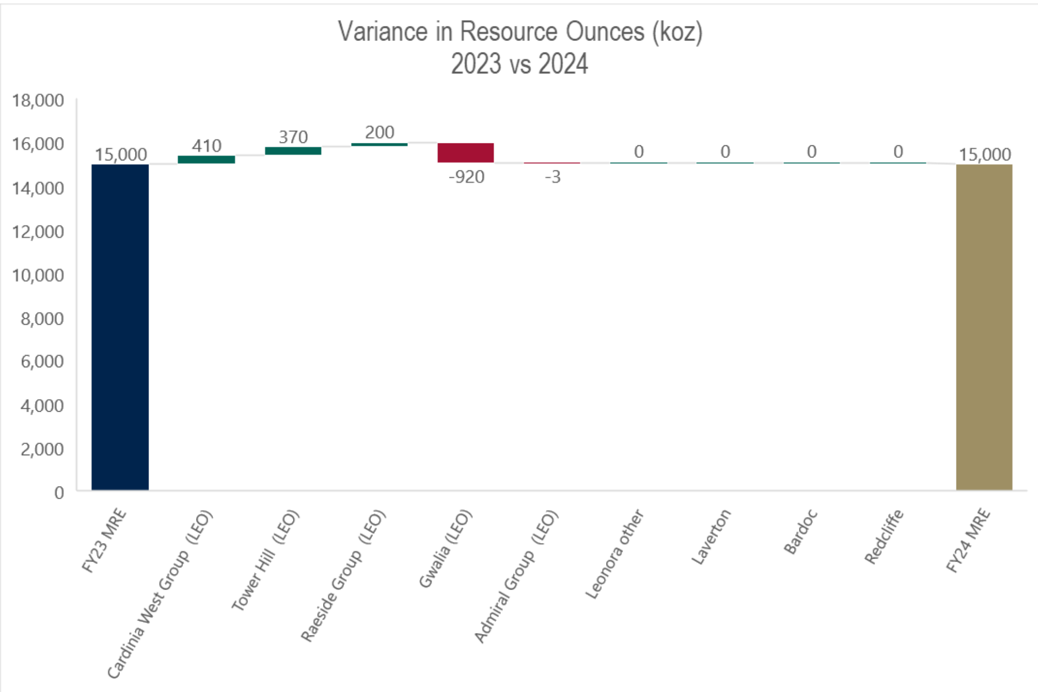
Key changes to the Mineral Resources from 2023 are:

- Increase in the Tower Hill Mineral Resources Estimate from 1.2Moz in 2023 to 1.5Moz in 2024. Key changes to the Mineral Resource Estimate include:
  - The Tower Hill Mineral Resource Estimate has been re-estimated using the Categorical Indicator Kriging (CIK) technique prior to grade estimation with Ordinary Kriging (OK). The CIK method has defined a clearer boundary between high grade and low grade (sub–domains) areas of the block model which can be smoothed when only using OK. The CIK sub-domains are well supported by drilling, and geological continuity of mineralisation.
- The addition of the Cardinia West and Raeside Mineral Resource Estimates after acquisition from Kin. Increase of 0.6Moz.
- Reduction in the Gwalia Mineral Resource Estimate from 5.5Moz in 2023 to 4.6Moz in 2024. Key changes to the Estimate include:
  - Updated geological interpretations with new drilling, estimation parameters, classification, and reporting constraints have been applied.
  - The in-situ resources have been reported within an optimised pit shell at a 0.50 g/t Au cut-off based on Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral resources. The underground Mineral Resource has been reported within Mineable Shape Optimisations (MSO's) generated at 2.5 g/t Au cut-off, with no assumptions made for mining dilution. Previous underground Mineral Resources at Gwalia were not reported within MSO's and has resulted in material unlikely to be mined being excluded from the updated resource inventory.
- Depletion from mining at Admiral reducing resources by a negligible 3koz.

Mineral Resources across other Leonora assets, Laverton, Redcliffe and Bardoc remain unchanged from 2023 Mineral Resources.

The significant changes in the estimated Mineral Resources compared with the Company's 2023 Mineral Resource estimates are shown below:

Figure 4: Changes in Resources - 2023 vs 2024



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ORE RESERVE UPDATE

Genesis has completed an updated Ore Reserve Estimate based on the 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate. The updated 2024 Genesis Minerals Reserve Estimate is **45 Mt @ 2.3 g/t Au for 3.3 Moz** which is down from the previous 2023 Ore Reserve Estimate of 41 Mt @ 3.0 g/t Au for 3.9 Moz.

The Ore Reserve estimated is supported by existing operational performance and costs, Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level studies and forms a subset of the company's Production Target.

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

The Ore Reserve (Table 6) has been completed in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code. The Ore Reserve is based on the Measured and Indicated portion of the Mineral Resource Estimate. The Ore Reserve estimate represents the portion of the Production Target based on Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources only. No Inferred material has been included in the Ore Reserve estimate. Table 6 presents a summary of the Proved and Probable Ore Reserve based on the mine designs using an A$2,400/oz gold price optimisation.

Table 6: Genesis 2024 Ore Reserve Estimate by Area

Deposit	Proved Tonnes (000s)	Proved Grade (g/tAu)	Proved Ounces (000s)	Probable Tonnes (000s)	Probable Grade (g/tAu)	Probable Ounces (000s)	Total Tonnes (000s)	Total Grade (g/tAu)	Total Ounces (000s)
Leonora									
Gwalia	460	4.2	62	6,200	5.4	1,100	6,700	5.3	1,100
Tower Hill	-	-	-	15,000	2.0	1,000	15,000	2.0	1,000
Admiral	-	-	-	2,300	1.6	120	2,300	1.6	120
Orient Well	-	-	-	1,200	1.2	46	1,200	1.2	46
Puzzle	-	-	-	2,700	1.3	110	2,700	1.3	110
Ulysses Open Pit	820	2.6	69	620	1.9	38	1,400	2.3	110
Ulysses Underground	490	4.1	64	1,600	3.6	180	2,100	3.7	250
Total Leonora	**1,800**	**3.4**	**200**	**30,000**	**2.7**	**2,600**	**32,000**	**2.7**	**2,800**
Laverton									
Jupiter OP	640	1.0	21	7,100	0.9	210	7,700	0.9	230
Bruno-Lewis OP	-	-	-	3,900	1.1	140	3,900	1.1	140
Total Laverton	**640**	**1.0**	**21**	**11,000**	**1.0**	**350**	**12,000**	**1.0**	**370**
Bardoc									
Aphrodite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoroastrian	-	-	-	790	3.8	97	790	3.8	97
Total Bardoc	**-**	**-**	**-**	**790**	**3.8**	**97**	**790**	**3.8**	**97**
Redcliffe									
Redcliffe-Hub	-	-	-	580	3.4	65	580	3.4	65
Redcliffe-GTS	-	-	-	640	2.2	46	640	2.2	46
Total Redcliffe	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,200**	**2.8**	**110**	**1,200**	**2.8**	**110**
Grand Total	2,400	2.8	220	43,000	2.3	3,100	45,000	2.3	3,300

Notes:
All figures reported to two significant figures. Rounding errors may occur.
Ore Reserves are based on a gold price of A$2,400/ounce

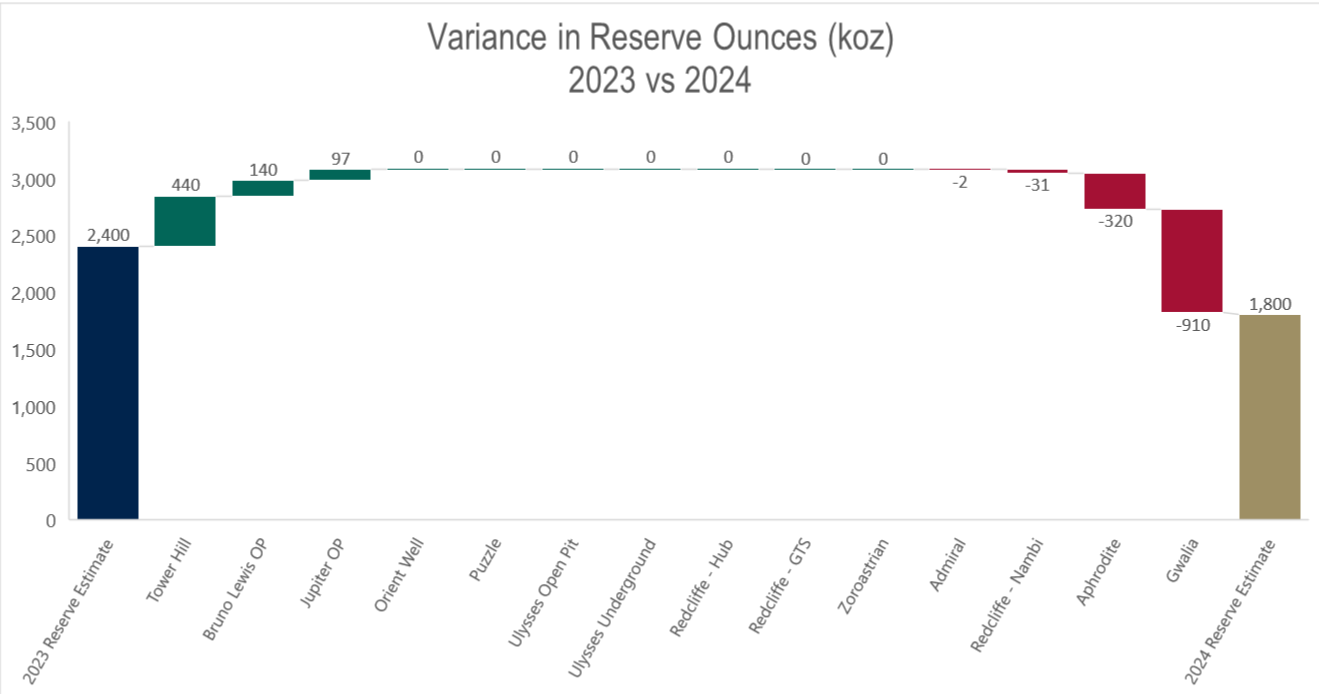
Key changes to the Ore Reserve Estimate are:

- Increase in Tower Hill Open Pit Ore Reserve Estimate from 0.6Moz to 1.0Moz in 2024, driven by:
  - Additional drilling, geological interpretation review and re-estimation using the Categorical Indicator Kriging (CIK) technique prior to grade estimation with Ordinary Kriging (OK).
  - Improved processing costs with access to GMD's 3.0Mpta Laverton Processing Plant
  - Improved fleet sizing to suit improved mill throughput, coupled with owner operator mining (GMS) resulting in reducing unit rates

- Addition of 140koz Bruno-Lewis Open Pit Ore Reserves from the 2024 acquisition of Kin Mining's Cardinia West and Raeside projects
- Increase in Jupiter Open Pit Reserve from 130koz to 230koz through improved Gold Price assumptions ($2,400/oz) and improved fleet sizing coupled with owner operator mining (GMS)
- Reduction in the Gwalia Underground Ore Reserve Estimate from 2.0 Moz in 2023 to 1.2 Moz in 2024 driven by:
  - Updated geological interpretations with new drilling, estimation parameters, classification, and reporting constraints have been applied.
  - Updated mine design parameters, modifying assumptions, productivity performance and cost assumptions
  - Focus on quality over quantity – other ore sources available in Genesis Minerals group to fill the Leonora Processing Plant
- Removal of 320koz of refractory ore from Aphrodite. Genesis has not evaluated a refractory solution for Aphrodite
- Removal of 30koz from Nambi Pit.

Ore Reserves across remaining Leonora, Laverton, Redcliffe and Bardoc assets remain unchanged from the 2023 Ore Reserve estimation.

Figure 5: Change in Reserve Estimate – 2023 vs 2024



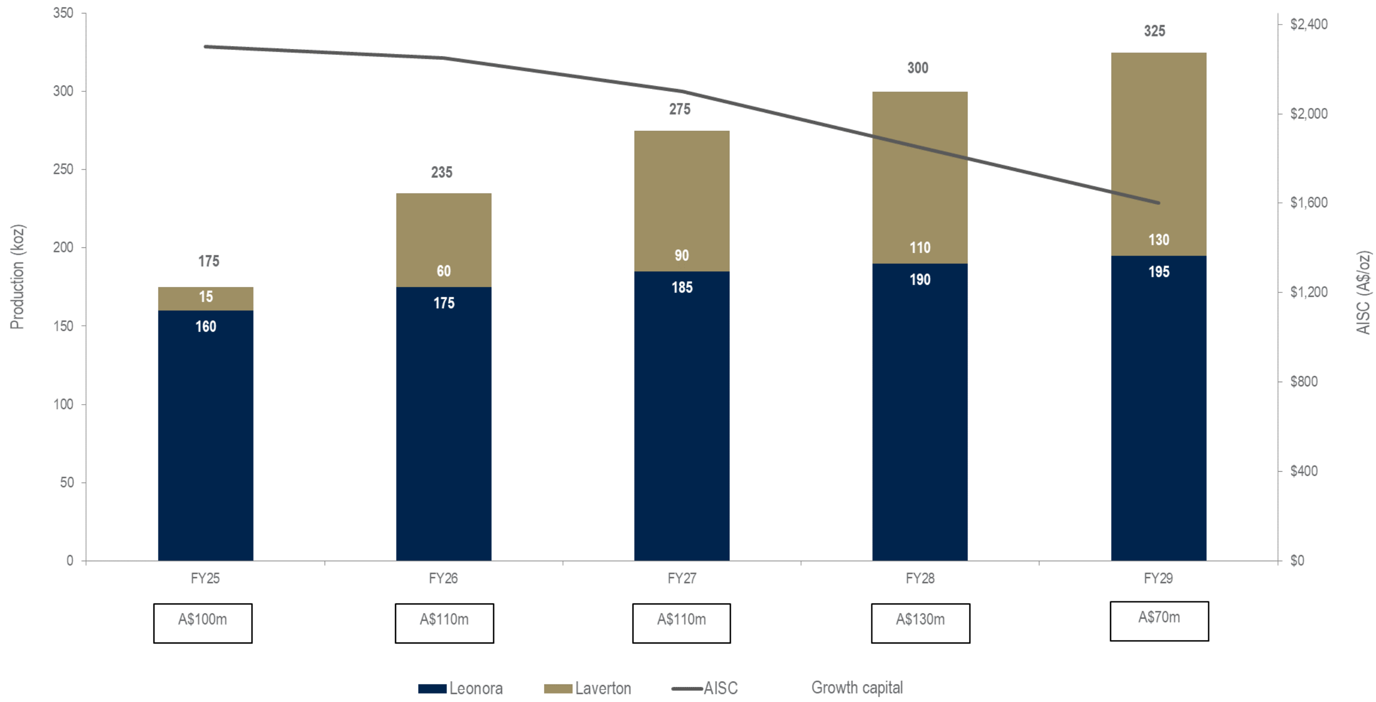
PRODUCTION OUTLOOK

Genesis Minerals Production Target is based on a long-term plan for the mining of its projects in the Leonora and Laverton regions. The plan consists of the mining of the existing Gwalia Underground and Admiral Open Pit and the development and production of future mining centres of Ulysses Underground, and the Hub, Jupiter, Bruno-Lewis, Tower Hill, Ulysses, Puzzle, GTS and Orient Well Open Pits.

Genesis will increase production from its operations over a 5-year period from 140koz in FY24 to 325koz in FY29 and maintaining an average production profile from FY29 of 335koz per annum[1].

The production target is based on a combination of 92% Ore Reserves and 8% Inferred Mineral Resources mined for the 5 years FY25 to FY29, and a total of 90% Ore Reserves and 10% Inferred Mineral Resources mined for the 10 years FY25 to FY34. A detailed breakdown of the Production Target and Reserve Estimate by project is shown in Table 7 and 8 below. 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. The Inferred Mineral Resources only account for a small portion of the production target and do not feature as a significant proportion early in the mine plan.

Figure 6: Genesis Production Target – Produced Ounces, AISC and Growth Capital



[1] The production target includes Inferred Mineral Resources. 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.

Figure 7: Leonora Production Target - Produced Ounces and Growth Capital

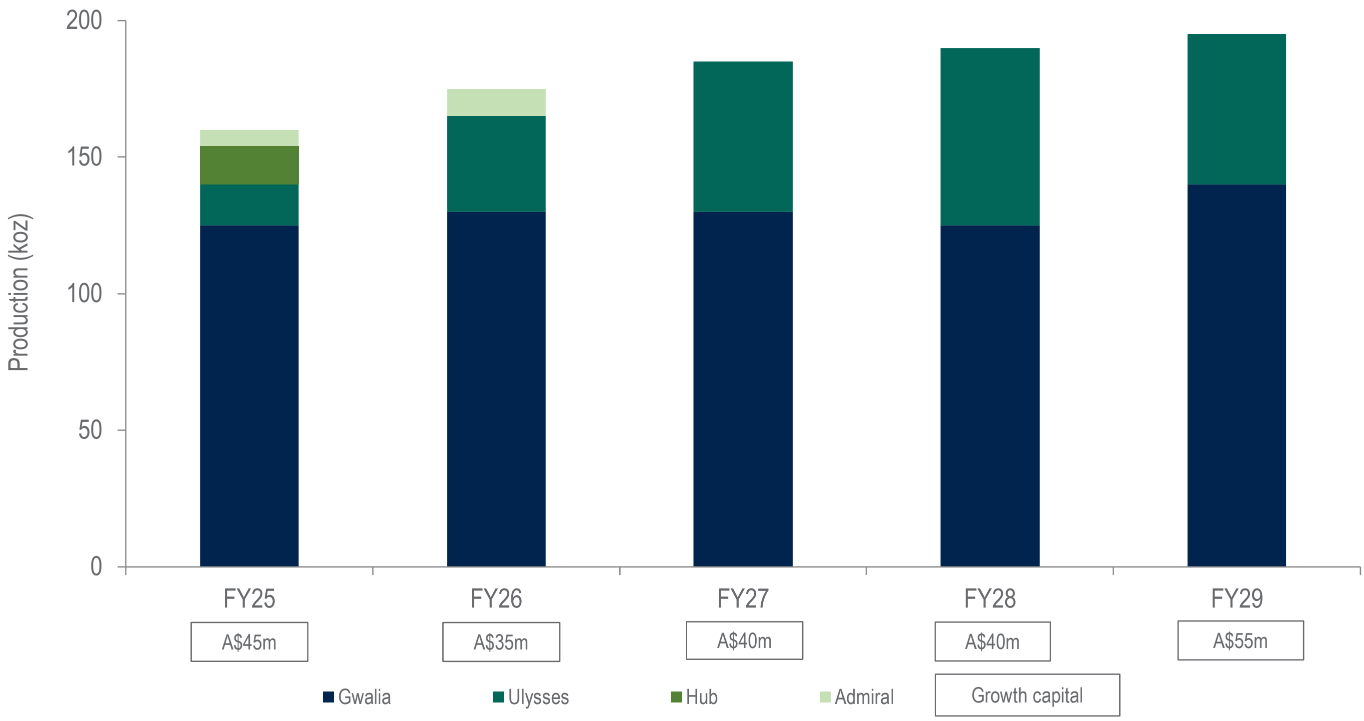
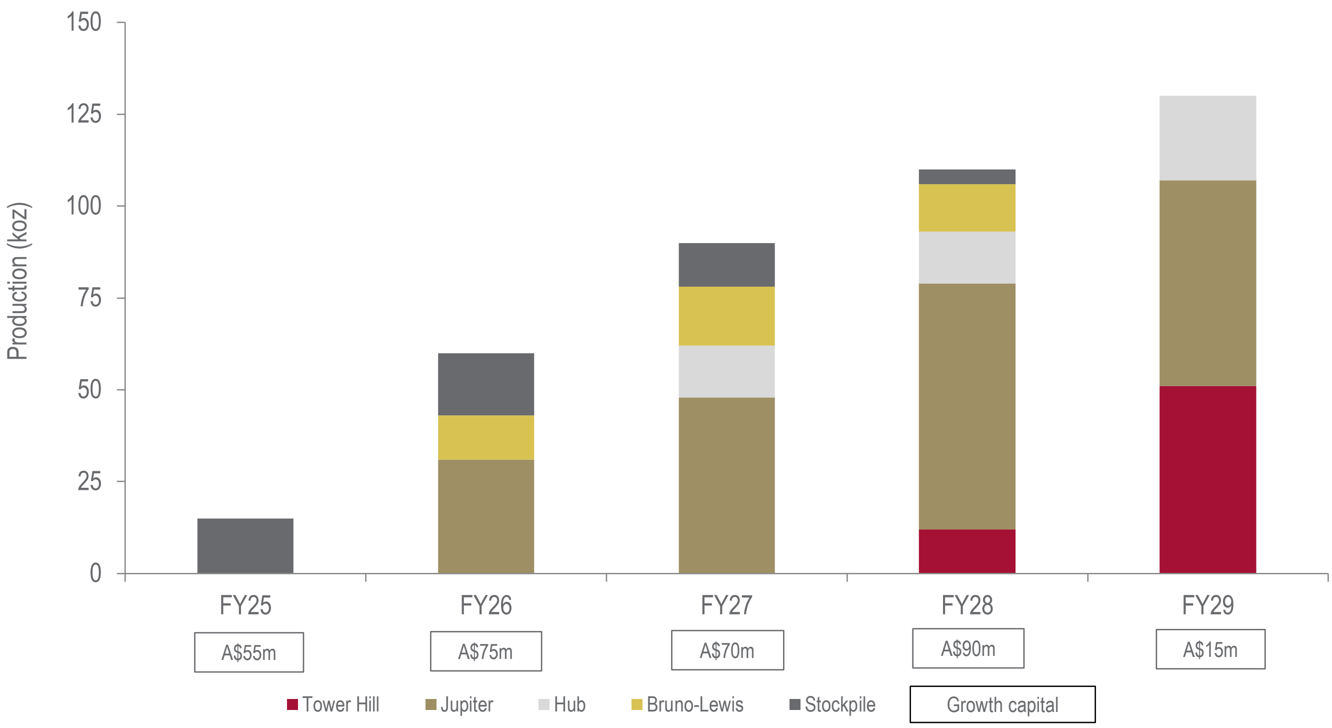


Figure 8: Laverton Production Target - Produced Ounces and Growth Capital



The plan consists of the commencement of Ulysses underground in Q4 FY24 to supplement the existing 1.4Mtpa Leonora Processing Plant feed from Gwalia Underground. Admiral Open Pit, which commenced in July 2023 will provide supplementary feed as Ulysses underground is established. Hub will commence in the first half of FY25 to de-risk Leonora and Laverton's production feed and provide high grade ore feed for the operations.

The Laverton Processing Plant, which is currently on soft care and maintenance will be restarted in Q4 FY25, will initially be recommissioned on surplus Admiral ore and historical stockpiles, with a baseload ore feed to be supplied by the Jupiter and Bruno-Lewis Open Pit projects. The 1Moz Tower Hill project will commence in FY27 and provide mill feed to supplement Jupiter and Bruno-Lewis ore from FY28.

The remaining Zoroastrian underground and BCDK, Ulysses, Puzzle, GTS and Orient Well Open Pits will be progressively developed from FY30 to supply ore feed to both the Leonora and Laverton Processing Plants.

Due to the proximity of the projects and the plants, ore can be directed to either of the Leonora 1.4Mtpa and Laverton 3.0Mtpa processing plants as required.

Table 7: Production Target Physicals by Source

Deposit	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000s)
Leonora												
Gwalia	460	4.2	62	6,200	5.4	1,100	2,800	5.3	470	9,500	5.3	1,600
Tower Hill	-	-	-	15,000	2.0	1,000	85	1.3	4	15,000	2.0	1,000
Admiral	-	-	-	2,300	1.6	120	62	3.6	7	2,400	1.6	120
Orient Well	-	-	-	1,200	1.2	46	31	1.7	2	1,300	1.2	48
Puzzle	-	-	-	2,700	1.3	110	93	1.1	3	2,800	1.3	110
Ulysses Open Pit	820	2.6	69	620	1.9	38	19	1.3	1	1,500	2.3	110
Ulysses Underground	490	4.0	64	1,700	3.5	190	550	3.1	55	2,800	3.5	310
Total Leonora	**1,800**	**3.4**	**200**	**30,000**	**2.7**	**2,600**	**3,600**	**4.7**	**550**	**36,000**	**2.9**	**3,300**
Laverton												
Jupiter OP	640	1.0	21	7,100	0.9	210	2,600	0.8	67	10,000	0.9	300
Bruno Lewis OP	500	1.2	19	3,400	1.1	130	520	1.1	18	4,400	1.1	160
Total Laverton	**1,100**	**1.1**	**40**	**10,000**	**1.0**	**330**	**3,100**	**0.9**	**86**	**15,000**	**1.0**	**460**
Bardoc												
Zoroastrian	-	-	-	880	3.6	100	270	3.3	29	1,200	3.5	130
Total Bardoc	**-**	**-**	**-**	**880**	**3.6**	**100**	**270**	**3.3**	**29**	**1,200**	**3.5**	**130**
Redcliffe												
Redcliffe - Hub	120	4.2	15	130	3.5	14	-	-	-	240	3.8	30
Redcliffe - GTS	-	-	-	640	2.2	46	-	-	-	640	2.2	46
Total Redcliffe	**120**	**4.2**	**15**	**770**	**2.5**	**60**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**880**	**2.7**	**76**
Grand Total	3,000	2.6	250	42,000	2.3	3,100	7,000	2.9	660	52,000	2.4	4,000

Notes:

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

Table 8: Ore Reserves By Source

Deposit	Proved			Probable			Total		
	Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000s)
Leonora									
Gwalia	460	4.2	62	6,200	5.4	1,100	6,700	5.3	1,100
Tower Hill	-	-	-	15,000	2.0	1,000	15,000	2.0	1,000
Admiral	-	-	-	2,300	1.6	120	2,300	1.6	120
Orient Well	-	-	-	1,200	1.2	46	1,200	1.2	46
Puzzle	-	-	-	2,700	1.3	110	2,700	1.3	110
Ulysses Open Pit	820	2.6	69	620	1.9	38	1,400	2.3	110
Ulysses Underground	490	4.1	64	1,600	3.6	180	2,100	3.7	250
Total Leonora	**1,800**	**3.4**	**200**	**30,000**	**2.7**	**2,600**	**32,000**	**2.7**	**2,800**
Laverton									
Jupiter OP	640	1.0	21	7,100	0.9	210	7,700	0.9	230
Bruno-Lewis OP	-	-	-	3,900	1.1	140	3,900	1.1	140
Total Laverton	**640**	**1.0**	**21**	**11,000**	**1.0**	**350**	**12,000**	**1.0**	**370**
Bardoc									
Aphrodite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoroastrian	-	-	-	790	3.8	97	790	3.8	97
Total Bardoc	**-**	**-**	**-**	**790**	**3.8**	**97**	**790**	**3.8**	**97**
Redcliffe									
Redcliffe - Hub	-	-	-	580	3.4	65	580	3.4	65
Redcliffe - GTS	-	-	-	640	2.2	46	640	2.2	46
Total Redcliffe	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,200**	**2.8**	**110**	**1,200**	**2.8**	**110**
Grand Total	**2,400**	**2.8**	**220**	**43,000**	**2.3**	**3,100**	**45,000**	**2.3**	**3,300**

Notes:
All figures reported to two significant figures. Rounding errors may occur.
Ore Reserves are based on a gold price of A$2,400/ounce

Mining – Open pit

For the open pit production targets, conventional mechanised open pit mining equipment utilising hydraulic excavators and rear dump trucks remains and continues to be the selected mining method.

In terms of open pit wall angles and geotechnical conditions, all open pit mining areas have geotechnical drilling, core logging and rock property test work that has been utilised to provide geotechnical parameters regarding overall slope angles, berm widths, locations, and batter angles. All pits, with the exception of Hub, have existing exposure as well. These parameters have been incorporated into designs.

The Jupiter open pit production target is based on a detailed pit design and includes 22% of ounces in the Inferred Mineral Resource category. Mining dilution and ore loss modifiers were applied through the use of stope optimiser software to replicate the effects of excavator size, ore body geometry (width and dip), mining practices and grade of the diluent material to define economically mineable ore blocks.

The Tower Hill open pit production target is based upon a detailed pit design and includes 0.5% of ounces in the Inferred Mineral Resource category. Mining dilution and ore loss modifiers were applied through the use of stope optimiser software to replicate the effects of excavator size, ore body geometry (width and dip), mining practices and grade of the diluent material to define economically mineable ore blocks.

The Bruno-Lewis open pit production target is based upon a detailed pit design and includes 11% of ounces in the Inferred Mineral Resource category. Mining dilution and ore loss modifiers were applied through the use of stope optimiser software to replicate the effects of excavator size, ore body geometry (width and dip), mining practices and grade of the diluent material to define economically mineable ore blocks.

The Admiral open pit production target is based upon a detailed pit design and includes 6% of ounces in the Inferred Mineral Resource category. Modifying factors for mining dilution and ore loss were applied at rates of 18% and 5% respectively, taking into consideration ore body geometry (width and dip), excavator size, and the grade of the diluent material.

The Hub open pit production target is based upon a detailed pit design and includes no ounces in the inferred Mineral Resource category. Modifying factors for mining dilution and ore loss were applied at rates of 25% and 5% respectively, taking into consideration ore body geometry (width and dip), excavator size, and the grade of the diluent material.

The Puzzle open pit production target is based upon a detailed pit design and includes 3% of ounces in the inferred Mineral Resource category. Modifying factors for mining dilution and ore loss were applied at rates of 15% and 2% respectively to a regularised block model, taking into consideration ore body geometry (width and dip), excavator size, and the grade of the diluent material.

The GTS open pit production target is based upon a detailed pit design and includes no ounces in the inferred Mineral Resource category. Additional modifying factors for mining dilution and ore loss were not applied to GTS as the regularisation of the block model was to a block size that corresponded to the SMU, it was deemed that this already made sufficient allowance for ore body geometry (width and dip), excavator size, and the grade of the diluent material.

The Ulysses open pit production target is based upon a detailed pit design and includes 1% of ounces in the inferred Mineral Resource category. Modifying factors for mining dilution and ore loss were applied at rates of 18% and 4% respectively, taking into consideration ore body geometry (width and dip), excavator size, and the grade of the diluent material.

Mining – Underground

The Ulysses Underground production target is based on mining shapes generated using the Ulysses Mineral Resource block model and includes 17% of ounces in the Inferred Mineral Resource category. Ulysses Underground is planned to be mined using conventional underground mining methods. The mining will consist of Longhole Open Stoping (LHOS) on 12.5m level spacing with voids remaining open and in situ rock rib and sill pillars used for stability. Mining operations will be undertaken by a conventional fleet of twin boom jumbos, 76mm production drills, 17t loaders and 63-65t trucks.

Stope shapes have a minimum mining width of 2.5 metres and a minimum stope dip angle of 35 degrees. Dilution skins were applied at 0.5 metres in the hanging wall and 0.15 metres in the footwall. A mining recovery factor of 90% has also been applied to the stopes, representing ore loss through the course of mining. Stope strike lengths have been designed in accordance to geotechnical studies in consideration to Hydraulic Radius and Effective Radius Factor (ERF) with placement of rib and sill pillars. Dilution was applied to operating mine development (i.e. ore drives) through increasing the planned cross sectional area by 9%, then interrogating against the block model. No ore loss was applied to operating mine development

The Gwalia Underground Production Target is based on mining shapes generated using the Gwalia Mineral Resource block model and included 14% of ounces in the Inferred Mineral Resource category. Stopes shapes have a minimum mining width of 3m and a minimum stope dip angle of 40 degrees. Stope dilution factors vary by stope size with 28% for stopes less than 5kt to 16% for stopes exceeding 25kt. The average of the estimated dilution for all stopes in the Ore Reserve is 22% ore lode. A mining recovery factor is also applied to all stopes. A 92% mining recovery factor has been applied to triple-lift and double-lift long-hole open stopes. A 90% mining recovery factor has been applied to single-lift long-hole open stopes. These factors are consistent with reconciled actual performance. The profiles of development waste excavations are designed inclusive of 10% overbreak. No further dilution factors or mining recovery factors are applied to development ore.

The Zoroastrian Underground production target is based on mining shapes generated using the Zoroastrian Mineral Resource block model and includes 22% of ounces in the Inferred Mineral Resource category. Zoroastrian Underground is planned to be mined using conventional underground mining methods. The mining will consist of Longhole Open Stoping (LHOS) on 20m level spacing with voids remaining open and in situ rock rib and sill pillars used for stability. Mining operations will be undertaken by a conventional fleet of twin boom jumbos, 76mm production drills, 10-15t loaders and 60t trucks.

Stope shapes have a minimum mining width of 2.5 metres. A 10% dilution was applied to all stopes. A mining recovery factor of 95% has also been applied to the stopes, representing ore loss through the course of mining. Additional Resource loss is incurred through the application of rib and sill pillar placement. Stope strike lengths have been designed in accordance to geotechnical studies in consideration to Hydraulic Radius and Effective Radius Factor (ERF) at approximately 25m with placement of rib and sill pillars. 10% dilution has been applied to ore development shapes.

Processing & Metallurgical – Underground and Open pit Laverton

The mined material from the Bruno-Lewis, Tower Hill, and Jupiter open pits will be treated through the Laverton 3.0Mtpa Processing Plant, which is a standard crushing, milling and CIL circuit, with the throughput rate being confirmed by plant performance and process throughput modelling.

Variable metallurgical recovery factors, based on grind size, throughput, metallurgical test work, and historic plant performance data have been applied through the production target with the weighted average recovery being 91.8%.

Average recoveries for each of the production target areas are 91.2%, 93.0% and 92.2% with these being achieved by a blended ore feed from Bruno-Lewis, Tower Hill and Jupiter mining areas respectively.

No deleterious elements have been observed in the metallurgical or geological test work, or since commissioning of the Processing Plant in March 2018.

Processing & Metallurgical – Underground and Open Pit Leonora

The mined material from the Gwalia and Ulysses underground mines and the mined material from the Admiral and Hub open pits will be treated through the Gwalia 1.4Mtpa Processing Plant, which is a standard crushing, milling and CIL circuit, with the throughput rate being confirmed by plant performance and process throughput modelling.

Variable metallurgical recovery factors, based on grind size, throughput, metallurgical test work, and historic plant performance data have been applied through the production target with the average weighted recovery being 94.6%.

Average recoveries for each of the production target areas are 96.3%, 88.0%, 88.7%, and 92.1% with these being achieved by a blended ore feed from Gwalia Underground, Ulysses Underground, Admiral open pit, and Hub open pit mining areas respectively.

No deleterious elements have been observed in the metallurgical or geological test work.

Cut-Off Grade

Various cut-off grades have been applied to each of the projects and are discussed in each of the relevant project sections below.

Tenure

The Ore Reserves and Production Targets are located on tenure wholly owned by Genesis Minerals.

Infrastructure

All infrastructure required to commence new projects or extend existing projects have been included in the costs assumptions and are discussed in each of the relevant sections below.

Accommodation, Processing and Power infrastructure is existing to achieve the Ore Reserve and Production Targets.

Costs

Mining and Processing costs in ongoing operations are based on current established contracts and forward estimates built on historical spends vs future production levels. Where pertinent, supplier budget estimates have been used.

Capital cost estimates are based on a combination of budget pricing, recent quotations or historical estimates for establishment, depending on the level of study that has occurred for the project.

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

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

Royalties have been included at the WA government royalty of 2.5% of gold produced. Other third party royalties have been applied for specific projects and are discussed in the material assumptions for each project where appropriate.

Revenue Factors

The Ore Reserve have been generated based on a A$2,400/oz gold price. The Production Target costs are based on a $2,800/oz gold price for cashflow analysis.

Economic Outcomes

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

MATERIAL INFORMATION SUMMARIES

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

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

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

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

GENESIS MINERALS LIMITED

GWALIA

Resources & Reserves Summary

Genesis reports a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate of **33Mt at 4.4g/t for 4.6Moz** and Ore Reserve Estimate of **6.7Mt at 5.3 g/t for 1.1Moz.** Key changes to the previously reported Mineral Resource include:

- Updated geological interpretations with new drilling, estimation parameters, classification, and reporting constraints have been applied.
- The in-situ resources have been reported within an optimised pit shell at a 0.50 g/t Au cut-off based on Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral resources. The underground resource has been reported within Mineable Shape Optimisations (MSO's) generated at 2.5 g/t Au cut-off, with no assumptions made for mining dilution. Previous underground resources at Gwalia were not reported within MSO's and has resulted in material unlikely to be mined being excluded from the updated resource inventory.

Key changes to the previous Ore Reserve Estimate include:

- Updated geological interpretations with new drilling, estimation parameters, classification, and reporting constraints have been applied.
- Updated mine design parameters, modifying assumptions, productivity performance and cost assumptions
- Focus on quality over quantity – other ore sources available in Genesis Minerals group to fill the Leonora Processing Plant

GWALIA MINERAL RESOURCES

Geology and Geological Interpretation

Gold mineralisation at Gwalia occurs in an array of en echelon, moderately east dipping lodes within strongly potassic altered mafic rocks and extends over a strike length of approximately 500 m and to a vertical depth of at least 2,300 m. Four primary mineralised zones (Main Lode, South West Branch, South Gwalia Series and West Lode) have been identified with each zone consisting of several individual lodes.

Mineralisation domains are defined by abundance of quartz and quartz/carbonate veining, the presence of distinctive laminated veining, strong potassic alteration, abundance of sulphides (commonly >3% pyrite) and elevated gold grade.

Drilling Techniques

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

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

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

Sample Analysis Method

Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm) and split to obtain a 50-gram catchweight. Analysis for gold only was carried out by Fire Assay fusion technique with AAS finish. Blanks and

CRM standards were inserted in each sample batch at a rate of 1:50 for exploration RC and DD, and 1:20 for GC drilling. Laboratory pulp grind and crush checks were typically requested at a ratio of 1:50 or less. Best practice QAQC methods for all drilling operations and the treatment and analysis of samples have been implemented and adhered to.

Estimation Methodology

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

The block model used in the CIK estimation has blocks set at 1x1x1m to ensure sub-domain complexity is maintained then optimised and re-blocked to the parent block size of 5mx10mx5m for parent cell size grade estimation with a nested search passes employed informed by variogram ranges.

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

Cut-off Grades

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

Resource Classification

The Gwalia resource is classified as Measured, Indicated or Inferred by domain based on a combination of physical and estimation quality metrics including mining exposure, drill spacing, search pass, kriging efficiency / slope / variance, grade and geological continuity. Mineralisation has been categorised as Measured if it has been exposed by mining (open pit or development), have drill spacing at <=20x10m's, estimated in the first search pass, have established grade and geological continuity, and >50% kriging efficiency and >50% slope. Indicated material is assigned if drill spacing is supported by up to 50x50m but no greater than 80m, search pass either 1 or 2, established grade and geological continuity, positive kriging efficiency and >20% slope. Inferred material is drill spacing supported by ~80x80m's with established geological continuity.

Mining Assumptions

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

Metallurgical Assumptions

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

Other Modifying Factors

No modifying factors are applied to the Mineral Resource.

GWALIA ORE RESERVES

The Gwalia Ore Reserves have been calculated on a $2,400/oz gold price assumption. The Ore Reserve includes only Proved and Probable classifications. The economically mineable component of the Measured Mineral Resource has been classified as a Proved Ore Reserve while the economically mineable component of the Indicated Mineral Resource has been classified as a Probable Ore Reserve.

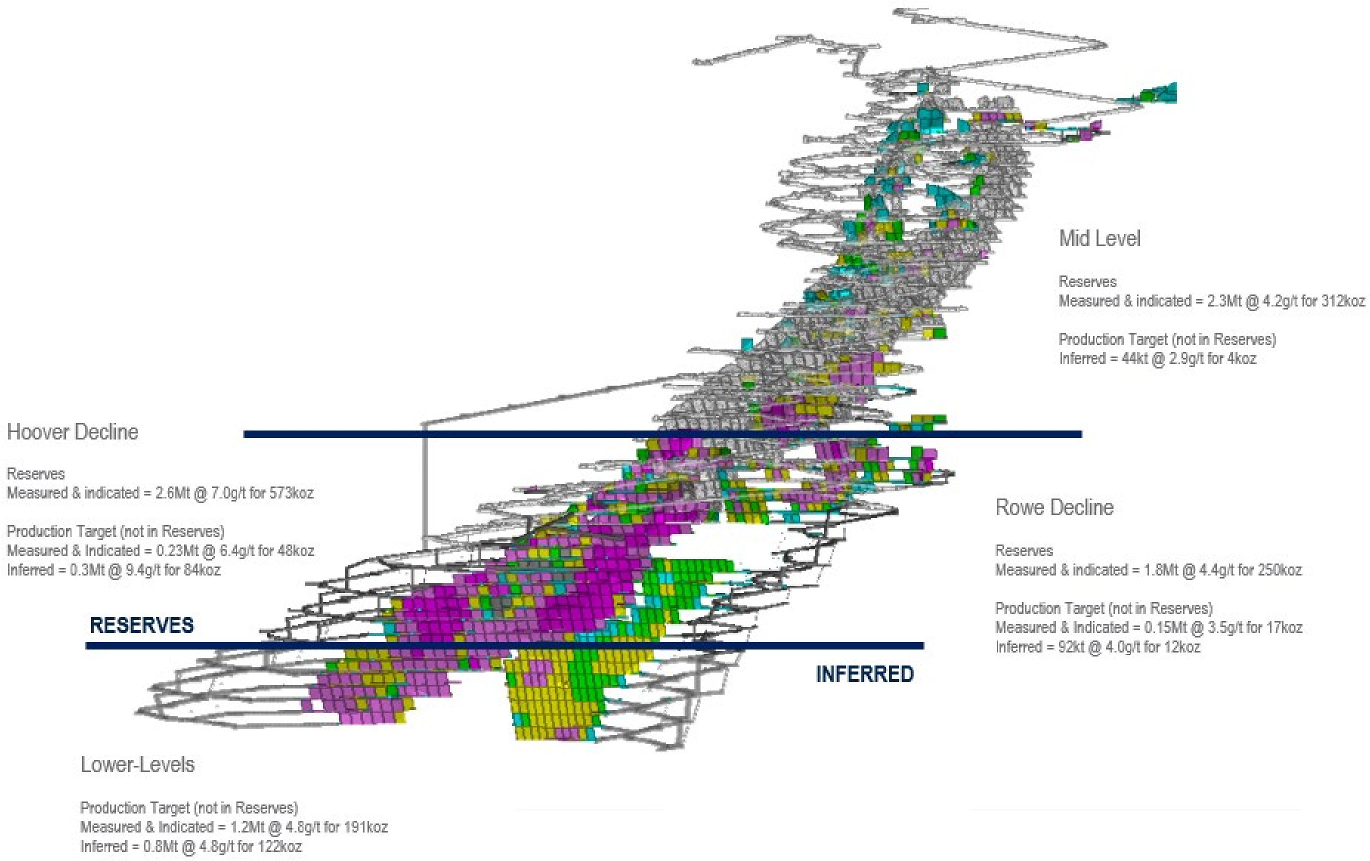
Table 9 - Gwalia Underground Ore Reserve

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)
Gwalia UG	460	4.2	62	6,200	5.4	1,100	6,700	5.3	1,100

Ore Reserves were estimated using the new resource model issued in December 2023 (previous completed in 2020) and includes updates to drilling and estimation techniques which has resulted in the ore body shifting from what was previously model as 6 orebodies, to more than 40 modelled veins. Current performance of mining assumptions, unit rates and costs have been used in this estimate and mining shapes have been assessed not only on a cost per unit basis but also on a time basis to ensure Gwalia's fixed costs can be covered over time.

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

Figure 9: Gwalia Underground Life of Mine



Mining Method and Assumptions

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

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

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

The following mining assumptions have been applied:

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

Processing Method & Assumptions

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

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

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

Cut-Off Grade

Assumptions are derived from cost and production estimates developed for Life of Mine forecast and a 3-stage approach was taken in evaluating the Ore Reserve estimate.

1. A break-even type analysis was used to determine the cut-off grades used for generating stope shapes, with the following derived estimates:
    - 3.8 g/t Stope Evaluation Cut-Off Grade - used to define the extent of economic stoping areas on a level.

- 3.0 g/t Stope Only Cut-Off Grade - used to define additional stopes that can be mined without extra development and without delaying the main mining sequence.
- 0.6 g/t Process Only Cut-Off Grade - used to differentiate between development ore and development waste.

2. Level economics completed using activity unit costs derived from current and future costings for all development and production activities.
3. Time based assessment to ensure production profile covers all associated fixed running costs.

Tenure

The Ore Reserves estimated in this report are located on tenements wholly-owned by Genesis Minerals Limited.

Environmental Permitting & Approvals

The Gwalia mine is currently compliant with all environmental regulatory instruments under the Environmental Protection Act 1986 and Mining Act 1978.

All external reporting against the environmental licenses and tenements are recorded and reported in the Annual Environmental Report available on the Genesis Minerals Limited and the relevant regulator websites.

Infrastructure

The infrastructure requirements of the stoping methods used are either already in place or have been accounted for in the Life of Mine evaluation on which the project costings are based. The capital and operating costs of extending the ventilation infrastructure to support truck haulage down to the base of the Ore Reserve have been included in the economic evaluation which demonstrates the economic viability of the Ore Reserve.

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

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

Costs

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

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

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

Power, Processing and General and Administration costs are based on actual operating costs incurred at the Gwalia operation.

A gold price of AU$2400/oz has been used in all calculations.

Exchange rates are provided by Genesis Finance.

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

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

Revenue Factors

The Ore Reserve have been generated based on a A$2,400/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

Resources & Reserves Summary

The Ulysses Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve Estimates remain unchanged from 2023 with a Mineral Resource Estimate of **7.9Mt at 3.4g/t for 0.85Moz** and Ore Reserve Estimate of **2.1Mt at 3.7g/t for 0.25Moz** for the underground and **1.4Mt at 2.3 g/t for 0.11Moz for the Open Pit**.

ULYSSES MINERAL RESOURCES

Geology and Geological Interpretation

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

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

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

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 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 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/m3 for duricrust, 2.0t/m3 for Oxide, 2.25t/m3 for Transition and 2.90t/m3 for Primary mineralisation and 2.95t/m3 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.

ULYSSES UNDERGROUND ORE RESERVES

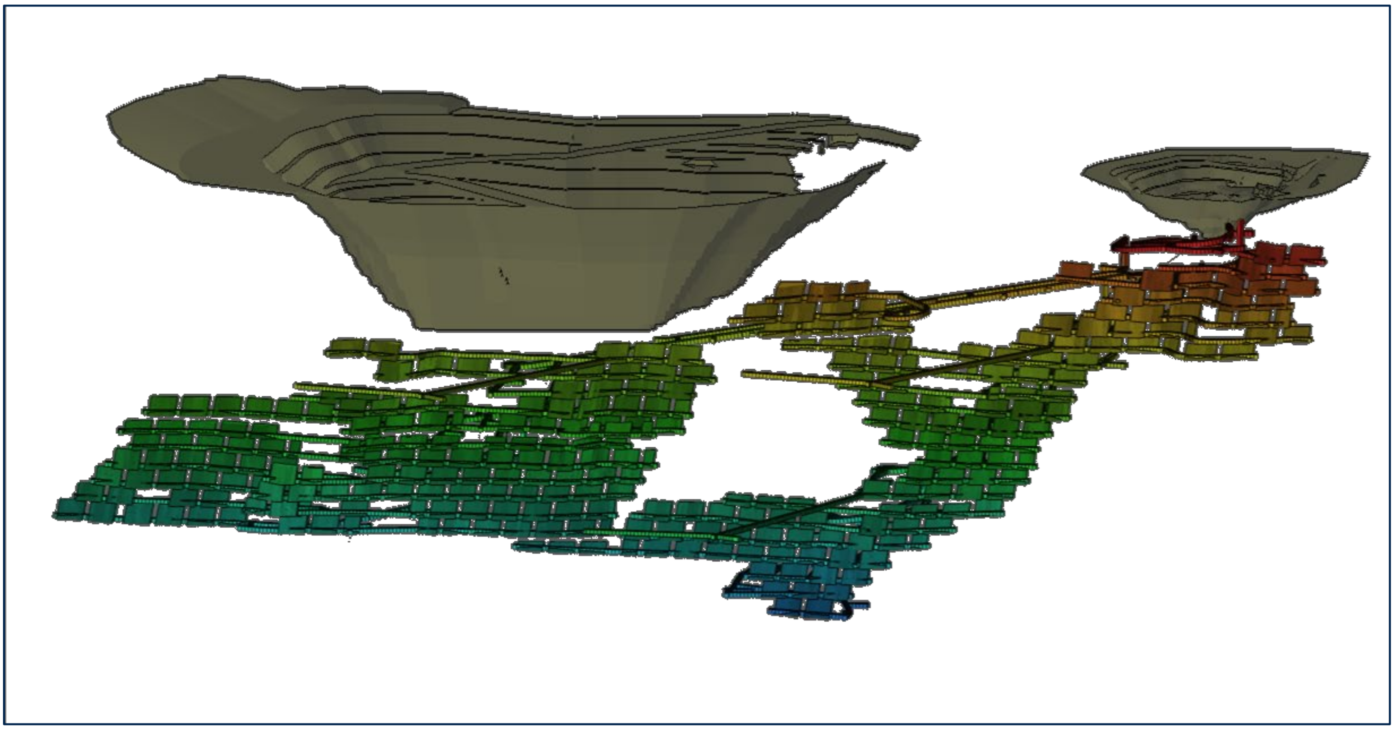
The Ulysses Underground Ore Reserves are based on a Feasibility level study completed by the Genesis team and key technical consultants and have been estimated on a A$2,400/oz gold price assumption. The economically mineable component of the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource have been classified 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 10 below:

Table 10: 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 in situ rock rib and sill pillars used for stability. Mining operations will be undertaken by an experienced and reputable mining contractor using a conventional fleet of twin boom jumbo drills, 76mm production drills, 17 tonne loaders and 63-65 tonne trucks.

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

Underground designs are based on geotechnical parameters provided by independent 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.
- In situ 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 Mineral Resources were included in initial stope optimisation processes, however any Inferred material contained within final underground designs was treated as waste at zero grade.

Processing Method & Assumptions

All ore is assumed to be carted along the Goldfields Highway 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 Ore Reserve estimates, averaging 88.6% through the Gwalia processing facility at a 90µm grind size.

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

Cut-Off Grade

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

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

A gold price of A$2,400 / 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

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

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

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

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

Power is provided by on site by diesel generators.

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

Costs

Mining capital surface infrastructure costs are 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 diesel fuel system.

Mining costs are supplied by rates by existing mining contractors at the Gwalia mine. 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 owned in Leonora by Genesis Minerals. 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$2,400/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.

ADMIRAL GROUP

RESOURCES & RESERVES SUMMARY

There are negligible changes (<2koz) to the Admiral Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve Estimates from 2023 with the Mineral Resource Estimate maintaining **15.0Mt at 1.2g/t for 0.58Moz** and the Ore Reserves Maintaining **2.4Mt at 1.6g/t for 0.12Moz** for the Open Pit.

GENESIS MINERALS LIMITED

ADMIRAL GROUP MINERAL RESOURCES

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Admiral Group of deposits lies within the Archaean-aged Norseman to Wiluna greenstone belt. Host rocks comprise a sequence of dolerite and basalt units. Gold mineralisation is associated with a strongly altered, distinctive assemblage of biotite-sericite-albite-pyrite±carbonate alteration and quartz veining located within regionally extensive 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/m3 for Oxide, 2.4t/m3 for Transition and 2.85t/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.

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.

ADMIRAL GROUP ORE RESERVES

The Admiral Group Ore Reserves are based on the Mineral Resource and a Feasibility Study undertaken by Genesis Minerals in 2023. The ore reserve comprises of a group of five open pit mines (Admiral, Butterfly, Clark, Clark North and King), within the Admiral Group Deposit. Admiral, Butterfly, and King are cutbacks around the existing pits which were previously mined in the 1990s. Updates to the Admiral Group reserve include mining depletion and minor pit design changes at Admiral pit (Mining Commenced in 2023), and mining rates and cost assumption refinements based on additional data collated since the 2023 reserves release.

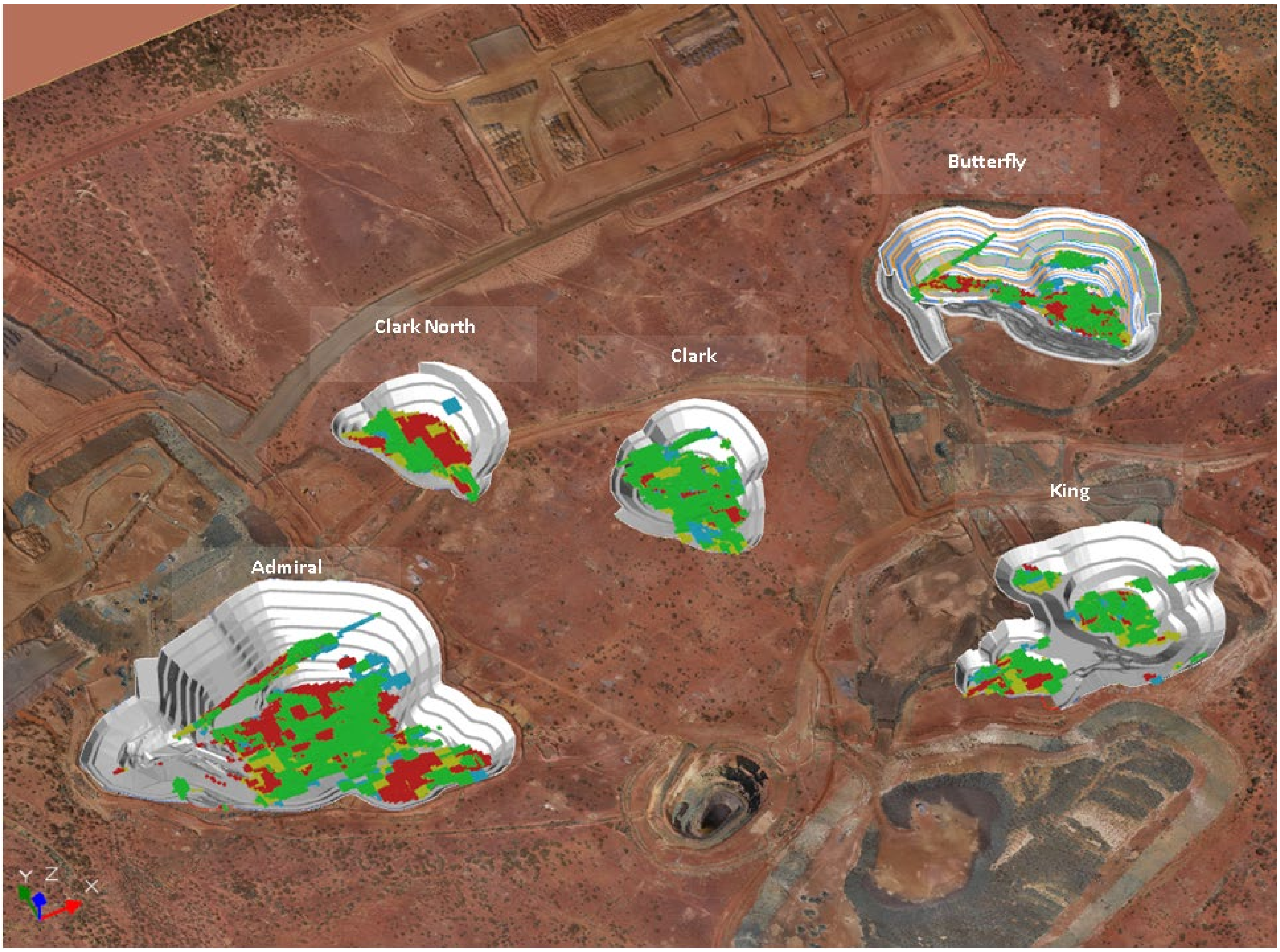
Table 11: Admiral Open Pit Key Physicals

ECONOMICS	UNIT	ADMIRAL GROUP
Parameters		
Reserve Gold Price	A$/oz	2,400
Metallurgical recovery (Average)	%	90.8%
Recovered Gold	oz	110,000
PHYSICALS	**UNIT**	**ADMIRAL GROUP**
Total Ore Tonnes	**t**	**2,300,000**
Total Ore Grade	**g/t**	**1.6**
Total Gold Ounces	**oz**	**120,000**
Total Waste Tonnes	t	16,000,000
Strip Ratio	W:O	6.9:1
Pit Geometry		
Strike Length	m	560
Strike Width	m	380
Depth	m	140
DESIGN PARAMETERS	**UNIT**	**ADMIRAL GROUP**
Ramp Gradient		1:9
Ramp Widths	m	16m Single Lane; 27m Double Lane
Bench Height	m	5
Minimum Mining Width	m	20
Mining Dilution	%	15-18%
Mining Ore Loss	%	5-10%

The Admiral Group Ore Reserves have been estimated on a $2,400/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 11: 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 upon 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 primarily be processed through the existing Gwalia processing plant. If opportunities arise or strategy dictates, then some Admiral ore may be processed at the Laverton processing plant. The Gwalia process plant consists of a 1.4Mtpa crushing and grinding circuit followed by a conventional gravity recovery and carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit. The 3.0Mtpa Laverton processing plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi-Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process.

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 12: Admiral Group Metallurgical Recoveries

	Mt Morgan 106um	Gwalia 90um
Admiral	89.6%	90.6%
Butterfly	87.6%	88.6%
Clark	90.1%	90.2%
Clark North	88.1%	89.3%
King	88.7%	89.7%

Cut-Off Grade

Cut Off Grades were derived from cost estimates developed for the Feasibility Study. The cut-off grade used to define ore is the breakeven grade for variable processing and ore haulage costs and a share of the fixed costs for general and administration (G&A) through the Gwalia and Laverton processing plants. A cut-off grade of 0.7g/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

Infrastructure

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

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

Costs

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

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

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

West Australian State Government royalty of 2.5% 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 contracted prices. Road haulage costs are from budget rates supplied by a reputable goldfields haulage contractor. Site capital costs are sourced from tendered pricing for infrastructure. Processing and G&A costs are sourced from the current operating costs at the Gwalia Mill and the most recent operating costs for Laverton Mill.

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

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

HUB

RESOURCES & RESERVES SUMMARY

Hub Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve Estimates remain unchanged from 2023 with a Mineral Resource Estimate of **1.7 Mt at 3.1g/t for 0.17Moz** and the Ore Reserves Estimate **0.58Mt at 3.4g/t for 0.65Moz.**

HUB MINERAL RESOURCES

Geology and Geological Interpretation

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

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

Drilling Techniques

Hub mineralisation has primarily been defined by Diamond (DD) and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. Diamond drilling has been completed at NQ2 (47mm) and HQ3 (64mm) core sizes and oriented to facilitate the acquisition of structural data. RC drilling has typically been completed utilising 140mm downhole face-sampling hammer bits. RC holes typically have been surveyed with multi shot at intervals ranging from 10m to 50m. DD holes typically have been surveyed with a down-hole survey method of magnetic gyroscope or magnetic camera, which are typically captured for most of the hole depth.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

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

Sample Analysis Method

Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm) and split to obtain a 40 or 50 gram catchweight. Analysis for gold only was carried out by Fire Assay fusion technique with AAS finish. CRM standards were inserted in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:25. Coarse blank checks were inserted at a rate of three per 100 samples. Field duplicates were typically collected at a ratio of 1:25 samples. Laboratory pulp grind and crush checks were typically requested at a ratio of 1:50 or less. Best practice QAQC methods for all drilling operations and the treatment and analysis of samples have been implemented and adhered to.

Estimation Methodology

The Hub estimation methodology involved Ordinary Kriging ("OK") of 1 m downhole composites to estimate gold into a 3D block model. Some of the minor domains only contained a few composite assays. The grades of these domains were assigned the mean grade of the composites, rather than an estimated grade.

Variogram modelling was undertaken for those domains with sufficient composite data to produce robust variograms. A normal-score transform was applied to model the variograms in Gaussian space, and then back-transformed for use in interpolation. For the poorly informed domains, variograms models were adopted from the modelled variograms and the orientation modified accordingly.

The influence of extreme grade values was reduced by high grade capping where required. The high-grade capping limits were determined using a combination of top-cut analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability plots and coefficient of variation). These were reviewed and applied on a domain-by-domain basis.

Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis ("KNA") was used to determine the most appropriate estimation parameters such as minimum and maximum samples, search distance and discretisation to be used for the estimation.

The parent block size was selected based on the data spacing, domain morphology, and the sub-block size to ensure sufficient volume resolution, resulting in a parent block size of 2 m by 12.5 m by 10 m (X by Y by Z), with sub-celling to ¼ in each direction.

Cut-off Grades

The in-situ resources have been reported above a 0.50 g/t Au cut-off above the 300 m RL based on Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral resources, or above a reporting cut-off grade of 2.0 g/t Au where below the 300 m RL.

Resource Classification

The Mineral Resources are classified as Indicated and Inferred. Classification has been based on several criteria including the quality of drill data, estimation confidence, consideration of potential mining methodology, drillhole spacing and visual geological controls on continuity of mineralisation.

Indicated Mineral Resources are typically defined by 25 m × 25 m spaced drilling intersections. Estimation is undertaken in the first pass with an average distance to informing sample of less than 40 m.

Inferred Mineral Resources are defined by wider drilling intersections generally approaching 50 m x 50 m where the confidence that the continuity of mineralisation can be extended along strike and at depth. Estimation includes areas of a second pass and the average distance to informing sample of less than 80 m.

This classification is considered appropriate given the confidence that can be gained from the existing data density and results from drilling.

The resource classifications are based on the quality of information for the geological domaining, as well as the drill spacing and geostatistical measures to provide confidence in the tonnage and grade estimates.

Mining Assumptions

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

Metallurgical Assumptions

Metallurgical assumptions were based on PFS level test work completed on Hub samples.

Other Modifying Factors

No modifying factors are applied to the Mineral Resource.

HUB ORE RESERVES

The Hub Ore Reserves are based on the Mineral Resource and a Pre-Feasibility Study undertaken by Genesis Minerals. The ore reserve pit design remains unchanged from Dacian Golds 2023 Ore Reserve release.

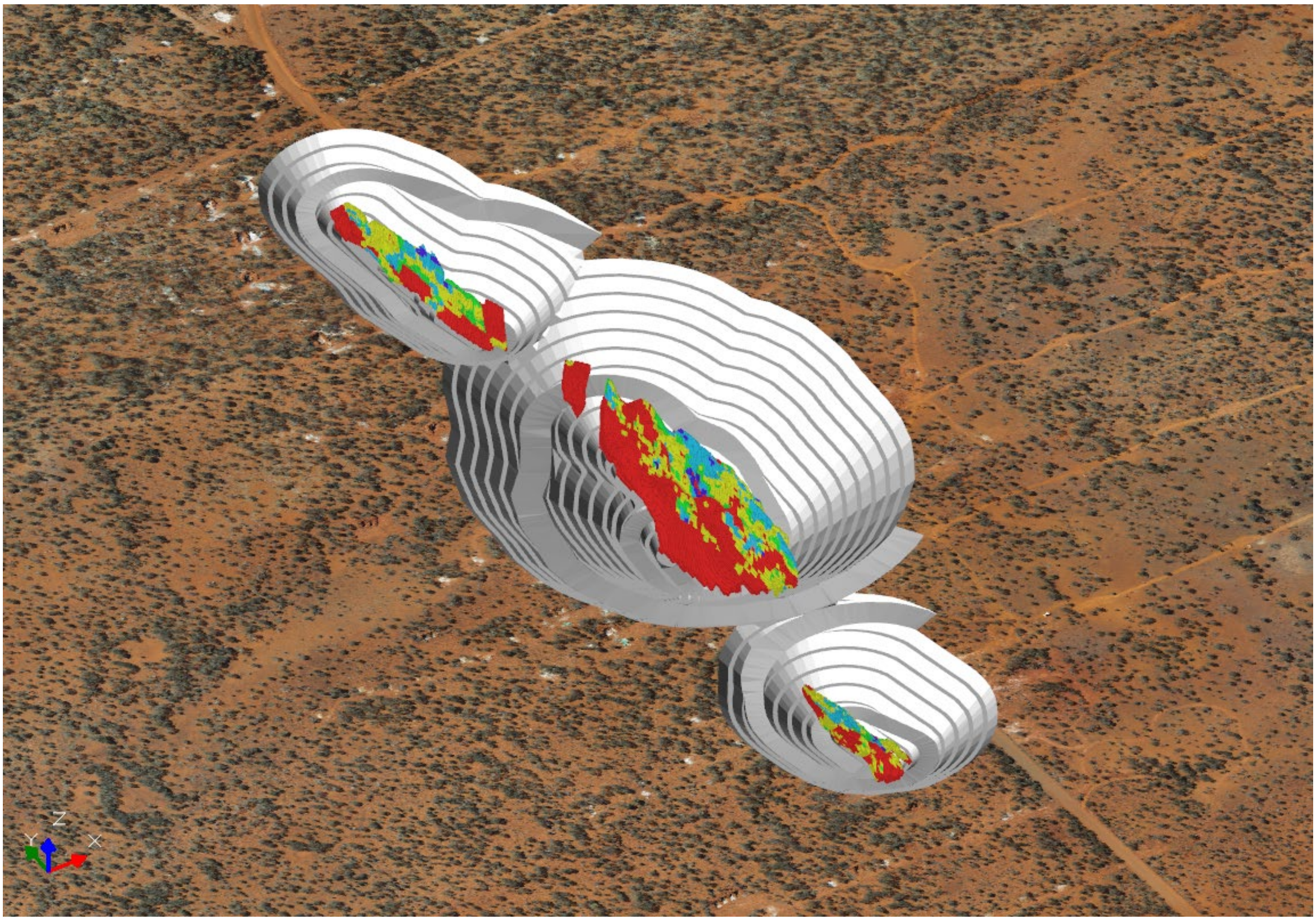
The Hub Ore Reserves have been estimated on a $2,400/oz gold price assumption. The Ore Reserve includes only probable classifications. The economically mineable component of the Indicated Mineral Resource has been classified as a Probable Ore Reserve.

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

Table 13 – Hub Pit Design Parameters

ECONOMICS	UNIT	HUB
Parameters		
Reserve Gold Price	A$/oz	2,400
Metallurgical recovery (Average)	%	92.1%
Recovered Gold	oz	60,000
PHYSICALS	**UNIT**	**HUB**
Total Ore Tonnes	**t**	**580,000**
Total Ore Grade	**g/t**	**3.5**
Total Gold Ounces	**oz**	**65,000**
Total Waste Tonnes	t	17,000,000
Strip Ratio	W:O	29.8:1
Pit Geometry		
Strike Length	m	990
Strike Width	m	380
Depth	m	130
DESIGN PARAMETERS	**UNIT**	**HUB**
Ramp Gradient		1:9
Ramp Widths	m	16m Single Lane; 27m Double Lane
Bench Height	m	10
Minimum Mining Width	m	20
Mining Dilution	%	25%
Mining Ore Loss	%	5%

Figure 12: Hub Reserve Pit Designs



Mining Method and Assumptions

The Hub Reserves will be mined using 140t rear dump trucks and a 200t & 100t hydraulic excavator mining fleet, 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', under an 'owner operator' model. Leasing and ownership costs have been allocated across the life of the equipment asset. Operating costs for the fleet have been built up utilising the OEM guidance incorporating the operating strategy under the GMS ownership.

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

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

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

Processing Method & Assumptions

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

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

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

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

Cut-Off Grade

The Cut Off Grade was derived from cost estimates developed for the Pre-Feasibility Study. The cut-off grade used to define ore is the breakeven grade for variable processing and ore haulage costs and a share of the fixed costs for general and administration (G&A) through the Gwalia and Laverton processing plants. A cut-off grade of 0.7g/t was selected for the hub deposit 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 Hub pit 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

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

Infrastructure

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

The existing Nambi Road crosses the proposed site of the Hub Pit development and will need to be re-routed around the Hub development. Approval has been sought and granted from the Leonora Shire for this re-routing and a design for the detour has been finalised. Tenders have been sought for the construction work, and a contract awarded for this work. Adequate time has been allowed for the road construction in all mine development schedules and is not likely to have any impact upon the Hub pit development.

There is minimal existing infrastructure at the Hub deposit. The Project will require establishment of offices, workshops, power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment infrastructure. Ore will be hauled using road trains to the existing Gwalia processing plant via sealed public roads, and on occasion to the Laverton processing plant.

Costs

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, Nambi Road diversion, dewatering to the neighbouring Mesa West pit 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 operating costs of the Genesis owned accommodation facilities in Leonora. Flights are based on current chartered rates incurred by Genesis Minerals through the Leonora airport.

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

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

Economic Outcomes

The 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 current operating costs at the Gwalia Mill and the most recent operating costs for Laverton Mill.

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

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

TOWER HILL

RESOURCES & RESERVES SUMMARY

Genesis report a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate of **19 Mt at 2.5 g/t for 1.5 Moz** and Ore Reserve Estimate of **15.0 Mt at 2.0 g/t for 1.0Moz.** Key changes to the previously reported Mineral Resource include:

- The Tower Hill resource has been re-estimated using the Categorical Indicator Kriging (CIK) technique prior to grade estimation with Ordinary Kriging (OK). The CIK method has defined a clearer boundary between high grade and low grade (sub–domains) areas of the block model which can be smoothed when only using OK. The CIK sub-domains are well supported by drilling, and geological continuity of mineralisation.

Key changes to the previous Ore Reserve Estimate include:

- Additional drilling, geological interpretation review and re-estimation using the Categorical Indicator Kriging (CIK) technique prior to grade estimation with Ordinary Kriging (OK).
- Improved processing costs with access to GMD's 3.0Mpta Laverton Processing Plant
- Improved fleet sizing to suit improved mill throughput, coupled with owner operator mining (GMS) resulting in reducing unit rates

TOWER HILL MINERAL RESOURCES

Geology and Geological Interpretation

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

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

Drilling Techniques

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

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

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

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

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

Sample Analysis Method

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

Estimation Methodology

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

The block model used in the CIK estimation has blocks set at 1 x 2 x 1m to ensure sub-domain complexity is maintained then optimised and re-blocked to the parent block size of 5m x 10m x 5m for parent cell size grade estimation with a nested search passes employed informed by variogram ranges.

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

Cut-off Grades

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

Resource Classification

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

Mining Assumptions

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

Metallurgical Assumptions

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

Other Modifying Factors

No modifying factors are applied to the Mineral Resource.

TOWER HILL ORE RESERVES

The Tower Hill Ore Reserves are estimated based on a recent Pre-Feasibility Study (**PFS**) undertaken by Genesis Minerals. The Ore Reserves have been estimated on $2,400/oz gold price assumption. Updated Mineral Resource Estimates underpins the comprehensive application of modifying factors to develop practically achievable and economically minable Ore Reserves Estimation for Tower Hill. The Ore Reserves includes Probable classification estimated based on the economically mineable component of the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource. No inferred Mineral Resources are included in the Ore Reserves.

Table 14 below summaries the Tower Hill Ore Reserves estimation comparison.

Table 14: Tower Hill Ore Reserve Estimation

	Ore Reserves 2024	Ore Reserves 2023	% Change
Tonnes (t)	15,000,000	9,700,000	55%
Grade (g/t)	2.00	1.80	11%
Ounces (oz)	1,000,000	560,000	79%

The key material changes in the modifying factors and assumptions for the 2024 Ore Reserves are listed below;

- Update in the geological interpretations, changes from an OK to CIK resource estimation methodology, and additional RC drill results have led to a change in the Resource model and material increase in Mineral Resource Estimation.
- Increase in the Reserve gold price assumption of $2,400/oz.
- Revised life of mine pit design and mine planning assumptions leads to the selection of larger mining fleets and owner mining approach, which resulted into higher productivity rates and lower unit mining cost.
- Revised processing assumption to treat the Tower Hill ore at Genesis' Laverton processing plant led to a material change in the processing cost assumption.
- Additional metallurgy and process recovery testwork has resulted in an increase in the metallurgical recovery assumption.

Tower Hill life of mine Key Parameters is summarised in Table 15.

Table 15: Pit Design Parameters

ECONOMICS	UNIT	TOWER HILL
Parameters		
Reserve Gold Price	$/oz	2,400
Average Metallurgy Recovery	%	92.2%
Gold Recovered	oz	930,000
KEY PHYSICALS	**UNIT**	**TOWER HILL**
Mined Ore tonnes (t)	t	15,000,000
Mined Grade (g/t)	g/t	2.0
Mined Ounces (oz)	oz	1,000,000
Mined Waste Tonnes (t)	t	190,000,000
Life of Mine Strip Ratio (W:0)	w:o	13.7 : 1
Pit Geometry	**Unit**	**Tower Hill**
Life of Mine Pit Strike Length	m	1,300
Life of Mine Pit Strike Width	m	730
Life of Mine Pit Depth	m	320
PIT DESIGN PARAMETERS	**UNIT**	**TOWER HILL**
Mining Fleet		400t Excavators; 190t payload Dump Trucks
Ramp Gradient		1 in 9
Ramp Width	m	30m Double Lane; 16m Single ramp
Mining Bench Height	m	10 m
Minimum Mining Width	m	40m for effective cutback operating width
Effective Mining Dilution (SO shapes)	%	20%
Effective Mining Ore Loss (SO shapes)	%	1%

Figure 13: Tower Hill Open Pit LOM

Mining Method and Assumptions

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

- Tower Hill life of mine pit limit was determined from pit optimisations using Whittle Four-X software. The optimisation process takes multiple inputs such as diluted resource model, geotechnical parameters and metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, royalties, modifying mining factors and operating costs to delineate a series of nested pit shells using a range of revenue factors. An appropriate pit shell was then selected and utilised as the guideline for the detailed life of mine pit design and mine scheduling work.
- Tower Hill will utilise a conventional open pit mining method, carried out using 190t rear dump trucks loaded by 300t to 400t capacity hydraulic excavators. Drill and blast will be carried out on 10m benches and excavators will be operating on three sets of 4m flitches, that include blast heave. The mining method applied is considered to be practical and appropriate for the scale and geometry of the Tower Hill deposit. The life of mine schedule was developed using practically achievable productivity rates and a mining sequence to deliver consistent ore supply to the processing plant whilst moderating the pre-strip ratio through pit staging.
- The construction sequence and development planning of noise bunds and waste dumps were prepared in accordance

with noise and height assessment recommendations from specialist noise consultants. A Construction Noise Management Plan (CNMP) will cover the first 12 months of mining to facilitate the construction of noise bunds and a portion of the waste rock landform. As an extra level of conservatism in the mine schedule it has been assumed that, despite the assumption of a CNMP being in place, mining on night shift will not be permissible 20% of the time due to self-imposed restrictions.

- The waste rock landform design has been informed by the following: proximity to the Leonora airport and the associated flight path approaches and take-off corridors (OLS & pans-ops surfaces), heritage requests in consultation with the Darlot Group with regard to the height of the neighbouring Mt Leonora, the adjacent Wilsons Creek and associated sheet flow (rock armouring), the Heritage precinct, and noise compliance requirements.
- A detailed Geotechnical assessment of the Tower Hill deposit was carried out by AMC consultants during the PFS. The study based on two weathering zones, with inter ramp angle ranging from 33° (50° batter angles, 7m berms and 10m batter heights) to 55° (70° batter angles, 7m berms and 20m batter heights), which represents an overall slope of approximately 39° to 48° after inclusion of the designed ramp system.
- Those portions of the upper benches of the deposit that contain ore will be RC grade controlled prior to the commencement of mining, with subsequent grade control passes occurring at bench intervals and on patterns to be dictated by the mining schedule and lode width and geometry.
- Historical underground mining of Tower Hill from early in the last century was largely removed by the open pit that was mined out in the 1980s. There is still some evidence of old shafts and workings to the east of the existing pit within the footprint of the Genesis reserve pit design. Old historical plans suggest that several of these shafts are angled back westwards towards and possibly beneath the existing pit and are likely to be encountered when mining the reserve pit. Genesis will draw on the experience of several of its technical staff with extensive knowledge of mining through voids to plan a program of probe drilling and draw up a set of procedures for safe working around voids.
- Drill and blast practices at Tower Hill will be developed in line with recommendations from specialist consultants due to the proximity of the Leonora townsite. Consideration will be given to vibration, dust generation, air blast pressure, noise, and flyrock when scheduling and designing blasts in the Tower Hill pit. The determination of an appropriate blast exclusion zone limit and the requirements for closure of the adjacent Goldfields Highway for blasting will be developed in close consultation with blasting consultants. The initial stage(s) of the pit are located furthest away from both the townsite and from the Highway, allowing ample time for refinement and iterative learnings from the initial pit blasts, based upon the behaviour of different material types in the pit.
- Ore dilution and loss (mining recovery) was modelled through the Stope optimiser (SO) software to determine the practically minable diluted ore blocks through the selected mining method and excavator class. The SO process used a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t and considers the mineralisation dip/direction, minimum mining width, height and length specification of the ore block to determine the application of additional dilution skins around the mineralisation boundaries to accommodate potential dilution and ore loss that occurs due to mining practicalities. The resultant diluted ore blocks are then scheduled for mining through an industry leading software package with bench turnover constraints applied.
- 30m haul road widths for dual lane access ramp and 16m for single access ramp are used in the Tower Hill pit design. The Life of Mine pit stage options were designed with a bench minimum mining width of 40m and a goodbye cut minimum mining width of 30m at the bottom of the pit.
- Inferred Mineral Resources were excluded from pit optimisations for the Ore Reserve estimation and treated as waste material.

Processing Method & Assumptions

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

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

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

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

Table 16: Predicted Recovery Model

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

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

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

Cut-Off Grade

The cut-off grade of 0.50g/t Au is defined as the breakeven grade and estimated using the reserve gold price assumption of $2400/oz. The cut-off grade estimation uses all operating costs associated with processing, ore transportation, royalty payments, and costs for general and administration (G&A) that occurs through the Laverton processing operation.

Tenure

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

Environmental Permitting and Approvals

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

Genesis will self-refer assessment of the Tower Hill project to the EPA, due to the proximity of the planned development to the Leonora township. Vegetation clearance, noise assessment report, mining proposal and closure plan will be submitted in due course within the scheduled timeframe for mining to commence. Based on the current good standing and engagement with key stakeholders and regulators it is reasonable to anticipate that all relevant approvals will be granted before the project commencement date.

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

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

Infrastructure

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

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

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

Tower Hill Ore will be treated at existing Laverton processing plant, and on occasion to the Gwalia processing plant, and transported via road trains using combination of sealed public roads and dedicated gravel roads. The existing Laverton processing plant is well established with a 16.5 MW gas fired power station, bore field and tailings storage facility; a 400-person capacity accommodation village; administration offices; workshops; reverse osmosis and wastewater treatment plants.

Costs

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

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

Processing costs have been generated from the combination of recent cost studies conducted by external consultants and the past operating performance of the Laverton processing plant, recently placed on care and maintenance. The plant consumables and labour costs have been validated against current operational costs at the Gwalia processing plant. Test work does not indicate the presence of any deleterious elements.

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

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

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

Economic Outcomes

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

The Ore Reserve estimate is based on a pre-feasibility level of accuracy with up-to-date inputs from geology, mining, processing, transportation, royalty payment, sustaining capital to generate the Tower Hill Ore Reserve cost model. The Tower Hill Ore Reserve is technically achievable and economically viable based on the assumed gold price of $2,400 per ounce and cost estimations. No other revenue factors and sources were used.

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

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

JUPITER

RESOURCES & RESERVES SUMMARY

Genesis Mineral Resource Estimate for Jupiter remains unchanged of **24 Mt at 1.1 g/t for 0.83 Moz** with an increase to the Ore Reserve Estimate to **7.7 Mt at 0.9 g/t for 0.23Moz** through improved Gold Price assumptions ($2,400/oz) and improved fleet sizing coupled with owner operator mining (GMS).

JUPITER MINERAL RESOURCES

Geology and Geological Interpretation

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

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

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

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

Drilling Techniques

Drilling that informed the MRE was exclusively surface drilling, which included 11,140 RC holes for 407,758m, 118 diamond drill (DD) holes for 43,274.2m, and 65 RC holes with DD tails for 21,206.2m. All holes considered to have sufficient quality by the Competent Person were used to model the geology, of which 95% were drilled by Dacian.

Dominion Mining Limited drilled 93*, 94* and 95* prefixed holes (40 holes) with Ausdrill, Robinsons, and Drillex RC rigs. 1 m samples were collected using a riffle splitter. Only samples expected to be anomalous were sent to the onsite lab for analysis.

Dacian Diamond drilling was mostly carried out with NQ2 sized equipment, along with minor HQ3 and PQ2, using standard tube. Surface drill core was orientated using a Reflex orientation tool.

In-pit RC holes were dominantly angled to the west to intersect the prevailing east dip and plunge of the mineralisation, but also vertical to target mineralised zones at optimal angles, and to fit around historic workings.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

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

Sample Analysis Method

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

Estimation Methodology

Gold grades have been estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) from a resource dataset of RC and Diamond drilling only. Samples have been flagged by estimation domain wireframes, assigned a unique domain identifier, and composited to 1m. Composites have been analysed for grade outliers and top cut as appropriate to minimise the Coefficient of Variation (CV). Variograms for well supported domains were created to analyses nugget values and the spatial continuity of the data and act as inputs to the OK estimations. All estimation parameters have been derived from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA). Parent block sizes have been set at 10x10x5m for Jupiter with a nested search passes employed informed by variogram ranges. The models have been depleted for historical mining where appropriate and bulk density has been assigned by weathering profile. Estimated grades have been validated both visually and statistically to ensure conformance to input sample data.

Cut-off Grades

The MRE has been reported above a lower cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au and within a pit optimisation shell that allows the test of reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) for in-situ material only.

Resource Classification

The MRE has been classified based on the guidelines specified in The JORC Code. Classification level is based on drill sample density data, geological understanding, quality of density samples, reliability of the density estimate, quality of gold assay grades, continuity of gold grades, economic potential for mining.

For Measured Mineral Resources, the following statistical considerations for the quality of the grade estimate were used to classify large, contiguous, and coherent zones of blocks:

- Drill hole spacing reaches 10m to 15m.
- Estimation was undertaken in search pass 1.
- Slope of regression formed large volumes of > 0.7.

For Indicated Mineral Resources, the following statistical considerations for the quality of the grade estimate were used to classify large, contiguous, and coherent zones of blocks:

- Drill hole spacing reaches 20m to 30m.
- Estimation was chiefly undertaken in search passes of 1 and 2.
- Number of samples neared the optimum rather than the minimum for each pass.
- Slope of regression formed large volumes of > 0.4 with cores of 0.6 and above.

The remainder of mineralisation was classified as inferred.

Mining Assumptions

Dacian mined Jupiter via open pit methods from December 2017 to June 2022. It is assumed that the same mining methods will be applicable for extraction of in-situ material included in this MRE.

Metallurgical Assumptions

Ore previously mined at Jupiter (December 2017 to June 2022) was processed at the adjacent Laverton processing facility, part of the Laverton operation, with recoveries of 91% achieved.

Other Modifying Factors

No modifying factors are applied to the Mineral Resource.

JUPITER ORE RESERVES

The Ore Reserves have been estimated on $2,400/oz gold price assumption. Updated Mineral Resource estimation underpins the comprehensive application of modifying factors to develop practically achievable and economically minable Ore Reserves Estimation for the Jupiter. The Ore Reserves includes Probable classification estimated based on the economically mineable component of the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource. No inferred Mineral Resources are included in the Ore Reserves. Table 17 below summarises the Jupiter Ore Reserves estimation comparison.

Table 17: Jupiter Ore Reserves estimation comparison.

	Ore Reserves 2024	Ore Reserves 2023	% Change
Tonnes (t)	7,700,000	4,000,000	93%
Grade (g/t)	0.93	1.0	-7%
Ounces (oz)	230,000	130,000	77%

The key material changes in the modifying factors and assumptions for the 2024 Ore Reserves is listed below;

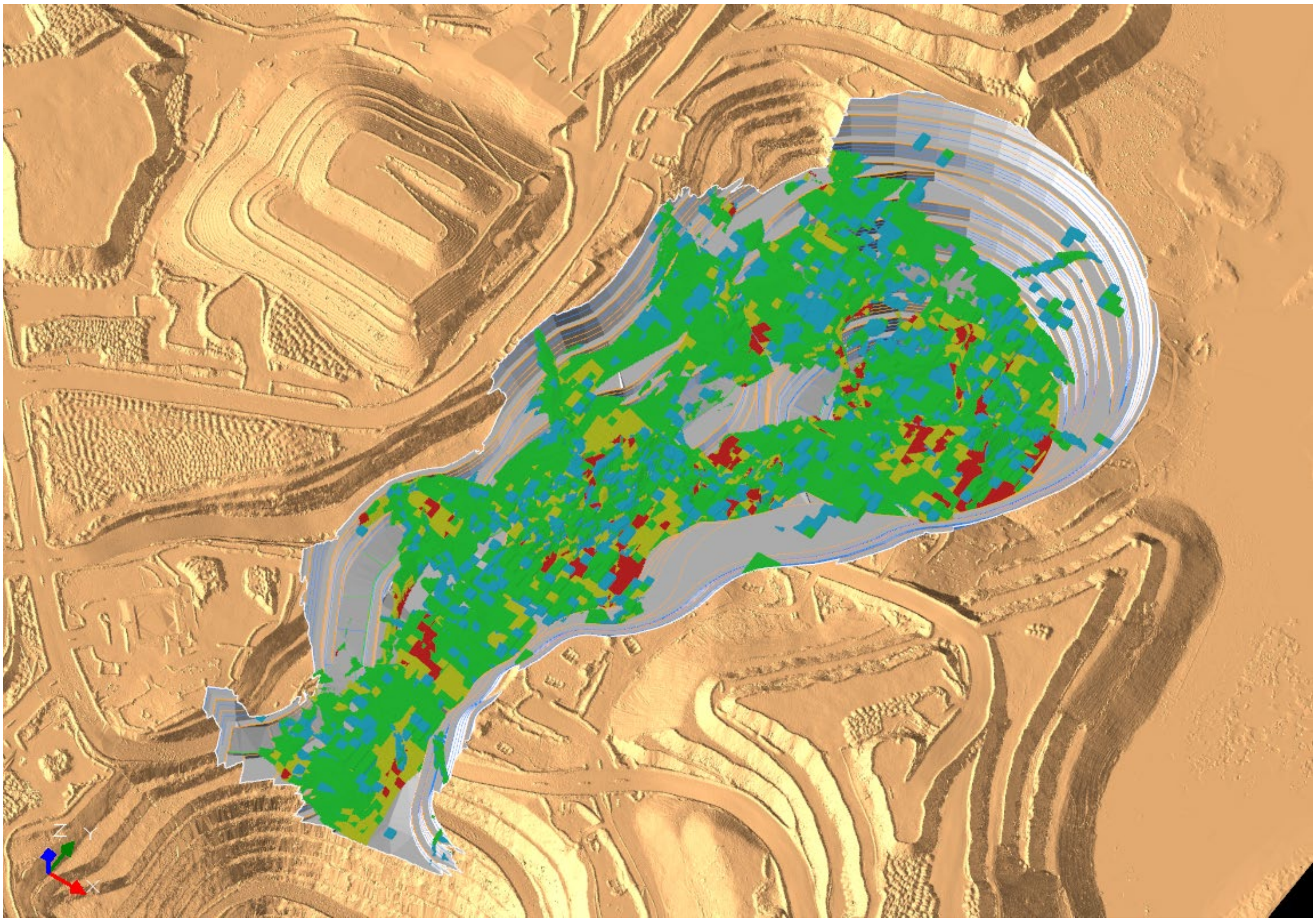
- Increase in the Reserve gold price assumption of $2,400/oz.
- Revised life of mine pit design and mine planning assumptions leads to the selection of large mining fleets and owner mining approach, which resulted into higher productivity rates and lower unit mining cost.

Jupiter life of mine Key Parameters is summarised in Table 18:.

Table 18: Pit Design Parameters

ECONOMICS	UNIT	JUPITER
Parameters		
Reserve Gold Price	A$/oz	2,400
Metallurgical recovery (Average)	%	90.4%
Recovered Gold	oz	
PHYSICALS	**UNIT**	**JUPITER**
Total Ore Tonnes	**t**	7,700,000
Total Ore Grade	**g/t**	0.93
Total Gold Ounces	**oz**	230,000
Total Waste Tonnes	t	54,000,000
Strip Ratio	W:O	7.0:1
Pit Geometry		
Strike Length	m	1,200
Strike Width	m	550
Depth	m	300
DESIGN PARAMETERS	**UNIT**	**JUPITER**
Ramp Gradient		1:10
Ramp Widths	m	31m Double Lane; 18m Single Lane
Bench Height	m	10
Minimum Mining Width	m	25
Mining Dilution	%	8.0%
Mining Ore Loss	%	7.6%

Figure 14: Jupiter Ore Reserve Layout



Mining Method and Assumptions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing Method & Assumptions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cut-Off Grade

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

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

The calculated breakeven cut-off grade at a gold price of A$2,400 AUD/oz equates to 0.4 g/t.

It should be noted that the Jupiter Mineral Resource Estimate has been reported at a cut-off of 0.5 g/t. This has resulted in the Ore Reserve Estimate generating more Proven Ore Reserve (640 kt) than the MRE has reported as Measured Resource (620 kt). There is 685 kt of Measured Resource in the Jupiter MRE above the 0.4 g/t Ore Reserve cut-off. The Proven Ore reserve captures most of the Measured resource, with additional tonnes also being added due to dilution.

Tenure

The Jupiter deposit is located on tenements M39/236 and is 100% owned by Genesis Minerals Limited. All ore reserve estimates, and proposed mining activities are on granted mining leases that are in good standing.

Environmental Permitting and Approvals

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

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

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

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

Infrastructure

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

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

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

Costs

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

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

Processing costs have been generated from the combination of recent cost studies conducted by external consultants and the past operating performance of the Laverton processing plant, recently placed on care and maintenance. The Jupiter open pit ore tonnes to be processed at the mill only have the variable processing and G&A costs attributed to them. Accommodation is based on the current camp infrastructure. Flights are based on current chartered rates incurred by Genesis Minerals through Laverton airport.

All revenue and cost calculations have been done using Australian Dollars, hence application of an exchange rate has not been required. In addition, a 2.5% Western Australian State Government royalty has been allowed for and the

Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve are suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, assumptions and the environment.

Economic Outcomes

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

Ore Reserve estimate is based on a Pre-feasibility level of accuracy with up-to-date inputs from geology, mining, processing, transportation, royalty payment, sustaining capital to generate the Jupiter Ore Reserve cost model. The Jupiter Ore Reserve is technically achievable and economically viable based on the assumed gold price of $2,400 per ounce and cost estimations. No other revenue factors and sources were used.

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

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

BRUNO-LEWIS & KYTE

RESOURCES & RESERVES SUMMARY

Genesis report a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate of **13.0 Mt at 1.0 g/t for 0.41 Moz** and Ore Reserve Estimate of **3.9 Mt at 1.1 g/t for 0.14 Moz.**

BRUNO-LEWIS & KYTE MINERAL RESOURCES

Geology and Geological Interpretation

Deposit stratigraphy constitutes a lower felsic volcanic unit which is overlain by a much thinner unit of felsic volcaniclastics interbedded with sediments (predominantly shales and siltstones). This unit is in turn overlain by the mafic sequence comprising pillow basalts with occasional dolerite units. At the approximate location of the Lewis trial pit, the stratigraphy is offset by faulting, exhibiting sinistral strike slip movement. This offsets the northern block to the SW by approximately 350m. The stratigraphy is intruded by several NE dipping felsic porphyry units as well as later Proterozoic dolerite dykes. Mineralisation consists of the following types:

Potassic Lodes - Moderately NE-dipping, NW-striking primary mineralisation lodes, associated with and sub-parallel to the NE-dipping porphyry intrusions. Characterised by potassic alteration, quartz stockwork veining and disseminated pyrite. Six different trends (Bruno, Liston, Cooper, Lewis, Cassius and Frazier) have so far been identified, with numerous lodes belonging to each.

Contact Lodes - Moderate to steeply W-dipping, stratigraphy-parallel primary mineralisation lodes. Located on or near the stratigraphic contacts, or within the central interbedded volcaniclastic and sediment unit. Typically, pyrite-rich with limited strike extent. They have been divided into 'Contact North' and 'Contact South', separated by the fault offset at the approximate location of the Lewis trial pit. Due to the deeper weathering in the north, and a lack of drilling into fresh rock, the Contact North lodes are much more poorly defined than the contact south lodes.

Supergene - Flat lying situated close to surface and occur in association with the primary lodes of both the potassic and contact types.

Drilling Techniques

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

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

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

Sample Analysis Method

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

Estimation Methodology

Gold grades have been estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) from a resource dataset of RC and Diamond drilling only. Samples have been flagged by estimation domain wireframes, assigned a unique domain identifier, and composited to 1m. Composites have been analysed for grade outliers and top cut as appropriate to minimise the Coefficient of Variation (CV). Variograms for well supported domains were created to analyses nugget values and the spatial continuity of the data and act as inputs to the OK estimations. All estimation parameters have been derived from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA). Parent block sizes have been set at 10 x 10 x 5m for Bruno-Lewis and 7.5 x 7.5 x 2.5m for Kyte with a nested search passes employed informed by variogram ranges. The models have been depleted for historical mining where appropriate and bulk density has been assigned by weathering profile. Estimated grades have been validated both visually and statistically to ensure conformance to input sample data.

Cut-off Grades

The in-situ resources have been reported above a 0.40 g/t Au cut-off within an A$2,600 optimisation pit shell based on Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral resources.

Resource Classification

Classification is based on a combination of drill spacing, geological confidence and estimation quality. For Bruno-Lewis the resource has been classified as Inferred, Indicated or Measured based on the following:

Measured - Blocks within interpreted mineralisation/estimation domains, containing more than 3 drill holes and more than 5 composite samples, at a drill spacing of 10m x 10m or tighter.

Indicated - Blocks within interpreted mineralisation/estimation domains, containing more than 3 drill holes and more than 5 composite samples, at a drill spacing of 20m x 20m or tighter.

Inferred - Blocks within interpreted mineralisation/estimation domains at a drill spacing wider than 20m x 20m.

For Kyte the resource has been classified as Inferred and Indicated based on the following:

Indicated – 15m x 15m drill spacing with > 50% Kriging Efficiency and > 75% Slope of regression.

Inferred - <40m x 40m drill spacing with Positive kriging efficiency and > 50% Slope of regression.

Mining Assumptions

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

Metallurgical Assumptions

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

Other Modifying Factors

No modifying factors are applied to the Mineral Resource.

BRUNO-LEWIS ORE RESERVES

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

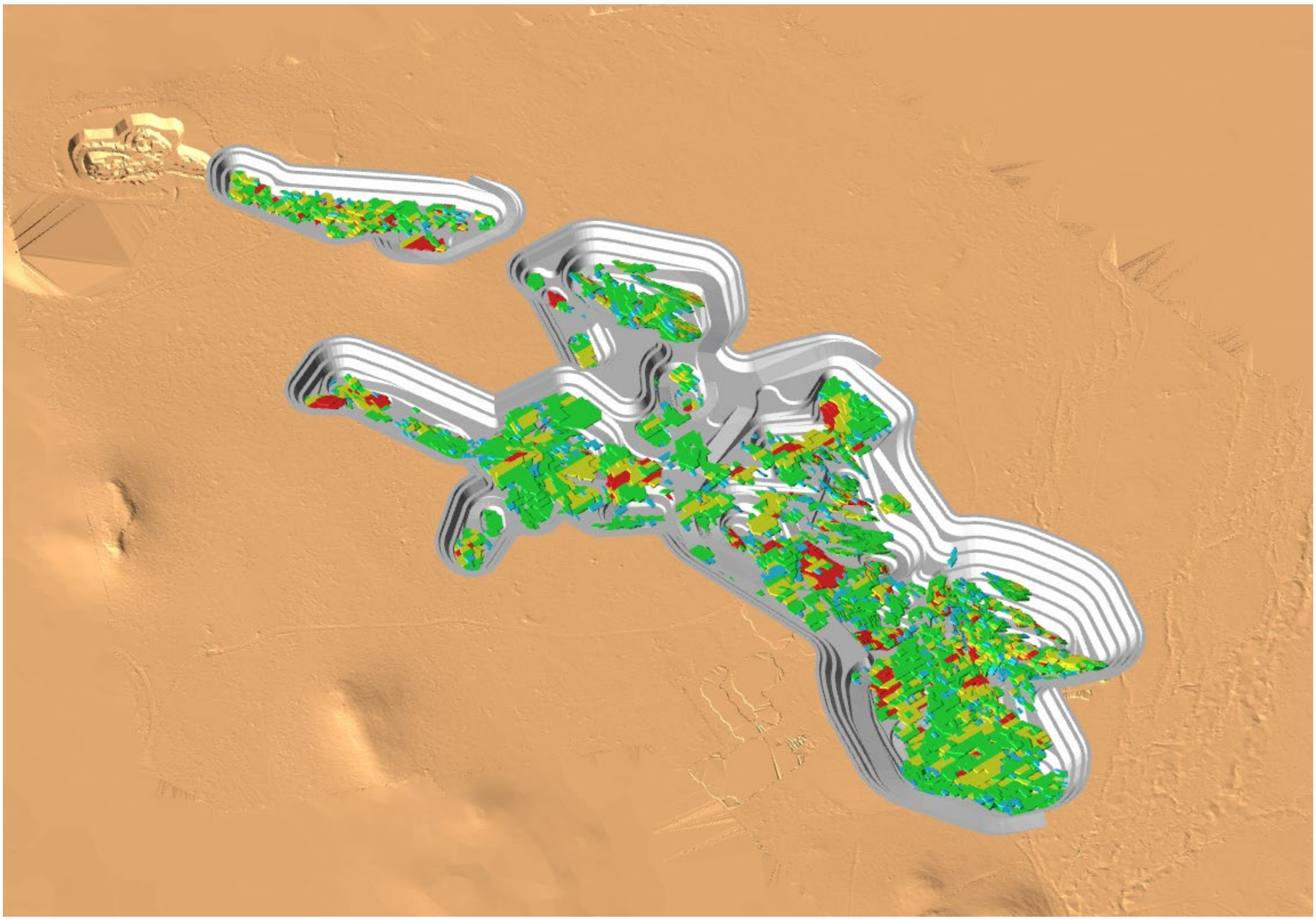
The Bruno-Lewis Ore Reserve has been estimated on a $2,400/oz gold price assumption. The Ore Reserve includes only Probable classifications. The economically mineable component of the Indicated Mineral Resource has been classified as a Probable Ore Reserve.

Table 19: Bruno-Lewis Pit Parameters

ECONOMICS	UNIT	BRUNO-LEWIS
Parameters		
Reserve Gold Price	A$/oz	2,400
Metallurgical recovery (Average)	%	93.0%
Recovered Gold	oz	135,000
PHYSICALS	**UNIT**	**BRUNO-LEWIS**
Total Ore Tonnes	**t**	**3,900,000**
Total Ore Grade	**g/t**	**1.2**
Total Gold Ounces	**oz**	**140,000**
Total Waste Tonnes	t	27,000,000
Strip Ratio	W:O	6.8:1
Pit Geometry		
Strike Length	m	1,800
Strike Width	m	700
Depth	m	110
DESIGN PARAMETERS	**UNIT**	**BRUNO-LEWIS**
Ramp Gradient		1:9
Ramp Widths	m	16m Single Lane; 27m Double Lane
Bench Height	m	5
Minimum Mining Width	m	20
Mining Dilution	%	14%
Mining Ore Loss	%	10%

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 15: Bruno-Lewis Reserve Pit Design



Mining Method and Assumptions

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

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

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

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

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

Processing Method & Assumptions

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

A metallurgical test work program has been undertaken for the Bruno-Lewis deposit and used as the basis for determining the milling recovery factors for the pit. All metallurgical test work programs were conducted on representative mineralised composites prepared from diamond drill core. The average processing recovery for Bruno-Lewis is estimated to be 93%. There are no known occurrences of deleterious elements.

Cut-Off Grade

Cut Off Grades were derived from cost estimates developed for the Pre-Feasibility Study. The cut-off grade used to define ore is the breakeven grade for variable processing and ore haulage costs and a share of the fixed costs for general and administration (G&A) through the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants. A cut-off grade of 0.6 g/t was selected for Bruno-Lewis 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 Bruno-Lewis Project and currently regulatory approvals and permits are required to commence mining. There are no known reasons to believe that this additional approval will not be approved on time and prior to mining commencing.

Infrastructure

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

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

Costs

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

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

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

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

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

Economic Outcomes

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

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

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

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

RAESIDE

RESOURCES SUMMARY

Genesis report a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate of **3.1 Mt at 2.0 g/t for 0.20 Moz**

RAESIDE MINERAL RESOURCES

Geology and Geological Interpretation

Raeside is composed of four spatially disparate deposits; Michealangelo, Leonardo, Krang and Forgotten Four.

Mineralisation at Michelangelo is hosted by a uniform metamorphosed medium grained dolerite. The deposit occurs on or above the basal sheared contact of the quartz dolerite. Four or five extensive quartz vein structures dip at 30°-40° to the northeast, extending over a strike length of 575m with a total stratigraphic thickness of approximately 90m. The position of the footwall has been roughly delineated however no other convincing geological boundaries are defined.

Mineralisation at Leonardo occurs mainly in a partly carbonaceous-graphitic shale (coded as generic metasediment) close to/adjacent to but above the quartz mafic contact. The mineralisation dips 35°-50° to the east however this ore body exhibits significant differences to the other deposits. Initially the mineralisation at Leonardo is hosted in sedimentary rocks above the quartz diorite. Secondly the mineralisation is associated with a zone of strong bleaching, sericitisation and silicification, often up to +20m wide. The strike length of the steeply plunging north main shoot is approximately 60m. Thirdly the gold mineralisation occurs within a relatively linear shear zone that is traceable over 2km of strike; the shear contains significant mineralisation in at least three other locations along strike.

Mineralised zones at Forgotten Four are mainly hosted by mafics however the uppermost (strongest) zone of mineralisation appears to be positioned just below the lower contact of overlying sediments, and one of the lower zones appear to coincide with a sporadically developed sediment wedge in the mafic rocks. The sediments are also mineralised.

The strongest zone of mineralisation is just below the lower contact with the overlying carbonaceous shale and sediments. The bulk of the mineralisation is hosted by dolerite along the upper contact with the interbedded shale and the quartz diorite.

Mineralisation at Krang appears to be broadly related to the metasediments however geological boundaries are difficult to discern. Along the eastern side of the deposit mineralisation appears to be broadly associated with the contact zones between mafic and metasedimentary units. Some of the mineralisation is associated with massive quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite lodes which display high but erratic grade. Gold mineralisation occurs internal to the quartz dolerite unit which displays varying dips ranging from 30° to 60° to the northeast. Mineralisation occurs in at least four separate pods over a continuous strike length of about 700m.

Drilling Techniques

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

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

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

Sample Analysis Method

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

Estimation Methodology

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

Cut-off Grades

The in-situ resources have been reported above a 0.40 g/t Au cut-off within an A$2,600 optimisation pit shell based on Indicated and Inferred Mineral resources.

Resource Classification

Classification is based on a combination of drills pacing, geological confidence and estimation quality. The classification is applied to the model on a lode-by-lode basis.

Indicated - 20m x 20m x 20m drill spacing with > 15% Kriging Efficiency.

Inferred - up to 40m x40m x 40m drill spacing with Positive Kriging Efficiency.

Mining Assumptions

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

Metallurgical Assumptions

Metallurgical assumptions were based on PFS level test work completed on Michealangelo and Leonardo samples. Processing recoveries of 95% have been assumed for all material types. Graphitic shale was encountered in Forgotten Four during mining and has been noted in logging at Leonardo.

Other Modifying Factors

No modifying factors are applied to the Mineral Resource.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for Gwalia and Tower Hill is based on information, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr. Andrew de Joux who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Andrew de Joux 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". Andrew de Joux consents to the inclusion in the statement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at Tower Hill is based on information, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr. Paul Hazelwood who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Paul Hazelwood 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". Paul Hazelwood consents to the inclusion in the statement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at Westralia, Jupiter, Mt Marven, Maxwell and Redcliffe Deposits and for estimated Stockpiles are based on information, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr. Alex Whishaw who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Alex Whishaw was a full-time member of Dacian Gold, a fully-owned subsidiary of Genesis Minerals when the MRE's were previously reported 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". Alex Whishaw consents to the inclusion in the statement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at Bruno-Lewis is based on information, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr. Michael Millad who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Michael Millad is a consultant at Cube Consulting 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". Michael Millad consents to the inclusion in the statement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at Raeside Group and Kyte are based on information, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr. Jamie Logan who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Jamie Logan is a consultant at Palaris 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". Jamie Logan consents to the inclusion in the statement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at the Bardoc Deposits are based on information, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Ms. Jane Bateman who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Jane Bateman is a full-time employee of St Barbara Ltd and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she 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". Jane Bateman 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 Presentation that relates to Ore Reserves at Gwalia is based on information, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr. Peter Caldwell who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Peter Caldwell 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". Peter Caldwell 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 Presentation that relates to Ore Reserves at Tower Hill, Jupiter, Bruno-Lewis, Hub, GTS, 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 Presentation 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.

The information in this Presentation that relates to Ore Reserves at Zoroastrian is based on information, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr. Andrew Francis who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Andrew Francis 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". Andrew Francis 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.

Table 20: Detailed Group Resources

Deposit	Measured Tonnes (000s)	Measured Grade (g/t Au)	Measured Ounces (000s)	Indicated Tonnes (000s)	Indicated Grade (g/t Au)	Indicated Ounces (000s)	Inferred Tonnes (000s)	Inferred Grade (g/t Au)	Inferred Ounces (000s)	Total Tonnes (000s)	Total Grade (g/t Au)	Total Ounces (000s)
Leonora												
Gwalia Underground	1,300	4.7	200	21,000	4.7	3,100	4,100	4.9	650	26,000	4.7	4,000
Gwalia Open Pit	2,700	3.6	320	3,200	2.3	230	390	2.1	27	6,300	2.8	580
Harbour Lights	-	-	-	13,000	1.7	670	1,200	2.0	73	14,000	1.7	750
Tower Hill Underground	-	-	-	710	3.5	80	780	3.3	83	1,500	3.4	160
Tower Hill Open Pit	-	-	-	17,000	2.4	1,300	610	2.5	50	18,000	2.4	1,400
HG Shoots	830	5.9	160	720	7.7	180	20	9.9	6	1,600	6.9	340
Shear Zone	720	1.4	32	2,900	2.7	250	1,600	3.3	160	5,200	2.7	450
Ulysses East	-	-	-	490	1.8	28	630	1.8	36	1,100	1.8	65
Admiral	-	-	-	1,800	1.8	110	2,200	1.2	83	4,000	1.5	190
Clark	-	-	-	1,500	1.3	64	2,300	0.9	67	3,800	1.1	130
Butterfly	-	-	-	780	1.9	47	680	1.3	29	1,500	1.6	75
Butterfly North	-	-	-	850	1.3	36	610	1.1	22	1,500	1.2	57
King	-	-	-	1,600	1.0	50	1,600	0.9	46	3,200	1.0	98
Danluce	-	-	-	-	-	-	990	0.9	29	990	0.9	29
Orient Well	-	-	-	3,700	1.1	130	3,300	1.1	110	7,000	1.1	240
Orient Well East	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	1.3	19	450	1.3	18
Orient Well North West	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	1.2	23	600	1.2	23
Stockpiles	-	-	-	220	0.8	6	-	-	-	220	0.8	6
Puzzle	-	-	-	2,000	1.0	66	540	0.8	14	2,600	0.9	79
Puzzle North	-	-	-	4,700	1.1	170	1,500	0.9	44	6,200	1.1	210
Orient Well Laterite	-	-	-	140	0.6	3	170	0.7	4	310	0.7	7
Double J Laterite	-	-	-	430	0.7	10	30	0.5	0	460	0.7	10
Total Leonora	**5,600**	**3.9**	**710**	**76,000**	**2.7**	**6,600**	**24,000**	**2.0**	**1,600**	**10,000**	**2.6**	**8,900**
Laverton												
Bruno-Lewis	770	1.2	31	7,700	1.0	260	3,600	0.9	100	12,000	1.0	390
Kyte	-	-	-	340	1.5	17	110	0.9	3	450	1.4	20
Michealangelo	-	-	-	1,200	2.0	74	450	2.1	31	1,600	2.1	110
Leonardo	-	-	-	400	2.4	31	210	1.9	13	620	2.2	44
Forgotten Four	-	-	-	110	2.1	7	150	2.1	10	260	2.1	17
Krang	-	-	-	380	1.6	20	57	1.8	3	440	1.7	23
Raeside Underground	-	-	-	100	1.6	5	100	2.2	7	200	2.0	13
Beresford OP	-	-	-	-	-	-	830	1.9	50	830	1.9	50
Beresford UG	200	4.6	30	1,900	4.1	260	1,500	3.1	150	3,600	3.7	440
Allanson	110	4.2	15	720	4.5	110	810	3.8	100	1,600	4.2	220
Morgans North	-	-	-	-	-	-	330	6.7	72	330	6.7	72
Transvaal OP	-	-	-	620	3.0	61	260	2.9	25	890	3.0	86
Transvaal UG	-	-	-	120	4.1	16	910	3.6	110	1,000	3.6	120
Ramornie OP	-	-	-	190	2.6	15	190	2.2	13	370	2.4	28
Ramornie UG	-	-	-	70	3.2	7	500	2.0	31	560	2.1	38
Craic	-	-	-	30	7.9	8	70	5.9	13	100	6.5	21
McKenzie Well	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	1.1	34	950	1.1	34
Doublejay OP	620	1.2	23	8,400	1.1	290	7,500	1.1	270	17,000	1.1	580
Heffernans OP	-	-	-	1,600	1.1	55	3,600	1.2	130	5,200	1.1	190
Ganymede OP	-	-	-	880	0.8	24	1,500	0.9	42	2,400	0.9	66
Mt Marven OP	-	-	-	1,200	1.2	45	340	1.2	13	1,500	1.2	58
Maxwells OP	-	-	-	170	0.9	5	500	0.8	12	660	0.8	17
Stockpiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,200	0.4	41	3,200	0.4	41
Total Laverton	**1,700**	**1.8**	**99**	**26,000**	**1.5**	**1,300**	**28,000**	**1.4**	**1,300**	**55,000**	**1.5**	**2,700**
Bardoc												
Aphrodite Open Pit	-	-	-	13,000	1.5	670	5,300	1.3	230	19,000	1.5	900
Aphrodite Underground	-	-	-	4,200	3.7	500	2,600	3.3	270	6,700	3.6	770
Zoroastrian Open Pit	-	-	-	3,700	1.9	230	1,700	1.6	87	5,400	1.8	320
Zoroastrian Underground	-	-	-	800	4.7	120	820	3.4	90	1,600	4.0	210
Excelsior	-	-	-	9,600	1.0	310	1,700	0.8	41	11,000	1.0	350
Bardoc Satellite Open Pits	150	2.3	11	4,300	1.6	220	5,000	1.6	250	9,400	1.6	480
Total Bardoc	**150**	**2.3**	**11**	**36,000**	**1.8**	**2,000**	**17,000**	**1.8**	**970**	**53,000**	**1.8**	**3,000**
Redcliffe												
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
Bindy	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100	1.3	130	3,100	1.3	130
Kelly	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400	0.9	67	2,400	0.9	67
Redcliffe	-	-	-	-	-	-	930	1.2	35	930	1.2	35
Mesa - Westlode	-	-	-	-	-	-	850	1.0	28	850	1.0	28
Total Redcliffe	**160**	**4.6**	**24**	**2,300**	**2.7**	**200**	**10,000**	**1.4**	**450**	**13,000**	**1.6**	**670**
Group Total	**7,600**	**3.4**	**840**	**140,000**	**2.2**	**10,000**	**79,000**	**1.7**	**4,300**	**230,000**	**2.1**	**15,000**

Notes

All figures reported to two significant figures. Rounding errors may occur.
Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves.
Mineral Resources are reported at various gold price guidelines between A$2500 and A$2800/oz Au.
Rounding may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade and contained metal content.

Table 21: Detailed Group Ore Reserves

Deposit	Proved			Probable			Total		
	Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000s)
Leonora									
Gwalia	460	4.2	62	6,200	5.4	1,100	6,700	5.3	1,100
Tower Hill	-	-	-	15,000	2.0	1,000	15,000	2.0	1,000
Admiral	-	-	-	2,300	1.6	120	2,300	1.6	120
Orient Well	-	-	-	1,200	1.2	46	1,200	1.2	46
Puzzle	-	-	-	2,700	1.3	110	2,700	1.3	110
Ulysses Open Pit	820	2.6	69	620	1.9	38	1,400	2.3	110
Ulysses Underground	490	4.1	64	1,600	3.6	180	2,100	3.7	250
Total Leonora	**1,800**	**3.4**	**200**	**30,000**	**2.7**	**2,600**	**32,000**	**2.7**	**2,800**
Laverton									
Jupiter OP	640	1.0	21	7,100	0.9	210	7,700	0.9	230
Bruno-Lewis OP	-	-	-	3,900	1.1	140	3,900	1.1	140
Total Laverton	**640**	**1.0**	**21**	**11,000**	**1.0**	**350**	**12,000**	**1.0**	**370**
Bardoc									
Aphrodite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoroastrian	-	-	-	790	3.8	97	790	3.8	97
Total Bardoc	**-**	**-**	**-**	**790**	**3.8**	**97**	**790**	**3.8**	**97**
Redcliffe									
Redcliffe - Hub	-	-	-	580	3.4	65	580	3.4	65
Redcliffe - GTS	-	-	-	640	2.2	46	640	2.2	46
Total Redcliffe	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,200**	**2.8**	**110**	**1,200**	**2.8**	**110**
Grand Total	2,400	2.8	220	43,000	2.3	3,100	45,000	2.3	3,300

Notes:

All figures reported to two significant figures. Rounding errors may occur.
Ore Reserves are based on a gold price of A$2,400/ounce

REPORTED DRILL HOLE RESULTS

Rowe Decline Resource Conversion results + 20 gram metres														
Hole ID	Location	Drill Category	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	End of Hole (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram metres (g*m)	Lode
UGD2504		RD	9668	6048	3814	-2	302	440	374.55	374.95	0.40	10800	4320	SWB
UGD3011	1780R	RD	9889	5681	3601	-27	268	280	150.00	151.95	1.95	14.14	27.57	ML
and									166.00	173.75	7.75	6.13	47.48	SWB
and									224.75	239.00	14.25	3.33	47.48	SGS
UGD3012	1780R	RD	9889	5681	3601	-39	265	265					NSI	
UGD3013	1780R	RD	9889	5681	3601	-54	263	265	221.00	229.00	8.00	3.97	31.77	SGS1
UGD3014	1780R	RD	9890	5651	3598	-23	269	280	225.01	240.10	15.09	2.79	42.05	SGS
UGD3015	1780R	RD	9890	5651	3598	-39	265	430	153.70	161.30	7.60	3.89	29.59	ML
and									210.50	218.50	8.00	3.10	24.77	SGS
UGD3016	1780R	RD	9890	5651	3598	-55	263	265	217.35	222.05	4.70	6.35	29.83	SGS
UGD3095	1780R	RD	9889	5618	3594	-55	279	255	208.50	215.90	7.40	3.97	29.35	SGS
UGD3096	1820	RD	9889	5567	3589	-24	288	250	202.02	209.63	7.61	5.01	38.13	SGS
UGD3097	1820	RD	9889	5567	3589	-37	289	240	129.65	133.00	3.35	19.41	65.02	ML
and									138.60	139.00	0.40	68.24	27.30	SWB
and									190.65	205.55	14.90	4.83	71.90	SGS
UGD3093	1780R DDD	RD	9889	5618	3595	-21.1	270	400	210.40	226.45	16.05	3.41	54.75	SGS
UGD3094	1780R DDD	RD	9889	5618	3595	-37	266.8	250	200.77	213.00	12.23	5.53	67.68	SGS1
UGD3098	1820H DDD	RD	9889	5567	3589	-56	290	410	143.00	147.60	4.60	6.63	30.51	SWB
and									202.05	208.15	6.10	4.29	26.16	SGS
UGD2983	1780R DDD	RD	9890	5731	3606	-21	275	285					NSI	
UGD2984	1780R DDD	RD	9890	5731	3605	-36	269	265					NSI	
UGD2985	1780R DDD	RD	9890	5731	3605	-52	268	265					NSI	
UGD2986	1780R DDD	RD	9890	5731	3605	-21.8	269.1	280	105.75	108.2	2.45	22.86	56.01	MNL
and									236.85	244	7.15	3.65	26.07	SGS
UGD2988	1780R DDD	RD	9890	5710	3604	-53	264	265					NSI	

West Lode infill and extensional results + 20 gram metres														
Hole ID	Location	Drill Category	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	End of Hole (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram metres (g*m)	Lode
UGD3140	1420H	GC	9093	6140	3955	-35	259	85	65.00	69.73	4.73	7.50	35.47	WL1
UGD3146	1420H	GC	9089	6146	3955	-61	291	100	75.00	78.70	3.70	9.89	36.60	WL1
UGD3141	1420H	GC	9088	6146	3955	-37	266	85	5.10	7.35	2.25	9.52	21.42	SWB
UGD3142	1420H	GC	9088	6146	3955	-37	279	90	5.25	9.45	4.20	8.95	37.59	SWB
UGD3143	1420H	GC	9088	6146	3955	-28	291	95	5.00	6.05	1.05	33.51	35.19	SWB
UGD3144	1420H	GC	9088	6146	3955	-35	290	90					NSI	
UGD3145	1420H	GC	9089	6146	3955	-61	269	95					NSI	
UGD3120	1420H	GC	9103	6120	3954	-52	247	90	10.85	16.00	5.15	11.56	59.53	SWB
UGD3119	1420H	GC	9103	6120	3954	-38	257	90	70.00	75.25	5.25	5.43	28.51	WL
UGD3329	1420H	RD	9067	6159	3955	-51	313	90					NSI	
UGD3336	1460H	GC	9175	6068	3913	-79	286	125					NSI	
UGD3337	1460H	GC	9175	6068	3913	-68	335	135					NSI	
UGD3274	1460H	GC	9174	6069	3913	-21	296	115	11.60	15.85	4.25	9.33	39.64	SWB
UGD3277	1460H	GC	9174	6069	3913	-20	316	140	14.75	19.50	4.75	4.22	20.03	SWB
and									105.90	110.65	4.75	6.07	28.85	WL1
UGD3279	1460H	GC	9174	6069	3913	-28	304	115	93.00	98.10	5.10	4.13	21.06	WL1
UGD3281	1460H	GC	9174	6069	3913	-31	312	120	100.45	105.50	5.05	5.51	27.82	WL1
UGD3284	1460H	GC	9174	6069	3913	-39	307	115	89.90	95.75	5.85	4.58	26.77	WL1
UGD3297	1460H	RD	9174	6069	3914	-23	315	165	127.60	135.75	8.15	3.85	31.36	WL1
UGD3299	1460H L ACC	RD	9174	6069	3913	-46	295	111	9.95	11.00	1.05	43.54	45.72	SWB
and									88.85	94.45	5.60	4.21	23.56	WL1
UGD3300	1460H L ACC	RD	9174	6069	3913	-54	310	126	98.00	109.00	11.00	3.50	38.53	WL1
UGD3301	1460H L ACC	RD	9174	6069	3913	-43	314	135	108.70	113.50	4.80	3.88	18.61	WL1
UGD3302	1460H L ACC	RD	9174	6069	3913	-35	318	162	121.05	130.05	9.00	4.36	39.22	WL1
UGD3303	1460H L ACC	RD	9174	6069	3913	-31	325	189					NSI	
UGD3306	1460H L ACC	RD	9174	6069	3913	-39	330	189	105.00	109.37	4.37	5.25	22.96	WL2
UGD3307	1460H L ACC	RD	9175	6068	3913	-56	264	96					NSI	
UGD3308	1460H L ACC	RD	9175	6068	3913	-66	270	105					NSI	
UGD3335	1460H L ACC	RD	9174	6069	3913	-56	304	115	84.30	89.30	5.00	4.07	20.37	WL1
UGD3304	1460H L ACC	RD	9174	6069	3913	-48	326	150	109.99	119.10	9.11	3.09	28.18	WL1
UGD3167	1420H	RD	9133	6114	3953	-46	301	130	97.95	111.55	13.6	15.0	204.3	WL
UGD3168	1420H	RD	9133	6114	3953	-52	306	130	99.30	103.90	4.6	4.3	20.0	WL1

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West Lode infill and extensional results + 20 gram metres														
Hole ID	Location	Drill Category	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	End of Hole (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram metres (g*m)	Lode
and									107.30	111.00	3.7	12.3	45.3	WL2
UGD3114	1420H L ACC	GC	9103	6120	3954	-27	241	95	11	17	6	3.6	21.6	SWB
									59.4	61	1.6	13.3	21.28	SGS
UGD3115	1420H L ACC	GC	9103	6120	3954	-34	232	100	11.8	17	5.2	6.5	33.8	SWB
UGD3116	1420H L ACC	GC	9103	6120	3954	-46	220	100	11.8	18.7	6.9	4.9	33.81	SWB
UGD3117	1420H L ACC	GC	9103	6120	3954	-50	233	100	10.7	14.4	3.7	6.5	24.05	SWB
UGD3118	1420H L ACC	GC	9103	6120	3954	-30	257	90	10.7	18.4	7.7	5.1	39.27	SWB
UGD3121	1420H L ACC	GC	9104	6121	3954	-61	248	95	11	17	6	15.8	94.80	SWB
and									73.5	79.65	6.15	8.42	51.78	WL
UGD3135	1420H L ACC	GC	9103	6120	3954	-33	267	90	70.6	76.1	5.5	4.3	23.65	WL
UGD3136	1420H L ACC	GC	9103	6120	3954	-32	283	95	11	16	5	18.4	92.00	SWB
and									73.7	81.3	7.6	5.4	41.04	WL
UGD3137	1420H L ACC	GC	9103	6120	3954	-55	272	95	10	16	6	9.42	56.52	SWB
and									71	76.3	5.3	5.05	26.77	WL
UGD3138	1420H L ACC	GC	9104	6121	3954	-63	273	98	12	14.3	2.3	14.75	33.93	SWB
and									72	79.7	7.7	4.5	34.65	WL
UGD3147	1420H L ACC	GC	9089	6146	3955	-73	275	130	33.1	39.3	6.3	6.4	40.32	SWB
and									111	115	4	7.5	30.00	WL2
UGD3148	1420H L ACC	GC	9133	6108	3953	-37	224	125	29	36.9	7.9	8	63.20	SWB
UGD3149	1420H L ACC	GC	9133	6108	3953	-38	238	115					NSI	
UGD3150	1420H L ACC	GC	9133	6108	3953	-45	242	110					NSI	
UGD3151	1420H L ACC	GC	9133	6108	3953	-46	220	125	31.8	36.7	4.9	8.3	40.67	SWB
UGD3152	1420H L ACC	GC	9133	6108	3953	-53	240	115					NSI	
UGD3154	1420H L ACC	GC	9133	6108	3953	-46	210	135	31.8	38	6.3	15.4	97.02	SWB
UGD3155	1420H L ACC	GC	9133	6108	3953	-56	230	115	95.4	98	2.6	8.0	20.85	WL1
UGD3156	1420H L ACC	GC	9133	6108	3953	-51	195	155	36	41	5	5.6	28.00	SWB
and									113.75	115.35	1.6	20.5	32.77	WL1
UGD3157	1420H L ACC	GC	9133	6108	3953	-58	201	140					NSI	
UGD3158	1420H L ACC	GC	9133	6110	3953	-67	216	120					NSI	
UGD3159	1420H L ACC	GC	9133	6110	3953	-66	197	125					NSI	
UGD3163	1420H L ACC	GC	9133	6113	3953	-65	290	125	98.00	106.15	8.15	2.83	23.10	WL1
UGD3165	1420H L ACC	GC	9133	6113	3953	-67	310	135	111.7	118.95	7.25	2.81	20.37	WL1

FY30 Bulk Stope infill results + 20 gram metres														
Hole ID	Location	Drill Category	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	End of Hole (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram metres (g*m)	Lode
UGD3197	1700H HWA N	GC	9624	5642	3675	15	288	83					NSI	
UGD3198	1700H HWA N	GC	9624	5642	3675	15	284	123	75.4	77.4	2	32.13	64.26	SWB5
and									91.95	104.2	12.25	4.71	57.70	SWB2
UGD3199	1700H HWA N	GC	9624	5642	3676	17	278	120	99.1	114.15	15.05	12.5	188.13	SWB2
UGD3200	1700H HWA N	GC	9624	5642	3675	15	276	115	44.5	50	5.5	4.1	22.55	MNL
and									74.45	91.45	17	5.5	93.50	SWB
UGD3236	1700H HWA N	GC	9627	5603	3675	16	262	83	48.35	55.05	6.7	329	2204.30	
UGD3201	1700H	GC	9624.4	5641.7	3675.8	17.5	270.0	112	78.45	84.20	5.75	6.68	38.41	SWB
and									97.20	102.60	5.40	15.94	86.08	SWB
UGD3202	1700H	GC	9624.4	5641.7	3675.8	19.4	261.1	111	66.00	67.05	1.05	25.00	26.25	SWB
and									90.85	95.15	4.30	25.66	110.34	SWB
UGD3216	1700H	GC	9752.0	5568.2	3667.9	-17.0	300.9	170	119.70	123.30	3.60	14.55	52.38	MNL
and									137.50	143.00	5.50	5.81	31.94	SWB
and									150.97	152.00	1.03	31.98	32.94	SWB
UGD3217	1700H	GC	9752.0	5568.2	3667.9	-15.4	291.4	160	129.60	137.90	8.30	4.69	38.93	SWB
and									115.95	118.40	2.45	8.58	21.02	MNL
UGD3219	1700H	GC	9752.0	5568.2	3667.9	-18.5	287.2	155	119.90	121.85	1.95	10.87	21.19	SWB
									132.70	135.10	2.40	17.28	41.48	SWB
UGD3220	1700H	GC	9752.0	5568.2	3667.9	-19.6	267.4	155	119.45	122.15	2.70	12.12	32.72	SWB
UGD3222	1700H	GC	9752.0	5568.2	3667.9	-26.6	299.4	160					NSI	
UGD3198	1700H	GC	9624.4	5641.5	3674.9	15.0	283.7	123	62.50	64.00	1.50	10.72	16.08	SWB
and									75.40	104.20	28.80	4.30	123.84	SWB
UGD3205	1700H	GC	9624.4	5641.7	3675.8	16.7	248.8	103	59.95	63.00	3.05	45.41	138.50	SWB

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FY30 Bulk Stope infill results + 20 gram metres														
Hole ID	Location	Drill Category	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	End of Hole (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram metres (g*m)	Lode
and									83.30	85.50	2.20	30.67	67.47	SWB
UGD3327	1740H OPA	GC	9693.0	5497.3	3631.2	-32.1	237.4	53.0	35.05	45.21	10.16	18.74	190.40	SWB
UGD3323	1740H OPA	GC	9684.4	5506.7	3632.6	-9.7	250.4	55.0	37.47	42.77	5.30	13.95	73.95	SWB
UGD3325	1740H OPA	GC	9688.9	5502.3	3631.3	-35.2	245.7	49.0	31.00	35.30	4.30	32.52	139.82	SWB
and									39.15	42.65	3.50	8.18	28.63	SWB2
UGD3317	1740H OPA	GC	9684.6	5509.1	3632.0	-26.0	313.6	71.0	39.60	43.40	3.80	8.65	32.89	SWB
UGD3322	1740H OPA	GC	9684.4	5506.7	3632.6	-8.3	267.7	57.0	36.15	48.70	12.55	11.03	138.41	SWB
UGD3324	1740H OPA	GC	9684.4	5506.7	3631.4	-39.9	263.2	100.0	38.35	40.80	2.45	8.45	20.70	SWB
UGD3316	1740H OPA	GC	9684.6	5509.1	3632.0	-19.8	317.7	90.0	48.75	51.35	2.60	8.41	21.86	SWB
UGD3318	1740H OPA	GC	9684.3	5508.7	3631.4	-31.0	303.5	122.0	46.20	52.90	6.70	8.38	56.12	SWB
UGD3320	1740H OPA	GC	9684.3	5508.7	3632.0	-4.6	295.3	71.0	44.40	48.90	4.50	9.72	43.75	SWB
and									57.85	63.52	5.67	4.70	26.63	SWB2
UGD3321	1740H OPA	GC	9684.3	5508.7	3632.0	-4.5	282.6	152.0	39.80	46.05	6.25	8.99	56.21	SWB
UGD3223	1740H OPA	GC	9684.4	5506.7	3632.6	-9.7	250.4	55.0	118.35	121.50	3.15	11.23	35.36	SWB
UGD3326	1740H OPA	GC	9688.9	5502.3	3631.3	-8.1	236.4	70.0	104.80	106.55	1.75	16.65	29.13	MNL
and									125.90	130.00	4.10	7.79	31.94	SWB
UGD3225	1700H FAD	GC	9752.0	5568.2	3667.9	-29.0	268.1	200.0	164.55	167.80	3.25	25.59	83.17	SGS2
UGD3226	1700H FAD	GC	9752.0	5568.2	3667.9	-27.8	257.8	150.0	125.90	130.00	4.10	7.79	31.94	SWB
UGD3215	1700H FAD	GC	9752.0	5568.2	3667.9	-14.3	303.8	180.0	126.20	128.20	2.00	26.42	52.84	MNL
and									144.00	148.55	4.55	11.43	51.98	SWB

Stope definition grade control results + 20gram metres														
Hole ID	Location	Drill Category	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	End of Hole (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram metres (g*m)	Lode
UGD3103	1700 CB	GC	9803	5783	3674	-22	246	285					NSI	
UGD3104	1700 CB	GC	9803	5783	3674	-22	242	295	188.37	189.00	0.63	34.98	22.04	SWB
UGD3109	1240B	GC	8829	6118	4130	42	128	40					NSI	
UGD3110	1240B	GC	8829	6118	4133	52	95	35					NSI	
UGD3111	1240B	GC	8828	6134	4135	55	98	30	21.05	26.75	5.70	4.30	24.53	SWB
UGD3112	1240B	GC	8825	6156	4138	71	141	30					NSI	SWB
UGD3113	1240B	GC	8824	6155	4139	55	113	27	17.90	27.00	9.10	10.14	92.30	SWB
incl									18.90	21.00	3.10	26.69	82.74	
UGD3122	1580 H	GC	9434	5842	3799	-20	281	28	21.70	22.95	1.25	24.19	30.24	ML
UGD3123	1580 H	GC	9430	5862	3798	-22	286	25	13.55	16.15	2.60	46.65	121.28	ML
UGD3125	1580 H	GC	9428	5877	3797	-32	282	19					NSI	ML
UGD3127	1580 H	GC	9426	5917	3796	-38	293	18					NSI	ML
UGD3131	1580 H	GC	9470	5834	3800	-22	220	70	63.60	66.00	2.40	19.12	45.89	ML
UGD3132	1580 H	GC	9473	5841	3801	-27	332	66	57.35	59.50	2.15	16.34	35.13	ML
UGD3133	1580 H	GC	9473	5841	3800	-33	314	56	52.09	56.02	3.93	13.81	54.27	ML
UGD3134	1580 H	GC	9473	5841	3800	-37	294	49	42.27	45.09	2.82	7.29	20.55	ML
UGD3169	1660H	GC	9612	5723	3726	-56	260	62	53.30	60.50	7.00	8.81	61.64	ML
UGD3170	1660H	GC	9612	5723	3726	-56	282	62					NSI	
UGD3171	1660H	GC	9612	5723	3726	-54	301	62					NSI	
UGD3172	1660H	GC	9614	5723	3726	-73	250	70	63.15	65.00	1.85	17.10	31.63	HWL
UGD3173 A	1660H	GC	9614	5723	3726	-74	288	70	58.25	62.30	4.05	9.46	38.32	ML1
UGD3177	1580 H	GC	9494	5820	3799	-19	302	81	64.35	67.50	3.15	41.78	131.60	ML
UGD3178	1580 H	GC	9494	5820	3799	-21	289	75	61.15	63.50	2.35	13.58	31.91	ML
UGD3174	1660H	GC	9614	5723	3726	-69	320	70					NSI	
UGD3175	1660H	GC	9617	5734	3726	-50	332	82					NSI	
UGD3176	1660H	GC	9617	5734	3726	-60	335	80					NSI	
UGD3183	1580 H	GC	9473	5841	3801	-18	311	66	58.90	61.80	2.90	11.92	34.57	ML2
UGD3102	1700R CB	GC	9803	5783	3674	-22.8	241.6	280					NSI	
UGD3106	1700R SPL2	GC	9525	5864	3681	70	362	15					NSI	
UGD3107	1700R SPL2	GC	9526	5861	3680	45	180	30					NSI	
UGD3105	1700R CB	GC	9803	5783	3673	-30	226	280	188.10	194.00	5.90	17.86	105.38	SWB
and									239.10	254.00	14.90	2.09	31.17	SGS
UGD3209	1820	GC	9688	5688	3564	18	73	17					NSI	
UGD3210	1820	GC	9687	5688	3566	47	72	14	2.10	5.00	2.90	6.99	20.28	SWB
UGD3211	1820	GC	9689	5679	3564	18	74	17					NSI	
UGD3212	1820	GC	9689	5678	3566	47	76	14					NSI	

Stope definition grade control results + 20gram metres														
Hole ID	Location	Drill Category	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	End of Hole (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram metres (g*m)	Lode
UGD3314	1580H	GC	9430	5866	3800	12	260	50	46.50	48.50	2.00	31.64	63.28	HWL
UGD3315	1580H	GC	9430	5866	3800	7	275	45	27.55	30.85	3.30	41.88	138.21	MNL

Tower Hill Results														
Hole ID	Location	Drill Category	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	End of Hole (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram metres (g*m)	Lode
TWDD0373	Tower Hill	RD	336882	6802415	372	-70	272	423	318.0	358.0	40.0	2.5	100.0	Central
TWDD0374	Tower Hill	RD	336838	6802620	372	-60	270	354	295.0	296.2	1.0	2.3	2.3	Central
TWDD0375	Tower Hill	RD	337040	6802260	372	-60	270	468	376.0	404.0	28.0	1.1	30.8	Central
TWDD0376	Tower Hill	RD	336995	6802505	374	-73	267	491	404.0	425.0	21.0	1.7	35.7	Central
and									472.9	478.5	5.6	6.0	33.6	FW
TWDD0377	Tower Hill	RD	336897	6802341	374	-72	270	415	337.0	354.0	17.0	1.7	28.9	Central
TWDD0378	Tower Hill	RD	336960	6802378	373	-73	270	468	363.0	392.0	29.0	2.7	78.3	Central
TWDD0379	Tower Hill	RD	336900	6802303	372	-55	270	359	315.0	338.0	23.0	1.3	29.9	Central
TWDD0380	Tower Hill	RD	336745	6802447	371	-68	228	319	224.0	278.0	54.0	1.9	102.6	Central
TWDD0381	Tower Hill	RD	336781	6802091	383	-60	235	357	219.0	250.0	31.0	1.6	49.6	Central

Appendix 1 - JORC TABLE 1s

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – GWALIA

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Gwalia

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 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.*	• Surface and underground diamond core is NQ (50.6mm) sized core, sampled to 1m intervals or geological boundaries where necessary and cut into half core. The upper or right-hand side of the core is routinely submitted for sample analysis, with each one metre of half core providing between 2.5 – 3 kg of material as an assay sample. Minimum sample length is 0.30 m for DD core. • RC chips are cone or riffle split and sampled into 1m intervals. • All sampling methods are used to produce representative sample of less than 3 kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3 kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. • Genesis core and chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 40g or 50 g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. • Visible gold is sometimes encountered in underground drill core. • Historical AC, RAB, RC and diamond sampling was carried out to industry standard at that time. Analysis methods include fire assay and unspecified methods.
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drill holes used in the estimate include 3,274 diamond holes (DDH), 729 reverse circulation holes and 2,673 in pit grade control holes (GC). 13 diamond holes collared from surface have RC pre-collars (RCD). In addition, large number of regional RAB (Rotary Air Blast) and air-core (AC) holes have been completed but excluded from the estimation due to lower sample quality. • Diamond core is oriented using an Ezi-mark tool. Some historic diamond drill core appears to have been oriented by unknown methods.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC sampling recoveries are recorded in the database as a percentage based on a visual weight estimate; no historic recoveries have been recorded. • Diamond core recovery percentages calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals are logged and recorded in the database. Recoveries average >90%. • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade for RC drilling. • Diamond drilling has high recoveries due to the competent nature of the ground meaning loss of material is minimal.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging of RC chips and diamond drill core records lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. • Geotechnical and structural logging is carried out on all diamond holes to record recovery, RQD, defect number, type, fill material, shape and roughness and alpha and beta angles. • Core is photographed in both dry and wet state. • Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness. • All diamond drillholes and exploration RC holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All drill core is cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw. Samples are always collected from the same side. • Historic diamond drilling has been half core sampled. • All exploration and GC RC samples are cone or riffle split. Occasional wet samples are encountered; increased air capacity is routinely used to aid in keeping the sample dry when water is encountered. • Historic AC, RAB and RC drilling was sampled using spear, grab, riffle and unknown methods. • The sample preparation of diamond core and RC chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 90% passing 75 microns. • Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling.

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Gwalia

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Gwalia deposit is located on tenements M37/137 and M37/25 and is 100% owned by Genesis Minerals Limited. • Genesis pays a 1.5% royalty on all minerals produced from the tenements to the International Royalty Corporation. • Native title interests over the tenements are by the Darlot group. • The historical Darlot townsite is located to the north of the existing Gwalia open pit.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Discovered in 1896, the Sons of Gwalia ore body was mined by underground methods until 1963, when the mine had reached a vertical depth of 1,075m at the 32 level. • In 1983 Sons of Gwalia Ltd, (SGW) acquired the leases over the mine, and commenced open pit mining soon after in 1984. Mining by open pit methods continued until January 1999 with the pit extending to 280m vertical depth. Underground mining, largely of remnant ore, commenced at the completion of open cut mining and ceased in September 2003 at a vertical depth of 375m. • Initial exploratory drilling of the Gwalia Deeps ore body was subsequently undertaken between March 1986 and May 1989 as a jointly funded project by WMC and SGW. Four deep diamond drill holes and two wedge holes were drilled between 1,200m – 1,400m vertical depth. • Western Mining Corporation, (WMC) first investigated the possibility of testing resource extensions below 1,075mbs in 1965, (Parbo, 1965), however the economics did not support the exploration proposal. • In 1998, SGW began phase I of the Gwalia Deeps drilling program, (Quinney & Culpan, 1998). This consisted of two parent holes (GWDD5 and GWDD6) and 5 daughter holes (GWDD6A – E), targeting mineralisation between 1,200m – 1,300m vertical depth. • SGW commenced a phase II program in 2000, completing a further four parent holes GWDD7 – GWDD10 and a further 5 daughter holes. • The mine was acquired by SBM in March 2005 with further deep drilling, targeting resource extensions below 1,075mbs, commencing later the same year and continuing through until early 2007. • Drilling targeting resource extensions below 1,600mbs to 2,000mbs commenced in August 2010 and was completed in July 2011. Due to the success of these programs further drilling was completed between November 2011 and March 2012 aimed at infilling and extending the South Gwalia Series (SGS) and South West Branch (SWB) resources below 1600mbs (Evans, 2012).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Sons of Gwalia deposit lies in the central portion of the Norseman-Wiluna Archaean Greenstone Belt. The greenstone belt here comprises an arcuate, low strain mafic-ultramafic succession folded around the eastern and northern margin of the Raeside Batholith. • Locally, the deposit lies in the Gwalia Domain which Witt, (1997) defines as bound by the Mount George Shear Zone to the east, the Sons of Gwalia Shear Zone to the west and south and the Clifford Fault to the north. • The Sons of Gwalia mineralised zone strikes 15 degrees east of true north over a distance of 500m and plunges 45 degrees to the southeast. The mineralised zone consists of several stepped or en echelon style foliation parallel lodes disposed in plan in a "horse-shoe" shape with the limbs converging at the southern end. The mineralised zone and individual lodes dip east at 35 to 45 degrees and are conformable with the foliation of the Mine Sequence mafic schists. • The individual lodes are a few metres to tens of metres thick defined by simple planar envelopes extensive along strike and down plunge. Gold mineralisation at Gwalia is associated with a proximal pyrite-rich potassic alteration assemblage and pyritic, quartz-rich, laminated veins. • The most consistent and clearest correlation of gold grade at all levels and in all lodes is with sulphide abundance. Lodes are typically characterised by 1-8% disseminated sulphides. Trace disseminated sulphides (mainly pyrite) occur outside the lodes as a component of more distal alteration assemblages.
Drill Hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* 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*	• A full table of results is included within this document for all holes drilled into the Gwalia deposit for this release. The table includes all drill hole details as per downhole intercept length.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data Aggregation Methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All significant intercepts have been length weighted with a minimum Au grade of 20gm. No high grade cut off has been applied. • Intercepts are aggregated with minimum width of 0.5m and maximum width of 3m for internal dilution. • Where stand out higher grade zone exist with in the broader mineralised zone, the higher grade interval is reported also. • There are no metal equivalents reported in this release.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All results are reported as downhole lengths. Drilling is designed to be as perpendicular to the ore body as possible.
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.*	• Diagrams are included in the announcement to demonstrate location and widths of intercepts.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results from previous campaigns have been reported, irrespective of success or not.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No work other than the released drill holes has been completed.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Gwalia is currently in production and extensional exploration at this time is under review.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Gwalia

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	• The database used for the estimate an extract from an Datashed SQL database. The primary database is regulated by a locked framework which fixes the relationships between tables. The data model minimises the potential for data collection and data usage errors through pre-determined look up tables, storage and export functions. • User defined permissions also regulate the ability to add, edit or extract data. • Primary data is recorded using typical manual translation of logging and data capture from written logs and direct import of csv tables through a data import scheme where data is validated upon import or direct data entry options into the database using predefined look up values. • Data that is captured in the field is entered into Excel templates which are checked on import into the database for errors. Assay jobs are dispatched electronically to the lab to minimise the chance of data entry errors. Assay results from the lab are received in CSV format and are checked for errors on import into the database. Data is regularly validated using the mining software. The data validation process is overseen by the Database Administrator.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person regularly visits site (monthly and more when the geological work is more complex and demanding) to assess geological competency and ensure integrity across all geological disciplines.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*	• The resource categories assigned to the model directly reflect the confidence in the geological

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.*	interpretation. The interpretation is built using local, structural, mineral, and alteration geology obtained from mapping, logging, and drill results. Confidence in the interpretation improved with increased data density from underground grade control drilling at 20m x 20m, face sampling of development rounds, and underground mapping. • The current Gwalia resource has been interpreted from 3,274 diamond holes (DDH), 729 reverse circulation holes and 2,673 in pit grade control holes (GC). 13 diamond holes collared from surface have RC pre-collars (RCD). • The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are robust and are regularly reviewed to discuss the validity of interpretations or possible alternatives. • Geological domains interpreted from all available geological data are used as estimation domains. They are further sub-domained where internal multi-modal grade populations and sufficient sample data is available to improve grade homogeneity and reduce variance.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation at Gwalia has continuity over 500m along strike, over 3500m down dip and between ~1 - 50m across strike.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Mineralisation is domained based on geological continuity. All domain wireframes are created using Leapfrog software and all subsequent estimation is completed using Datamine software. Lode wireframes are intersected with a validated drill database from which all RAB, air core, and erroneous drill holes have been removed. All remaining diamond, RC and face samples are flagged with a domain identifier and composited to 1m with 0.3m minimum sample. Residual samples are distributed across adjacent component intervals. Composites are analysed for population outliers by domain and are topcut proximal to population disintegration. The top-cut process affects only 1-2% of the data. Many of the principal lodes exhibit bi/multi-model grade populations. These internal populations are controlled by grade indicators based on inflexion points derived from domain log probability plots from which indicator variograms are created. Categorical indicator kriging (CIK) is then used to sub-domain lodes with mixed populations. The block model used in the CIK estimation has blocks set at 1x1x1m to ensure sub-domain complexity is maintained then optimised and re-blocked to the parent block size of 5x10x5m. This model is then used to back flag the composite file with the defined sub-domain identifiers. Variography is created for all domains and sub-domains with sufficient sample data. Output variograms are utilised in kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) to generate optimum parent block sizes and estimation parameters. Domains and sub-domains are estimated using ordinary kriging utilising the estimation parameters defined in the KNA as inputs. Grade is estimated into parent blocks only and all kriging quality metrics and search pass values are output. The maximum distance of extrapolation from last known data points for the inferred material is dependent on the geological continuity and confidence across the lode, but less than 40m for the deposit. • The Mineral Resource Estimation is checked against the previous block model estimations and reconciled production numbers on a monthly and yearly basis. • No assumptions are made regarding the recovery of by-products for this Mineral Resource Estimation. • No estimation of deleterious elements or non-grade variables is required. • The model has been created using a parent cell size of 5m (East- West) x 10m (North-South) x 5m (vertical) optimised using quantitative kriging neighbourhood analysis. Sub-cells have been used at a resolution of 1m x 1m x1m to ensure high resolution at ore boundaries. The search distances are dictated by the range of each individual variogram but typically equate to 1-1.5 times the current 50x50m resource definition spacing. A 3 pass nested search strategy is employed with the first pass always set to the full range of the variogram. The second pass is set at 1.5-2 times the variogram range with the final pass set at a factor large enough to ensure all blocks comprising the domain are estimated. • No assumptions have been made regarding the modelling of selective mining units for this Mineral Resource Estimation • No assumptions have been made regarding the correlation between variables for this Mineral Resource Estimation. • Mineralisation is partitioned into estimation domains relative to stratigraphic position, structural orientation, recorded lithology and specific alteration assemblage. The geological interpretation is initially created from drill data and later calibrated with mapping from open pit and underground exposures. Domains are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		estimated individually with search geometry and variography controlled by lode orientation and grade continuity respectively. Variogram major search directions are aligned with geologically interpreted high grade shoot trends. Categorical indicator kriging has been utilised to define sub-domains in lodes with mixed grade populations to limit the spread of high grade mineralisation. Dynamic anisotropy has been employed on lodes exhibiting excessive undulation. Boundary analysis has been conducted on key lodes indicating hard boundaries should be maintained across domain and sub-domain contacts. • Samples with extreme high grades that bias the mean and positively skew the grade population within each domain are top cut to reduce the influence of high-grade outliers. Log probability plots and the coefficient of variation statistic are used to determine top-cuts. Topcuts are typically set proximal to population disintegration. • A number of statistical and visual measures are used to validate the accuracy of the estimation. Volume variance between the wireframe domains and block model domains are assessed. A visual inspection of input composites is compared to the estimated block model in section for each domain. The mean grade of the block model is compared to the naïve and declustered mean grades of the composites by domain with any variance greater than 10% investigated. Swath plots are created by domain and sub-domain in the X, Y, Z, strike and cross strike directions and viewed holistically to vector into any problematic areas. Kriging efficiency, and slope results are reviewed by domain/sub-domain to give an indication of the quality of the estimate. Global change of support plots are created and reviewed for principal domains. End of month production and individual stope reconciliations in addition to ongoing field observations are used as a feedback loop to continuously calibrate and improve the interpretation and estimation.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The adopted cut-off grades for Mineral Resource Estimation reporting are determined by the current mining cut-off grades.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The mineral resource is reported as open pit and underground components at different cut-off's reflective of current break even grade requirements for the mining method assumed. To best capture "reasonable prospects for eventual economic of extraction", the mineral resource was reported within an optimised pit shell at a 0.5g/t cut off for the open pit resources, and for the underground resource, within MSO underground shells generated at 2.5 g/t cut-off. No assumptions have been made for mining dilution.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical testwork carried out by independent consultancies has indicated that there is moderate to high gravity recovery, with total cyanide soluble recoveries reporting 95-97%. Historical and current performance at the Gwalia processing plant has confirmed these gold recoveries.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Waste rock characterisation has been conducted on the deposit with no environmental issues identified. Tailings from the deposit are stored in an appropriate licensed tailings facility with a closure plan in place.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• The bulk densities for Gwalia were determined via testing of representative intervals from diamond drillholes. The sample size is generally between 0.5 and 1.5kg and the method of calculation is the water displacement technique. Measurements have been recorded in the Datashed database. Bulk density is assigned by lode and weathering profile. • Ore zones predominantly fresh non porous material, so additional measures to reduce moisture intake during the water displacement method is unnecessary at this stage.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*	• The Gwalia resource is classified as Measured, Indicated or Inferred by domain based on a combination of physical and estimation quality metrics including mining exposure, drill spacing, search pass, kriging efficiency / slope / variance, grade and geological continuity. Mineralisation has been categorised as Measured if it has been exposed by mining (open pit or development), have drill spacing at <=20x10m's,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	estimated in the first search pass, have established grade and geological continuity, and >50% kriging efficiency and >50% slope. Indicated material is assigned if drill spacing is supported by up to 50x50m but no greater than 80m, search pass either 1 or 2, established grade and geological continuity, positive kriging efficiency and >20% slope. Inferred material is drill spacing supported by ~80x80m's with established geological continuity. All other mineralisation is assigned a Potential resource category.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Genesis has adopted a process for geological modelling, estimation and reporting of mineral resources that meets high industry standards. • At the completion of resource estimation Genesis undertake an extensive review of the model that covers; • Model inventory and comparisons to previous and budget models if in existence • Geological interpretation, wireframing, domain selection, statistics by domain, assay and metal evaluation, parent cell sizes, data compositing, variography, search strategy, estimation and KNA • Model validation – swathe plots, visual checks, and volume comparisons, composite to model metal comparisons. • In the final stages the model and resource categorisation are all discussed and scrutinized by the geological and mine planning teams.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. • The resource estimate is a global estimate. • The Mineral Resource estimate has reconciled well against mill figures.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Gwalia Underground

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Resource Estimate for Conversion to Ore Reserves	*Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The underground Ore Reserve estimate is based on the Mineral Resource estimate carried out by Genesis Minerals Limited. Gold grade was estimated using Ordinary Kriging for all lodes. Where lodes exhibit multi-modal grade populations, categorical indicator kriging was used to partition high grade/low grade sub domains prior to grade estimation. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve. • The Mineral Resource model used to estimate this Reserve is described as GWC2312_RSC.dm
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 3 years' experience working in a site-based role for the mine in question and 22 years' experience across a range of sites and commodities.
Study Status	*The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• A Definitive Feasibility Study was completed for the Gwalia mine in 2008. The mine has been in full production since. Any further studies undertaken are to extend the mine or optimise the current operating practices.
Cut-off Parameters	*The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A 3-stage approach was taken in evaluating the Ore Reserve estimate. ○ A break-even type analysis was used to determine the cut-off grades for use in generating stope shapes. ○ 3.8 g/t Stope Evaluation Cut-Off Grade - Used to define the extent of economic stoping areas on a level. ○ 3.0 g/t Stope Only Cut-Off Grade - Used to define additional stopes that can be mined without extra development and without delaying the main mining sequence. ○ 0.6 g/t Process Only Cut-Off Grade - Used to differentiate between development ore and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		development waste. o Level economics completed using site derived unit costs based on current and future costings and production levels. o Time based assessment to ensure production profile covers all associated fixed running costs.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	*The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e., either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* *The major assumptions made, and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* *The mining dilution factors used.* *The mining recovery factors used.* *Any minimum mining widths used.* *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• The Gwalia Ore Reserve has been estimated based on detailed mine development and stope designs. Modifying factors for dilution and mining recovery have been applied post-geological interrogation to generate the final diluted and recovered Ore Reserve. • The Gwalia Mine is in full production with an extensive production history. Mining methods referenced in this report are currently in practice on site or have been subject to trial mining. Reconciliation results and production history show this mining method to be well matched to the ore body. • Stope size, development placement and ground support strategies have been designed in line with recommendations from experienced geotechnical personnel and external subject matter experts. Grade control drilling is completed in advance of production with many stopes to be mined in the next two years already grade control drilled. • A review of dilution was conducted of stope performance and no discernible difference was noted between lodes or depth below surface. Correlation was found to stope size and values used range from 28% for stopes less than 5kt to 16% for stopes exceeding 25kt. The average of the estimated dilution for all stopes in the Ore Reserve is 22% • A 92% mining recovery factor has been applied to triple-lift and double-lift long-hole open stopes. A 90% mining recovery factor has been applied to single-lift long-hole open stopes. These factors are consistent with reconciled actual performance. • The profiles of development excavations have been designed inclusive of 10% overbreak. No further dilution factors or mining recovery factors have been applied to development ore. • A global minimum mining width of 3m is used. While the ore body width generally exceeds the minimum mining width, where the ore body is narrower stoping outlines are designed to honour the minimum width and include planned dilution. • All ore in the Ore Reserve estimate is classified as a Proved or Probable Ore Reserve. No Inferred Mineral Resources are included in the Ore Reserve. The Inferred Mineral Resources in the Life-of-Mine plan have been removed from the Ore Reserve plan and estimate. A separate Inventory Life-of-Mine plan has also been developed inclusive of inferred material for purposes of strategic planning and to ensure that adequate allowances are made to not preclude mining should resource-reserve conversion prove favourable. • The infrastructure requirements of the stoping methods used are either already in place or have been accounted for in the Life-of-Mine evaluation on which the project costings are based. The capital and operating costs of extending the ventilation infrastructure to support truck haulage down to the base of the Ore Reserve have been included in the economic evaluation which demonstrates the economic viability of the Ore Reserve.
Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions	*The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• All Gwalia ore is trucked to the Gwalia processing plant. The processing plant is located at Genesis Minerals' Leonora Operations and consists of a three-stage crushing circuit, single-stage milling circuit and hybrid carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit with one designated leach tank and seven adsorption tanks. Gold is recovered from activated carbon into concentrated solution via a split AARL type elution circuit. Electrowinning and smelting are conducted in an adjacent secure gold room. The tailings from the process are thickened and pumped to a paddock type tailings storage facility with multi-spigot distribution. • The technology associated with processing of Gwalia ore is currently in operation and is based on industry standard practices. • Metallurgical recovery is modelled based on the observed relationship between head grade and recovery. The average of the modelled metallurgical recovery over the Ore Reserve mine plan is 96.3%. • A recent study on capacity requirements of the tailings storage facility (TSF) showed that the total capacity that will be created (new lifts, void created by reclaiming and additional TSF's) will be adequate for the life-of-mine plan. This includes an additional lift on TSF3 and TSF4, which is currently under operation. TSF5 prefeasibility has been completed and is currently undergoing further engineering

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		design.
Environmental	*The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• The Gwalia mine is currently compliant with all environmental regulatory instruments under the Environmental Protection Act 1986 and Mining Act 1978. • All external reporting against the environmental licenses and tenements are recorded and reported in the Annual Environmental Report available on Genesis Minerals or the relevant regulators websites.
Infrastructure	*The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• All equipment required for the mining and processing of the Ore Reserve is in place and operational. It is located on tenements held by Genesis Minerals Limited. The infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: o Dedicated gas and diesel power station o Water supply from three sources to provide redundancy. o Processing plant o Mine development o Underground power and dewatering infrastructure o Workshop facilities on surface and underground o Ventilation fans and refrigeration plant o Paste fill plant. o Camp facilities o Access to public roads and airstrips.
Costs	*The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* *Derivation of transportation charges.* *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• All costs used in the estimation of Ore Reserves are based on the Life-of-Mine plan. • Operating costs are estimated as part of the internal budgeting process and approved by the Genesis Minerals Limited board. • A gold price of AU$2400/oz has been used in all calculations. • Exchange rates are sourced from recommendations by the GMD Corporate and accepted by the Executive Leadership Team (ELT). • Costs associated with treatment and transport have been included in the cost modelling completed for the project based on the Life-of-Mine plan. • Royalties have been included at the WA government royalty of 2.5% of gold produced. A Resource Capital Royalty (IRC) is also applied to the Gwalia tenements and is applied at 1.5% of gold produced.
Revenue Factors	*The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• A gold price of AU$2400/oz has been used in all revenue calculations.
Market Assessment	*The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* *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.*	• All gold doré produced at the Gwalia processing plant is transported to the ABC Refinery for refining.
Economic	*The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The mine is an operating asset and is not subject to project-type analysis. • Life-of-Mine plans are developed or updated on an annual basis. These plans reflect current and projected performances for the Ore Reserve.
Social	*The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• Genesis Minerals Limited's social licence to operate is underpinned by the excellent relationship that the Company has with the local community of Leonora. Genesis Minerals Limited also recognises, and has a good relationship with, the Aboriginal group within the Leonora Region, the Darlot People. A formal heritage protocol exists with the Darlot people with the view of entering into a Mining Agreement. • In 2022 the Darlot Native Title claim was successful in reaching determination and Genesis Minerals will continue to work closely with the traditional owners in relation to land, heritage and culture.
Other	*To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.*	• A company risk register is maintained to address and mitigate against all foreseeable risks that could impact the Ore Reserve. • Contracts are in place for all critical goods and services required to operate the mine.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.	
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• The Ore Reserve includes only Proved and Probable classifications. • The economically minable component of the Measured Mineral Resource has been classified as a Proved Ore Reserve. • The economically minable component of the Indicated Mineral Resource has been classified as a Probable Ore Reserve.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• No external review of reserves has been completed since 2019. GMD undertook internal reviews into systems and processes.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ conence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Ore Reserve estimate has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). The relative confidence of the estimates contained fall with the criteria of Proved and Probable Ore Reserves. Significant operating history supports the modifying factors applied. • The Ore Reserve has been estimated in line with the Genesis Minerals Ore Reserve process. The Ore Reserve process was externally audited in 2019 and found to be of good industry standard. The Ore Reserve has been peer reviewed internally and the Competent Person is confident that it is an accurate estimation of the current Gwalia reserve.

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*	• RC drilling used a face sampling bit; • Diamond drilling was carried out with HQ and NQ sized equipment with standard tube;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• 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 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 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™ • 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;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• 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.
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* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.
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.

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').*	• Drill holes are angled to local grid south (220⁰ 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.*	• No exploration results are reported in this ASX release.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced 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.*	• Several Site visits were undertaken by the Competent Person in the previous 6 months 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 use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be good, with highly continuous mineralised structures defined by good quality drilling; • 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.*	• 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;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	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.*	• 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.
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;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• 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.
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$2,400/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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	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.*	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 dumps, run-of-mine (ROM) pads and access road upgrades. This has been allowed for in the Feasibility Study.
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?*	• 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. Ore Source: Ulysses Underground Primary — Model: ([Au] – (0.102[Au] + 0.045))/[Au]*100

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

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 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 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$2,400/oz has been used for the Ore Reserve estimation. • The Competent Person considers this to be an appropriate commodity price assumption based on the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		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.
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 is a full time employee of Genesis Minerals and has conducted multiple site visits which have helped inform the generation of the Ore Reserve estimate.
Study Status	*The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• A Feasibility study (FS) was undertaken by Genesis Minerals on the 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 Laverton 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 Laverton and Gwalia processing plants.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	*The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e., either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (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 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 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 Laverton 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 Ulysses ore is free milling and will be processed through a combination of the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants. The 2.9Mtpa Laverton process plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied. *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	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 Laverton 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 Laverton 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.
Costs	*The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* *Derivation of transportation charges.* *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• Capital costs were derived for the FS using quotes from specialist equipment and service providers. • Mining costs are estimated based on mining equipment requirements and validated by in house mining service providers (Genesis Mining Services) for load and haul and quotes from external leading drill and blast contractors. • Processing costs have been generated from the experience of operating the Laverton Mill, recently placed on care and maintenance, while Gwalia variable processing costs are in line with current cost estimates. • Test work does not indicate the presence of deleterious elements. • All costs and revenues were denominated in Australian dollars and no exchange rates were used. • Transportation charges for ore from Ulysses to the Laverton 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$2400/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.*	• Gold ore from the mine is to be sold to the Perth mint. • There is a transparent quoted market for the sale of gold.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts. *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• 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 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 Ulysses 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 Ulysses 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.* *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)*	• 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;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	protocols. *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Multiple phases of drilling have confirmed the overall grade and distribution of mineralisation; • Primary data documentation is electronic with appropriate verification and validation; • Data is well organized and securely stored in a relational database.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Historic drill hole collars were surveyed in local mine co-ordinates or AMG 84 coordinates using a total station. All co-ordinates have been transformed to MGA94 Zone 51 coordinates for the resource estimate; • The majority of historic holes did not have down hole surveys; • Hole deviation has been assessed for all Genesis holes from an in-hole gyroscopic tool; • Detailed topographic surveys have been carried out to show the extent of open pit mining. End of Mine surveys support the recent topographic surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• 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 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 Admiral Group of deposits are located on Mining lease M40/110, M40/101, M40/288 and M40/003. • Mining Lease M40/110 expires 25 July 2032 • Mining Lease M40/101 expires 3 Dec 2031 • Mining Lease M40/003 expires 19 April 2025 • Mining Lease M40/288 expires 9 Aug 2025 • The tenements are in good standing. • Kookynie Project tenements are listed below. E40/229 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
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.
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	*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*	• 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;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Exploration Data	*treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Various programs of metallurgical, geotechnical and groundwater testing have been completed as part of the permitting process for the different phases of mining at the project.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Substantial exploration and resource extension programs are under review 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 October 2023 to verify the extent of mining operations, locate drill collars from previous drilling, review drilling operations and to confirm that no obvious impediments to future project exploration or development were present.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation for the deposits is considered to be high due to the close spaced drilling and generally consistent mineralisation; • 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.
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*	• 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;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	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 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.
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;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• 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 is a full time employee of Genesis Minerals and has conducted multiple site visits which have helped inform the generation of the Ore Reserve estimate.
Study Status	*The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• A Feasibility Study 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 Laverton 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 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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>costs for general and administration (G&A) and through the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Factors or Assumptions</td><td>The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e., either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).
The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.
The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.
The major assumptions made, and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).
The mining dilution factors used.
The mining recovery factors used.
Any minimum mining widths used.
The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.
The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.</td><td>
Final pit limits were determined from pit optimisations using Whittle Four-X software, the diluted resource model, geotechnical parameters and metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, royalties, modifying mining factors and operating costs, followed by final pit designs and mine scheduling.
Open cut mining will utilise 140t rear dump trucks and 200t & 100t hydraulic excavator mining fleets, using drill and blast on 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.
The Project currently has mine offices, workshops, power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. The project will also rely on the nearby Ulysses underground mine infrastructure where appropriate. Ore will be hauled using road trains to the existing Laverton and Gwalia processing plant.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.
Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.
The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.
Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.
The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.
For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?</td><td>
The Admiral Group ore is free milling and will be processed through a combination of the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants. The Laverton process plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi-Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process. The Gwalia process plant consists of a 1.4 Mtpa crushing and grinding circuit followed by a conventional gravity recovery and carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit.
The metallurgical process is commonly used in Western Australian and international gold mining.
A series of metallurgical test work programs have been undertaken for the Admiral Group deposit and used as the basis for determining the milling recovery factors for each pit. Domains were established by zone (Admiral, Butterfly, Butterfly North, Clark, Danluce, King) and by weathering state (oxide, fresh). All metallurgical test work programs were conducted on representative mineralised composites prepared from either RC chips or diamond drill core.
There are no known deleterious elements, and no allowance is made in the Ore Reserve estimate for deleterious elements.
The average recoveries for the Admiral Group domains are as follows:

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Laverton 106µm</th><th>Gwalia 90µm</th></tr>
<tr><td>Admiral</td><td>89.6%</td><td>90.6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Butterfly</td><td>87.6%</td><td>88.6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Clark</td><td>90.1%</td><td>90.2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Clark North</td><td>88.1%</td><td>89.3%</td></tr>
<tr><td>King</td><td>88.7%</td><td>89.7%</td></tr>
</table>

No bulk sample test work has been carried out. Ore from the Admiral Group pits will be blended with other ore sources at the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants. Admiral, Butterfly, and King pits were previously mined in the 1990’s. Ore from Admiral group is currently being processed at the Gwalia processing facility,
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		however it is a small part of a blend which prevents grade reconciliation being completed. • No minerals are defined by a specification.
Environmental	*The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation.* *Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• All environmental studies have been completed for the Admiral Group Project and currently, regulatory approvals and permits have been approved. An addendum to the mining proposal is required to cover an extension to the pit following additional drilling and re-optimisations. At this stage there are no known reasons to believe that this additional approval will not be approved on time and prior to mining commencing. • Waste rock characterisation was completed on drill samples as a component of the FS. Some samples of waste rock have been classified as potentially acid forming (PAF). Sufficient quantities of non-acid forming (NAF) waste rock have been identified so as to allow any PAF material to be safely encapsulated within the waste dump
Infrastructure	*The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided or accessed.*	• The Admiral Group deposit is located approximately 35km south-east of the Leonora township and is also within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access to the site is via sealed public highways and public and private unsealed roads. The site workforce will be primarily fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Leonora airstrip. • The project has established offices, workshops, power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. The workforce will utilize existing accommodation facilities available at the Leonora township.
Costs	*The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* *Derivation of transportation charges.* *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• Capital costs were derived for the FS using quotes from specialist equipment and service providers. • Mining costs are based on mining equipment requirements and validated by in house mining service providers (Genesis Mining Services) for load and haul and quotes from external leading drill and blast contractors. Forecast mining costs are in line with current operating costs. • Processing costs have been generated from the experience of operating the Laverton Mill, recently placed on care and maintenance, while Gwalia processing costs are in line with current cost estimates. • Test work does not indicate the presence of deleterious elements. • All costs and revenues were denominated in Australian dollars and no exchange rates were used. • Transportation charges for ore from Admiral Group to the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants are based upon contracted haulage costs supplied by a reputable haulage contractor. • 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$2400/oz was chosen for economic analysis. • No other revenue factors were used.
Market Assessment	*The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• Gold ore from the mine is to be sold to the Perth mint. • There is a transparent quoted market for the sale of gold. • No industrial minerals have been considered.
Economic	*The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The Ore Reserve estimate is based on a Feasibility level of accuracy with inputs from mining, processing, transportation, sustaining capital and scheduled and costed to generate the Ore Reserve cost model. • The Ore Reserve is economic based on the assumed commodity price and cost estimation, and the Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve Estimate are suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, assumptions, and environment. • Sensitivity analysis has indicated that the project drivers are gold price, mining and metallurgical recovery followed by operating expenditure.
Social	*The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• All relevant stakeholders have been engaged in relation to the Admiral deposits, which are on-going as required. There are no notable concerns raised to date. Agreements with relevant stakeholders are in place. Granted tenements with prescribed purposes appropriate to the specific activities cover the Admiral deposits. The Admiral operations are covered by the Nyalpa Pirniku Registered claim and all associated

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		Mining Leases pre-date the native Title registration. The Nyalpa Pirniku Group will continue to be consulted on all heritage matters related to the operations.
Other	*To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* *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 – HUB

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Hub

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 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 Hub MRE is based on sampling carried out using Reverse Circulation drilling (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD). A total of 148 drillholes for a total of 22,769 m at depths ranging from of 30 to 435 m. This includes 113 RC (14,341 m), 20 DD (3,911 m) and 15 DD with RC pre-collar (4,547 m). Holes included in the Hub MRE were drilled from 2018 to 2021, initially by NTM Gold Limited (NTM) and subsequently by Dacian Gold Limited (DCN). • Procedures were carried out under Company protocols which are aligned with current industry practice. • RC holes were drilled with a 5.25 inch face-sampling bit, 1 m samples collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, to form a 2 – 3 kg single metre sample and a bulk 25 – 40 kg reject sample. • DD samples were collected from NQ, NQ2, NQ3, HQ and PQ3 diamond core. Core was measured, oriented (where possible), photographed and then cut in half. Samples of ½ core were selected based on geological observations and were between 0.2 m and 2 m in length. • The samples were dispatched to Bureau Veritas (BV) in Perth or Kalgoorlie, SGS Kalgoorlie or ALS in Kalgoorlie. These samples were sorted and dried by the assay laboratory, pulverised to form a 40g (BV) or 50g (ALS) charge for Fire Assay/AAS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
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).*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling and Diamond Drilling (DD) were used.
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.*	• For the historical operators there is no data indicating if recoveries were assessed. • For NTM/DCN RC drilling the majority of samples were dry, some wet samples were experienced at depth. This was recorded in the database. • RC recoveries and quality were visually estimated, and any low recoveries recorded in the database. • All core was measured, with recovery calculated against the drill run, which is recorded in the database. Core recovery within the total transition and fresh material was high, with most runs recovering 100%. Only two DD holes intersect the mineralisation in the oxide profile and the recovery is variable, with average of 67%. All other mineralisation intersections with the oxide are by RC.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Over 98% of the RC chips were geologically logged using the various companies standard logging codes. • All DD core was geologically and structurally logged. • Logging of NTM/DCN RC chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. • All samples from NTM/DCN drilling were wet-sieved and stored in chip trays. These trays were stored off site for future reference. The procedure for historical operators is not known. • Logging of DD core recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, recovery, structures and RQD. Structural measurements were taken using a kenometer to record alpha and beta angles relative to a bottom of hole line marked on the oriented core. The quality of the bottom of hole orientation line is also recorded. • These trays were photographed and then stored off site for future reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• DD core was sawn using a diamond blades and ½ core collected for assay on a 0.2 m to ~2 m basis, generally to geological contacts. Assay samples were collected from the same side of the core. • For NTM/DCN RC drilling 1 m drill samples are passed through a cone splitter installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone. A 2 – 3 kg sub-sample is collected in a calico bag (primary sample) and the balance in a plastic bag. The calico bag is placed within the corresponding plastic bag for later collection if required. A 5 m composite sample is made by spearing the reject sample in the plastic bag. If the 5 m composite returns > 0.1 g/t Au, the 1 m sample is then submitted for assay. • Samples were dried, and the entire sample pulverised to 90% passing 75 µm, and a reference sub-sample of approximately 200 g retained. A nominal 40 g or 50 g was used for the analysis (FA/AAS). The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample. • Certified Reference Materials (CRM's), blanks and duplicates were inserted within each batch of samples. Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results. • 1 m samples are split on the rig using a cone splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Three samples per hundred were collected off the secondary port as field duplicates. • DD drilling, sampling of the remaining half core was not undertaken. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle sizes and the practical requirement to maintain manageable sample weights.
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.*	• Samples were analysed for Au via a 40 g or 50 g fire assay / AAS finish which gives total digestion and is appropriate for high-grade samples. • No geophysical tools have been used. NTM/DCN company QA/QC protocols for 1 m RC sampling is as follows: • Three field duplicates per 100 samples • Four Certified Reference Material (CRMs) samples inserted per 100 samples. • Three coarse blanks submitted per 100 samples. NTM/DCN company QA/QC protocols for 5 m RC sampling is as follows: • Four Certified Reference Material (CRMs) and blank samples inserted per 100 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• No field duplicates were used. NTM/DCN company QA/QC protocols for DD sampling is as follows: • No half core duplicates were submitted. • Six CRMs inserted per 100 samples. • Four blanks per 100 samples. • If an analysis of the returned QA/QC samples noted discrepancies, the batch was re-assayed or resampled. • Some QA/QC data pre-2016 (pre-NTM/DCN) does exist, but there is a limited number and it is of limited value as the background information is not available. • An analysis of QA/QC data for the main laboratories used (ALS-Perth, Bureau Veritas-Perth and Bureau Veritas-Kalgoorlie) indicates that: • The insertion rate of CRMs was around 5%, which is within acceptable limits. • The performance of the CRMs is considerate moderate. • The performance of the blanks submitted to all the laboratories was within acceptable limits. • Pacrim conducted pulp repeats, which when analysed returned an acceptable result. No pulp repeats were submitted by NTM/DCN. • NTM/DCN submitted around 100 umpire pulp duplicates, using two different pairs of laboratories. The performance of one pair was not deemed acceptable. • The 2007 – 2021 data did not contain any coarse reject duplicates. • The overall performance of the QA/QC data is below what is considered an acceptable level, however the resource category assigned (Inferred and Indicated) to the deposits takes into account the performance of the laboratories.
Verification of sampling and assay	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections from the NTM/DCN drilling were visually field verified by either the Senior Exploration Geologists, or NTM's Exploration Manager and Managing Director. The Competent Person also has visually reviewed significant intersections in several holes and verified their database records. • No twining of holes has been identified in the drillhole data. • For NTM/DCN drilling, all field logging was carried out via the LogChief software on a SurfacePro tablet. Logchief has internal data validation. Assay files are received electronically from the laboratory. All the data is imported into DataShed drillhole database which is managed by MaxGeo. All data is stored in a Company database system and maintained by the Database Manager (MaxGeo). • Historical data in the database was inherited from previous operators of the various tenements and there are no records of how validation was carried out. • Assay values that were below detection limit are stored in the database in this form, but are adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value when exported for reporting.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• For NTM/DCN drilling, all drillhole collar locations (except 20RDD002) are determined by DGPS and hence within 5 cm accuracy. • Hub collar locations were completed using DGPS • For NTM/DCN drilling the drill rig mast was set up using a clinometer and rig is orientated using handheld compass. Downhole surveys were conducted by a downhole gyro and measurements taken at varying intervals of approximately every 5 m to 50 m. • For the historical operators there is a mixture of downhole surveys (method unknown) and azimuth readings at the collar only. • Some historic collar RL positions were adjusted to reflect more recent and more accurate pickups by DGPS.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51. • A DTM has been created for the Hub Gold Project based on all available DGPS data, with an accuracy of 5 cm. Relative Levels have been assigned based on this DTM. • For Hub the drill spacing is on an approximate 25 m grid which extends to 50 m in some areas. • The resource classification reflects the level of confidence reached when taking into account drillhole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		spacing, confidence in geological interpretation, QA/QC and the amount of historical drilling. • The Mineral Resource estimation was conducted using 1 m composites. As the RC drilling was all 1 m no composting effectively took place. For DD drilling some composites were used if sample intervals were less than 1 m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The vast majority the drilling is orientated perpendicular to the strike of the individual deposits. Also, the majority of the drilling intersects the mineralisation at high angles resulting in close to true widths being generated. • The drill hole azimuths and dips are generally perpendicular to the mineralisation and hence should not introduce any sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain of custody for NTM/DCN was managed by NTM/DCN. Samples are stored on-site until collected for transport to the respective laboratories. Personnel have no contact with the samples once they leave site. Tracking sheets are used to record the progress of the samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling and assaying techniques are considered industry standard. Batch assay data is routinely reviewed to ascertain laboratory performance. The laboratory is advised of any discrepancies and samples are re-assayed. • Bureau Veritas was audited in April 2021 by the company Principal Resource Geologist.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Hub

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The RC & DD drilling occurred within tenement E37/1205 which is held 100% by Genesis Minerals Ltd. The Project is located 55km NE of Leonora in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. • The tenement subject to this report is in good standing with the Western Australian DMIRS.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration at the Project has been completed by Ashton, Dominion Mining, Sons of Gwalia and CRAE in the 1990's. Pacrim Energy Ltd/Redcliffe Resources Ltd completed exploration in the area from in 2007-2016.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• At Hub, the majority of the mineralisation is hosted in a narrow (~ 4 m wide) vertical to steep west dipping lode. Several minor subsidiary hanging and footwall lodes are present. The main lode has been cut by late dolerite and lamprophyre dykes which offset and disrupt the mineralisation in places. The depth of complete oxidation varies from between 50 and 100 m below surface which is underlain by a transitional horizon typically 25 m thick to the top of fresh horizon. A thin laterite cap covers the deposit.
Drill Hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* 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* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• Exploration results are not being reported. All drillhole details are included in previous announcements.
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.*	• Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results. • No metal equivalent values are used.

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 geometry of the mineralisation at depth is interpreted to vary from steeply west dipping to sub-vertical. (80° to 90°). All assay results are based on down-hole lengths, and true width of mineralisation is not known.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Exploration results are not being reported
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not being reported
Other Substantive Exploration Data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration data has been identified.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Infill drilling, mining studies testwork is planned to increase the understanding of the Hub deposit.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Hub

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	• The database is hosted by and has been systematically audited by Maxgeo data consultants, who communicated with geologists to ensure the primary data sources and labs maintain high quality and remain within validation limits. • Extensive validation has been and is undertaken by the database administrator. Data was loaded into DataShed with a back-end SQL Server DB via a relational data schema, providing a referentially integral database with primary key relations and look-up validation fields. Additional validation was completed in Surpac by Dacian geologists, with any validation issues relayed to DB administrator. • The database was checked for collar discrepancies (Elevations, grid co-ordinates), survey discrepancies (azimuth/dip variations), assay discrepancies (duplicate values, from and to depth errors, missing samples, unsampled intervals). • A 3D review of collars and hole surveys was completed in Surpac to ensure that there were no errors in collar placement or dip and azimuths of drill holes. Some collar elevation errors were noted and these were corrected.
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 visited the deposit site in June 2021. • The visit confirmed that the topography resembled the DTM surface used in the MRE, no known historic depletion existed that had not been accounted for, and that no physical impediments were noted for the reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction. • The drill site inspections included checks of the database records and diamond core against collar locations, drilling angles and dips, hole depths by peg notes and RC sample bags where available, and geological logging against sample bags and diamond core. • The diamond core sampling and storage facilities were in good condition, and core inspected correlated with the geological logging and mineralised intervals in the database and which were used to inform the MRE. Discussions during the site visit and during the preparation of the MRE with the site geologists confirmed that they held a good understanding of the geology, the mineralisation controls on the MRE, and that their adherence to the procedures reviewed ensured good sample quality. • The site visit indicated that there were no matters presented that would prevent reporting the MRE in accordance with the JORC Code.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is based on the drill spacing and the geometry of the mineralisation, and have a high confidence.

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.*	• Wireframe interpretations have been created for weathering surfaces including, base of laterite, base of complete oxidation and top of fresh rock and mineralised domains. For Hub, wireframe interpretations have also been created to represent the known extent of both dolerite and lamprophyre dykes which brecciate and stope out the mineralised zones. • Wireframes were interpreted using cross sections that were spaced according to the drill spacing. Generally, the sections were east-west oriented or slightly oblique to east-west. Section spacing is generally 25 m to 50 m. DD and RC drilling have been used primarily for wireframe interpretation. AC and RAB drilling were only used to provide guidance for the interpretation process but have been excluded from grade estimations. • Data is sourced from the drill logging and recent RC chip logging/ DD core logging. • The logging has been used to interpret lithology units, major structural features, and mineralisation trends. • Weathering surfaces were interpreted for laterite (if present), oxide, transitional and primary weathering boundaries from available logging data. This data allowed the density values for the mineral resource estimate to be sub-divided by weathering domains. • For Hub, mineralisation domains were created using a lower cut-off of around 0.45 g/t Au. • In some cases, lower grades were included to produce geological continuity. Minimum downhole intersections were limited to 2 m. Recent drilling has confirmed the historical mineralisation interpretation with generally only minor modifications required for the updated interpretation. • The weathering profile for all deposits has been modelled to include laterite, oxide, transitional and fresh material. Laterite is not present at all deposits but where it has been included, the mineralisation interpretation does not extend into the laterite profile. • A statistical review of mineralised sample data by oxidation state (oxide, transitional and fresh) determined that there was no notable difference in grade distribution and the combination of sample composites across weathering boundaries for statistics and grade estimation was justified. • At the Hub deposit, the mineralisation interpretation does not extend into the interpreted dolerite and lamprophyre dykes which are observed to brecciate and stope out the mineralised zones.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Hub deposit is 915 m long and extends 335 m below surface, striking 350°, with a vertical dip. The interpreted mineralisation ranges in thickness from 1 to 10 m wide with an average width of approximately 2.5 m. There are minor footwall and hanging lodes that are parallel to the main interpreted mineralisation. The mineralisation is truncated into three distinct zones by cross cutting lamprophyre dykes at the south and dolerite dykes to the north that have been identified in RC and DD drilling.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *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 estimation method involved Ordinary Kriging ("OK") of 1 m downhole composites to estimate gold into a 3D block model. Some of the domains only contained a few composite assays. The grades of these domains were assigned the mean grade of the composites, rather than an estimated grade. • Only RC and DD drilling are included in the compositing and estimation process. The initial sampling generally occurs at 1 m intervals for the RC drilling and variable sample lengths from 0.2 to 1.4 m in the DD drilling. Samples within each mineralisation domain were therefore composited to 1 m using Surpac software "best fit" option and a threshold inclusion of samples at sample length 50% of the targeted composite length. • Variogram modelling was undertaken within Snowden Supervisor ("Supervisor") for the composited data for all domains with sufficient data to produce robust variograms. All variogram models were undertaken by transforming the composite data to Gaussian space, modelling a Gaussian variogram, and then back-transforming the Gaussian models to real space for use in interpolation. For the poorly informed domains, variograms models were adopted from the modelled variograms and the orientation modified accordingly. • The influence of extreme grade values was reduced by high grade capping where required. The high-grade capping limits were determined using a combination of top-cut analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability plots and coefficient of variation). These were reviewed and applied on a domain-by-domain basis. • The Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis ("KNA") function within Supervisor software was used to determine the most appropriate estimation parameters such as minimum and maximum samples, discretisation and search distance to be used for the estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• A parent block size was selected based on the data spacing and domain morphology and the sub-block size to ensure sufficient volume resolution resulting in the following: <table><tr><td rowspan="2">Deposit</td><td colspan="3">Parent Block Size</td><td colspan="3">Sub-Block Size</td></tr><tr><td>Y(m)</td><td>X(m)</td><td>Z(m)</td><td>Y(m)</td><td>X(m)</td><td>Z(m)</td></tr><tr><td>Hub</td><td>12.5</td><td>2</td><td>10</td><td>3.125</td><td>0.25</td><td>2.5</td></tr></table>• The block model definition parameters included a primary block size and sub-blocking deemed appropriate for the mineralisation and to provide adequate volume definition. These dimensions are suitable for block estimation and modelling the selectivity for either an open pit or underground mining operation. • Gold was estimated using Geovia Surpac v7.4.2 (Surpac) with hard domain boundaries and parameters optimised for each domain. The minimum and maximum number of samples being 6 and 18 respectively. • Search distances were based on the modelled variograms. A second search passes were used, however the proportion of material represented by the second pass is minor. A search distance of 50m was used and second pass search factor being 2.5x the first. • For Hub, an alternate 2D accumulation check estimate for the two largest domains compared well to the final estimate and also compares well to the previous MRE completed in 2020. • No by-product recoveries were considered. • No estimation has been completed for other elements or deleterious elements. • The mineralised domains acted as a hard boundary to control the gold estimation. • The mineralised domains did not extend into the interpreted laterite weathering profile or into the post mineralisation dykes. • Composite gold grade distributions within each of the mineralisation domains were assessed to determine if a high-grade cutting or capping should be applied. • High grade capping was determined using a combination of statistical analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability ("LN") plots and effects on the coefficient of variation ("CV") and metal at risk analysis on each individual domain. In some cases, no capping was applied. • Prior to grade estimation, volumetric comparison of the wireframe solid volume to that of the block model volume for each domain was completed. • The model grade estimate has been checked by comparing composite data with block model grades in swath plots (north/east/elevation) for each estimated domain. A visual comparison in long section has also been completed between block grades and total drill intersection grades. Also, a global comparison with the cut grade drill hole composites with the block model grades for each lode domain was completed. • The block model visually and statistically reflects the input data.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis with sampling and analysis having been conducted to avoid water content density issues. No work has been completed on the moisture content.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource has been quoted inside the interpreted mineralised domains, and either above a reporting cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au where above the 300 m RL, or above a reporting cut-off grade of 2.0 g/t Au where below the 300 m RL.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• It is assumed that there would be a combination of open cut and underground mining methods. • Minimum width dimensions of ore to be mined is assumed as 2 m which approximates to the minimum thickness of the mineralisation estimation domains.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The following table displays the metallurgical test work conducted at ALS Perth during September 2020 on mineralisation, with a consistent gravity separation grind size of P80 passing 150 µm. <table><tr><td>Deposit</td><td>Material type</td><td>Comp #</td><td>Material Source</td><td>Leach grid size (P80 µm)</td><td>Gravity Gold Recovery (%)</td><td>Total Gold Recovery (%)</td></tr><tr><td>Hub</td><td>Fresh</td><td>10</td><td>19RRC028 136-137; 19RRC073D</td><td>150 106</td><td>21.07 21.4</td><td>85.85 90.36</td></tr></table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>180-181</td><td>75</td><td>22.99</td><td>93.69</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Hub</td><td rowspan="3">Oxide</td><td rowspan="3">11</td><td rowspan="3">19RRC079 31-32 (2); 19RRC082 31-32 (2);</td><td>150</td><td>17.74</td><td>86.54</td></tr>
<tr><td>106</td><td>18.56</td><td>95.81</td></tr>
<tr><td>75</td><td>19</td><td>98.08</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Hub</td><td rowspan="3">Transitional</td><td rowspan="3">12</td><td rowspan="3">19RRC042 104-105 (2); 19RRC092 90-91 (2)</td><td>150</td><td>24.69</td><td>93.77</td></tr>
<tr><td>106</td><td>24.64</td><td>95.43</td></tr>
<tr><td>75</td><td>26.33</td><td>96.88</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td><td>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td>• It is considered that there are no significant environmental factors, which would prevent the eventual extraction of material from these deposits</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.
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.</td><td>• Bulk Density (BD) data was derived from core collected at this project.
• Fresh and transitional BD measurements have been collected from Hub
• Bulk density measurements were completed using Archimedes method of measurements on sticks of core
• The final insitu bulk densities applied are as follows:
<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Project</td><td rowspan="2">Rocktype</td><td colspan="3">Weathering domain</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oxide</td><td>Transitional</td><td>Fresh</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hub</td><td>Laterite:</td><td>2.5</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Other:</td><td>1.8</td><td>2.5</td><td>2.7</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>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.</td><td>• The Mineral Resources are classified as Indicated and Inferred.
• Classification has been based on several criteria including the quality of drill data, estimation confidence, consideration of potential mining methodology, drillhole spacing and visual geological controls on continuity of mineralisation.
• Indicated Mineral Resources are typically defined by 25 m × 25 m spaced drilling intersections. Estimation is undertaken in the first pass with an average distance to informing sample of less than 40 m.
• Inferred Mineral Resources are defined by wider drilling intersections generally approaching 50 m x 50 m where the confidence that the continuity of mineralisation can be extended along strike and at depth. Estimation includes areas of a second pass and the average distance to informing sample of less than 80 m.
• This classification is considered appropriate given the confidence that can be gained from the existing data density and results from drilling.
• The resource classifications are based on the quality of information for the geological domaining, as well as the drill spacing and geostatistical measures to provide confidence in the tonnage and grade estimates.
• The Mineral Resource classification and results appropriately reflect the Competent Person’s view of the deposits and the current level of risk associated with the project to date</td></tr>
<tr><td>Audits or reviews</td><td>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</td><td>• The mineralisation domaining, estimation parameters, classification and reporting have all been internally peer reviewed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence</td><td>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</td><td>• The confidence in the data quality, drilling methods and analytical results is reflected in the resource classification.
• Local variations can be expected such as pinch and swell and the influence of the late-stage cross-cutting dykes. Where appropriate, closer spaced drilling will improve confidence in the estimate.
• Bulk density test work needs to continue to increase confidence in the reported resource, especially within the oxide and transitional profiles.
• The Mineral Resources constitute global resource estimates.</td></tr>
</table>

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Hub OP

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 Mineral Resource estimate for the Hub deposit is a robust global estimate that was used as a basis for conversion to the Ore Reserve estimate. The resource estimate was compiled using exploration, resource definition, and grade control drilling and assay data, geological mapping and historical mining records to validate the model against and solid interpretation wireframes of the geology. • The Resource is based on 583 RC and DD holes the majority of which were completed between 2018 and 2022. • The Mineral Resource was estimated was completed in Leapfrog Edge using Ordinary Kriging (OK) grade interpolation. The block dimensions used in the model were 5m NS by 2.5m EW by 5mvertical with sub-cells of 1.25m by 0.625m by 1.25m. • The Mineral Resource reported for the Hub deposit 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.*	• Multiple technical employees of Genesis along with technical consultants have carried out site visits to Hub, on which the competent person has relied to help inform the ore reserve estimate.
Study Status	*The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• A Pre-Feasibility Study was undertaken on the Hub deposit, to develop the mine plan and geotechnical recommendations to a PFS level and provide an Ore Reserve estimate. Ore from Hub will be trucked to a combination of the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants. • The Hub 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 Laverton and Gwalia processing plants.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	*The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e., either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* *The major assumptions made, and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* *The mining dilution factors used.* *The mining recovery factors used.* *Any minimum mining widths used.* *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• Final pit limits were determined from pit optimisations using Whittle Four-X software, the diluted resource model, geotechnical parameters and metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, royalties, modifying mining factors and operating costs, followed by final pit designs and mine scheduling. • Open cut mining will utilise 140t rear dump trucks and 200t & 100t hydraulic excavator mining fleets, using drill and blast on 10 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 Hub deposit. • A detailed Geotechnical assessment of the Hub deposit was carried out by Peter O'Bryan & Associates which recommended the wall angles and bench heights based on weathering zones and wall orientation. • The upper benches of the deposit have been RC grade controlled prior to the commencement of mining, with subsequent grade control passes occurring at bench intervals and on patterns to be dictated by the mining schedule and lode width and geometry. • Ore dilution was modelled by applying a modifying factor to the ore tonnes of the resource model. The modifying factor used was 25% and was determined based on the geometry and grade distribution of the mineral lodes and the SMU. • Mining recovery was modelled by applying a recovery factor on contained metal in the resource model above COG. The recovery factor used is 95% and was determined based on the geometry and grade distribution of the mineral lodes and the SMU. • Haul road widths of 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. • The Project will establish mine offices, workshops, power, fuel storage, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. Ore will be hauled using road trains to the existing Laverton and Gwalia processing plant.
Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions	*The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.*	• The Hub deposit ore is free milling and will be processed through a combination of the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants. The 2.9Mtpa Laverton process plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi-Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process. The Gwalia process plant consists of a 1.4 Mtpa crushing and grinding circuit followed by a conventional gravity recovery and carbon-in-leach

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	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?*	(CIL) circuit. • The metallurgical process is commonly used in Western Australian and international gold mining. • A metallurgical test work program was completed for Redcliffe ores using samples from RC drill chips in addition to previous test work by NTM Gold LTD to determine: • physical properties for comminution circuit design. • optimal grind size; and • gold recovery. • The average processing recovery for the Hub deposit is estimated to be 92% • There are no known deleterious elements, and no allowance is made in the Ore Reserve estimate for deleterious elements. • No bulk sample test work has been carried out. Ore from the Hub pit will be blended with other ore sources at the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants. • No minerals are defined by a specification..
Environmental	*The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• All environmental studies have been completed for the Hub pit and currently, regulatory approvals and permits have been approved. An addendum to the mining proposal is required to cover an extension to the pit following additional drilling and re-optimisations. At this stage there are no known reasons to believe that this additional approval will not be approved on time and prior to mining commencing. • Waste rock characterisation was completed on drill samples as a component of the PFS. All Waste rocks for were characterised as non-acid forming (NAF)
Infrastructure	*The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• The Hub deposit is located approximately 50km north-east of the Leonora township and is also within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access to the site is via public and private unsealed roads. The site workforce will be primarily fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Leonora airstrip. • The project will establish offices, workshops, power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. The workforce will utilize existing accommodation facilities available at the Leonora township.
Costs	*The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* *Derivation of transportation charges.* *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• Capital costs were derived for the PFS using quotes from specialist equipment and service providers. • Mining costs are estimated based on mining equipment requirements and validated by in house mining service providers (Genesis Mining Services) for load and haul and quotes from external leading drill and blast contractors. • Processing costs have been generated from the experience of operating the Laverton Mill, recently placed on care and maintenance, while Gwalia processing costs are in line with current cost estimates. • Test work does not indicate the presence of deleterious elements. • All costs and revenues were denominated in Australian dollars and no exchange rates were used. • Transportation charges for ore from Hub to the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants are based upon contracted haulage costs supplied by a reputable haulage contractor. • No treatment and refining charges were applied. • A 2.5% West Australian State Government royalty has been included.
Revenue Factors	*The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• Ore production and gold recovery estimates for revenue calculations were based on detailed mine designs, mine schedules, mining factors and cost estimates for mining and processing. • A base gold price of A$2400/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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve Estimate are suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, assumptions, and environment. • Sensitivity analysis has indicated that the project drivers are gold price, mining and metallurgical recovery followed by operating expenditure.
Social	*The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• All relevant stakeholders have been engaged in relation to the Hub deposit, which is on-going as required. There are no notable concerns raised to date. Agreements with relevant stakeholders are in place. Granted tenements with prescribed purposes appropriate to the specific activities cover the Hub deposit. The operation is covered by the Darlot Registered claim. All associated Mining Leases pre-date the native Title registration. The Darlot Group will continue to be consulted on all heritage matters related to the operation.
Other	*To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* *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 royalty. No issues foreseen. All legal and marketing contracts are in place/under negotiation for all critical goods and services to operate. • All proposed mining activities will take place on granted mining leases that are held in good standing. The existing approved mining proposal will allow project commencement on the due date, with an addendum to the MP anticipated to be approved prior to mining commencing.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• The classification of the underlying Mineral Resource estimate was accepted in the classification of Ore Reserve estimate. • The classification reflects the Competent Persons view of the Hub deposit. • The Probable Ore Reserve is based on the portion of Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource containing 35% and 65% respectively. The Reported Reserve inventory is within the mine designs that may be economically extracted and includes an allowance for dilution and ore loss.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken on the Hub Ore Reserve.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ conence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The level of confidence in operating costs, geotechnical parameters, metal recoveries, and other technical modifying factors is at least at a PFS level of assessment and in the opinion of the Competent Person, modifying factors applied to estimate the Ore Reserve are appropriately estimated and reasonable. • The Ore Reserve is a global estimate. • Metal prices are subject to market forces and therefore present an area of uncertainty. • In the opinion of the Competent Persons, there are reasonable prospects to anticipate that relevant legal, environmental, and social approvals to operate will be granted within the project timeframe.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any*	• Surface reverse circulation (RC) drilling chips and diamond drilling (DD) core informed the Jupiter Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) update. • For Dacian RC holes, face sampling hammer bits with size from 5" to 5¾" were used (99% of reverse circulation (RC) holes).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	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 historic drilling that informs the MRE has been almost entirely mined or represents an insignificant proportion of the informing data. • The historic drilling that informs the MRE has been almost entirely mined or represents a minor proportion of the informing data. • Industry standard tools for sampling the style of deposit have been used, and QAQC protocols reviewing sampling have ensured the sampling meets acceptable levels for informing the MRE. • Dacian surface diamond core was sampled as half core at 1m intervals or to geological contacts. To ensure representative sampling, half core samples were always taken from the same side of the core. • Dacian RC holes were sampled over the entire length of hole on 1 m intervals via an on-board cone splitter, except recent exploration holes that targeted deep syenite mineralisation, where 4 m samples. • QAQC protocols ensure samples achieved representative splits of the rock mass. • For the Exploration Target CSA Global has relied on Dacian's representation of the verification of the sampling techniques. The sampling techniques have also been reviewed by the Dacian Competent Person's and in their opinion, provides sufficient confidence that sampling was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programmes and generating targets for investigation. • Dacian surface diamond core was sampled as half core at 1m intervals or to geological contacts. Sampling did not cross geological boundaries. Samples were cut in half, sampled into lengths in sample bags to achieve approximately 3kg, and submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce either a 40g or 50g charge for fire assay. • Dacian surface RC holes were sampled over the entire length of hole. Dacian RC drilling was sampled at 1 m intervals via an on-board cone splitter to achieve approximately 3 kg samples. • Dacian Exploration and resource development RC samples, and grade control samples prior to December 2020, were submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to 90% passing – 75 mm to produce either a 40 g or 50 g charge for fire assay. • Dacian Grade control RC holes drilled after December 2020 were sent to an on-site laboratory for crushing in a Boyd crusher to 75% passing 4 mm for placement in the pulp-and-leach (PAL) machine.

Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling that informed the Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) was exclusively surface drilling, which included 11,140 RC holes for 407,758m, 118 diamond drill (DD) holes for 43,274.2 m, and 65 RC holes with DD tails for 21,206.2 m. All holes considered to have sufficient quality by the Competent Person were used to inform the estimate, of which 99% were drilled by Dacian.
		• Drilling of 1,490 RC for 56, 644 m (1,224 for 38,223 m being grade control drilling), 50 Diamond holes for 29,089 m, and 16 RC pre-collar holes with diamond tails for 7,521 m by Dacian in 2021 through 2023 that has been included since the previous MRE in June 2021 (Dacian, 2021) permitted an update of the MRE for the Jupiter deposit.
		• For historical RC drilling, where available the original logs and laboratory results that are in the central SQL Server database are retained by Dacian as either original hard copies or as scanned copies.
		• Dominion Mining Limited drilled 93*, 94* and 95* prefixed holes (168 holes) Robinsons and Drillex RC rigs. 1 m samples were Ausdrill, collected using a riffle splitter. Only samples expected to be anomalous were sent to the onsite lab for analysis and one Dominion hole were removed from the resource modelling database.
		• The following number of holes with specified prefixes were ignored or removed from the MRE, as their data were considered unreliable:
		  o 14 of the 39 "95*" prefixed holes
		  o 14 "HFR*" prefixed holes
		  o 184 "HRC*" prefixed holes
		  o Five of the "HD*" prefixed holes
		  o 95JPRC005, OLD004
		  o 149 of Dacian's RC holes were removed, as their data had not been acquired in time, or were dummy entries in the database that had not been drilled.
		• The Jupiter area includes many historic drilling types not used in the MRE.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• Dacian Diamond drilling was mostly carried out with NQ2 sized equipment, along with minor HQ3 and PQ2, using standard tube. Surface drill core was orientated using a Reflex orientation tool. Dominion holes (94MCRC and 95MCRC holes) were drilled with RC rigs utilising face-sampling hammers for maximum sample return. Other than the drill type being RC, nothing is known about the MM historic holes.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *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 Dominion drilling, while not recorded in the database, were noted as being generally greater than 60%. • Recoveries from other historical holes are unknown. Recoveries from Dacian diamond drilling were measured and recorded into the database. Recoveries in fresh material generally achieved > 90% and were still typically high in the shallow oxide zone and the transitional zone. • Dacian RC holes were drilled with a powerful rig with compressor and booster compressor to ensure enough air to maximise sample recovery. The splitter is cleaned at the end of each rod, to ensure efficient sample splitting and reduce contamination. The weight of each sample split was monitored. Drilling is stopped if the sample split size changes significantly. • Dacian RC drilling sample volumes, quality and recoveries are monitored by the supervising geologist, with a geologist always supervising RC drilling activities where practical to ensure good recoveries. • No relationship has been observed between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *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. For Dacian drilling, diamond core was photographed both wet and dry. • Structural measurements were taken using a kenometer to record alpha and beta angles relative to a bottom of hole line marked on the oriented core. The quality of the bottom of hole orientation line is also recorded. • All Dacian drill holes were logged in full. • All RC holes were logged for geology, alteration, and visible structure. • All RC chip trays were photographed. • All drill holes were logged in full. • RC drilling was logged by passing a portion of each sampled metre into a sieve to remove rock flour from coarse chips, the chips are then washed and placed into metre marked chip trays for logging. Where the material type does not allow for the recovery of coarse rock chips the rock flour is retained as a record. The un-sieved sample is also observed for logging purposes. The detail is considered common industry practice and is at the appropriate level of detail to support mineralization studies. Dacian's DD core was photographed wet and dry, and geotechnically logged to industry standards. • All Dominion RC holes have lithological, weathering and mineralisation information stored in the database. For historical RC drilling, where available the original logs and laboratory results are retained by Dacian as either original hard copies or as scanned copies. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the logging detail supports the MRE. • All holes were logged qualitatively by geologists familiar with the geology and control on the mineralisation for various geological attributes including weathering, primary lithology, primary & secondary textures, colour and alteration. For Dacian drilling, diamond core was photographed both wet and dry. For RC drilling chip trays are photographed. Diamond core is retained on site. • "All holes are logged qualitatively by geologists familiar with the geology and control on the mineralisation for various geological attributes including weathering, primary lithology, primary & secondary textures, colour and alteration. • For Dacian drilling, diamond core was photographed both wet and dry. For RC drilling chip trays are photographed. Diamond core is retained on site.
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.*	• Core was cut in half using an automatic core saw at either 1m intervals or to geological contacts; core samples were collected from the same side of the core where orientations were completed. • Dacian RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. Most samples were dry, any wet samples are recorded as wet, this data is then entered into the sample condition field in the drillhole database. • The RC sample was split using the cone splitter to give an approximate 3kg sample. The remainder was collected into a plastic sack as a retention sample. At the grain size of the RC chips, this method of splitting

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	is considered appropriate. • Historical RC samples were collected at the rig using riffle splitters if dry while wet samples were bagged for later splitting. Samples condition was not recorded for most of the historic sampling. For historic RC drilling, information on the QAQC programs used is limited but acceptable with original batch reports having been reviewed and retained by Dacian. • The historic drilling that informs the MRE has been almost entirely mined or represents an insignificant proportion of the informing data. • For RC drilling, sample quality was maintained by monitoring sample volume and by cleaning splitters on a regular basis. If due to significant groundwater inflow or drilling limitations sample quality became degraded (consecutive intervals of wet sample or poor sample recovery), the RC hole was abandoned. • For Dacian RC drilling, RC field duplicates were taken from the on-board cone splitter at 1 in 50 or 1 in 25 for exploration and infill drilling respectively. • Externally prepared Certified Reference Materials were inserted within the sample stream for QAQC. • For Dacian samples analysed by fire assay, sample preparation was conducted by a contract, National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) Australia accredited laboratory. After drying, the sample is subject to a primary crush, then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. • For Dacian samples analysed by PAL, dried samples were subjected to a primary and secondary crush to 90% passing 3 mm, before being cone split into a 600g subsample. The 600 g sample was then pulverised to 90% passing 80um and simultaneously leached for 60 minutes in a PAL machine using 2kg of grinding media, 1 Litre of water and 2 x 10g cyanide tablets (75% NaCN). The leached solution was separated by centrifuge and analysed by AAS. • No information is available for the historic holes. • For Dacian exploration DD drilling field duplicates were not taken. • For Dacian RC drilling, field duplicates are generally taken a 1 in 25 samples. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• For Dacian drilling prior to December 2020, the analytical technique used was a 40g or 50g lead collection fire assay and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS). This is a full digestion technique. Samples were analysed at Bureau Veritas in Perth or Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. This is a commonly used method for gold analysis and is considered appropriate for this project. • For in-pit RC GC drilling after December 2020, samples were analysed at the onsite SGS laboratory, using a Pulverise and Leach (PAL) technique which analyses a 600g subsample. The leached solution is analysed by AAS. PAL is a partial digestion method. • Most of the Dominion holes were analysed at their onsite lab using fire assay (50g). The remaining 19 holes were assayed using fire assay at Analabs. • No information regarding the analysis of the historic holes is known. • For Dacian drilling analysed at Bureau Veritas, sieve analysis was carried out by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm was being attained. • For Dacian surface RC and diamond drilling, QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials, standards (1 in 20) and blanks (1 in 50). For diamond drilling additional coarse blanks and standards are submitted around observed mineralisation. • For Dacian in-pit RC drilling, QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials (1 in 20) and blanks (1 in 20). • Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received and were acceptable in all cases. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits, and replicates. • No QAQC data has been reviewed for historic drilling, although mine production and twinned drill holes have validated drilling results. The historic drilling that informs the MRE has been almost entirely mined or represents an insignificant proportion of the informing data. • Quantitative geophysical data on six holes, most notably wireline gamma-density data, were captured by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		Surtech using sonde serial number 9239B, with logging by unit SL33, and a caesium radioactive source. • The updated density estimate was based on the analysis of gamma-density values filtered to be within 20% of the nominal hole diameter, determined by the density caliper arm. The data were further adjusted by total porosity determined by borehole magnetic resonance (BMR) logging, which was available for only 32 m from surface for one hole, GAGC_400_0379. The average density porosity across the 32 m, assumed to be entirely oxide, was calculated as 10% of the mass. Reduced porosities of 7.5% and 5% were assumed for the transitional and fresh materials respectively. • Geophysical sondes used in the wireline data capture were calibrated against known density standards and repeat logging of a calibration hole at Laverton. • Single and three arm calipers were used in-hole to identify areas where blowouts and significant aberrations in the hole rugosity were encountered; any deviations from within 20% of the nominal hole diameter were removed from the analysis. • The wireline gamma-density data were compared to the core density for transitional material, which showed that acceptable correlations existed for inclusion of either dataset in the MRE. • Certified reference materials demonstrate that sample assay values are accurate. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. • Commercial laboratories used by Dacian were audited in April 2021 by the Competent Person. The laboratory is monitored regularly by Dacian through QAQC practices, and strong communication channels are in place for data quality. • The on-site laboratory visited by the Competent Person twice in December 2020, is monitored regularly by Dacian through QAQC practices, and strong communication channels are in place for data quality. • Umpire laboratory test work was completed in 2019 over mineralised intersections with good correlation of results. • Umpire testwork of grade control pulp duplicate samples from December 2020 through June 2021 between PAL/LW_AAS and FA40AAS methods showed high correlation. • QAQC of gamma-density showed a strong positive correlation ($r2 = 0.88$), although significant scatter was evident in the scatter plot below, indicating potential error for local gamma-density determinations. This justifies the averaging of values as opposed to estimating the density, which may result in locally inaccurate estimates due to the low number of holes (six) from which the density were determined. • Geophysical sondes used in the wireline data capture were calibrated against known density standards and repeat logging of a calibration hole at Laverton.
Verification of sampling and assay	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections were visually field verified by company geologists. • Twin holes have not been specifically drilled. • In areas of grade control, the drill spacing is at 10 m by 10 m and 10 m by 8 m (X by Y), and numerous examples exist of mineralisation showing repeated visual continuity for the estimated volumes. • Variogram models for the grade continuity incorporate a low to moderate nugget and a short-range first structure that accounts for a high proportion of the variance. Therefore, for statistical confidence, twin drilling at spacings closer than 5 m are unlikely to be valuable for informing the repeatability of the grade mineralisation, and instead the high visual continuity and density of the drill spacing has informed the confidence in the estimate. • Prior to 2021, primary data was collected into a custom logging Excel spreadsheet and then imported into a DataShed drillhole database. The logging spreadsheet included validation processes to ensure the entry of correct data. • From January 2021, primary data was collected into LogChief logging software by MaxGeo and then imported into a Data Shed drillhole database. Logchief has internal data validation. • Assay values that were below detection limit are stored in the database in this form but are adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value for grade estimates. The following records were set to half detection limit: o Negative below detection limit assays o Zeros

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		o Nulls o Unsampled intervals • Any negatives below -1 were set to null, as these represent lab error codes such as samples not received, samples destroyed in sample preparation, insufficient sample volume/weight etc.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All hole collars and down-hole surveys were captured in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS to 3 cm accuracy. • Mine workings support the locations of historic drilling. • Dacian RC holes were down hole surveyed with a north seeking gyro tool at 30 m intervals down the hole. • Dacian in-pit RC holes were down hole surveyed with a north seeking gyro tool, where the depth was greater than 30 m. • Dacian DD holes were down hole surveyed with a north seeking gyro tool at 12 m intervals down the hole. • Historic holes have no down hole survey information recorded. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51 grid. • Topographic surfaces were prepared from detailed ground, mine and aerial surveys. • Material above all surfaces was coded in the model as depleted to ensure no mineralisation above these surfaces was included in the MRE. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the topographic control provides the quality required to report the Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• For the Dacian RC exploration drilling, the nominal hole spacing of surface drilling is approximately 40 m x 40 m in the core of the mineralisation. Surrounding this is 80 m x 120 m. • Surface Diamond (DD) and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was carried out over the Jupiter prospect with holes angled to intersect the targeted mineralised zones at optimal angles. • In-pit RC holes were dominantly angled to the west to intersect the prevailing east dip and plunge of the mineralisation, but also vertical to target mineralisation zones at optimal angles. • In areas of grade control, the drill spacing is at 10 m by 10 m and 10 m by 8 m (X by Y), which has informed the MRE. • The mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation procedures and classification applied under the JORC Code, and mining has further supported this. • The data spacing in the Exploration Target areas is insufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation. Additional drilling and geological studies are required to establish appropriate geological and grade continuity. • Samples have been composited to 1m lengths in mineralised lodes for statistics and estimation. • Compositing was completed using a 'best-fit' method in Datamine software, which forces all samples to be included in one of the composites by adjusting composite lengths, while keeping it as close as possible to 1 m.
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.*	• Dacian RC holes were drilled at a planned bearing of 270º (azimuth) relative to MGA94 grid north at a planned dip of -60º which is approximately perpendicular to orientation of mineralised lodes within the open pit, and favourable for the sub-vertical syenite dykes and pipes. • The majority of surface and in-pit RC holes have been drilled to approximately 2700 relative to MGA94 grid north, although due to the location of the historic pit, it was necessary to drill some holes in variable directions due to access and operational restrictions, deeper targets, and some minor variable lode orientations. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by Dacian. Samples were stored on site until collected for transport to the sample preparation laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Dacian personnel had no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport. Tracking spreadsheets were used by Dacian personnel to track the progress of samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Regular reviews of RC and DD sampling techniques are completed by the Dacian Senior Geologists and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		the Principal Resource Geologist, which concluded that sampling techniques are satisfactory. • Commercial laboratories used by Dacian were audited in April 2021 and November 2022 by the Competent Person. • The Competent Person visited the on-site contract laboratory twice in December 2020 and again in 2021 to review processes. The laboratory was performing at and producing results for a standard required to report a MRE in accordance with the JORC Code. • Review of Dacian QAQC data has been carried out by company geologists.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Jupiter

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Jupiter is an open pit mine which started in December 2017. The Jupiter deposit is located within Mining Lease 39/236, which is wholly owned by Genesis Minerals Ltd and subject to a tonnage-based royalty. • The above tenements are all in good standing.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Open pit mining occurred at Jupiter (Doublejay – Jenny, Joanne and Potato Patch open pits) in the 1990's. • Other companies to have explored the deposit area include Whim Creek Consolidated NL, Dominion Mining, Plutonic Resources, Homestake Gold, Placer Pty Ltd, Barrick Gold Corporation, Croesus Mining NL, Metex Resources NL, Delta Gold, and Range River Gold. • 175,000 ounces of gold was mined from two open pits called the Jenny and Joanne pits (collectively now termed the Doublejay pits) during the period 1994-1996. • High-grade ore was trucked to the Westralia plant, while the Dump Leach was established from low-grade mineralisation claiming to have a grade range of 0.4 g/t – 1.5 g /t. The ore blocks were defined by grade control drilling, and the mining of ore was supervised by production geologists. • Since then, Dacian solely has drilled and sampled the Jupiter deposit.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Jupiter is an Archean syenite related, lode gold style deposit. The material mined incorporates stacked, gently east-dipping mafic lodes, syenite stocks, and felsic porphyry intrusives. • The Jupiter deposit is interpreted to comprise structurally controlled mesothermal gold mineralisation related to syenite intrusions within altered basalt. Most mineralisation is associated with large, shallow, east-dipping shears, most significantly developed where these shears crosscut syenite intrusions or the altered basalt proximal to the syenite intrusions. Within and partially projecting only a short distance out of the Joanne syenite pipe, three carbonatite dykes have been modelled. These are weakly mineralised compared with the Joanne syenite pipe. • On the north side of the Heffernans pipe, a skin-like syenite dyke or radial intrusion has formed with a distinct, relatively consistent band of sericite-hematite-altered basalt separating it from the main pipe by approximately 5 m – 10 m. The skin syenite is interpreted to have intruded in a halo of weakness from prolonged alteration and fluid movement from the multiple pulses or extend intrusive timeframe of Heffernans syenite, which caused an alternate intrusive plane to form and provide a favourable intrusive split from the main pipe at depth. • A deposit-scale, shallow east-dipping structure known as the Cornwall Shear Zone (CSZ) transects all geology, which is most highly mineralised in its intersection of the major syenite pipes. Although the tenor decreases distally from the syenite pipes, the CSZ still presents itself as a higher-grade feature and mineralisation target. Several CSZ-parallel mineralisation lodes in the hanging wall above the CSZ have been mined with some success, although these are largely depleted through mining. The CSZ is clearly defined in the Joanne, Jenny, and Heffernans pipes, and through some Saddle Zone dykes, but becomes gradually less distinct elsewhere, with no clear boundary to its extinction. • The intersection of the structures controlling the lodes with the major syenite pipes has provided shallow- to moderate dipping- planes for deposition, around which fuzzy halos of elevated gold grades have disseminated. However, no clear boundaries or grade cut-offs are evident, and placing such boundaries has been shown to cause high-grade biases.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• The footwall lodes previously modelled have been shown through the updated drilling to be very short-range extensions of mineralisation projecting from the intersection of the syenite features. Comparison between numerous estimation techniques in the Doublejay area above the existing final design, showed little departure from total metal balance, and the potential to high-grade bias the grades estimated when hard-boundary wireframes are employed. Additionally, some lodes are shown with grade control to be west-dipping, and in places easily mistaken for a shallow-dip when instead the mineralisation is a skin around the syenite bodies. • Porphyry dykes intruding the earlier basalt and syenites display complex geometries, particularly around and in the intrusions of the Heffernans and Ganymede pipes, and their chiefly east-west strike paralleling the prevailing drilling orientation to the west hampers their interpretation. These are partly mineralised at the boundaries and where they include wall rock, but when present as thicker and more massive porphyry, they are mineralisation depleting features.
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* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• Exploration results are not being reported.
Data Aggregation Methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not being reported. • Data are composited prior to statistics and estimation to provide closer to equal-length, unbiased grades. Otherwise, no aggregation of data has been undertaken. • Exploration results are not being reported. • No metal equivalent values have been used.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Dacian RC holes were dominantly drilled at a bearing of 270º (azimuth) relative to MGA94 51 grid north at a dip of –60º. • The holes are drilled approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the expected trend of mineralisation. • It is interpreted that true width is typically 60% - 100% of down hole intersections depending on the orientation of the target which varies along strike and down dip.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body this ASX release.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All Dacian hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS to within 3cm. • Dacian holes were down-hole surveyed with a north seeking gyroscopic tool at 30m intervals to 20cm accuracy. • Exploration results are not being reported.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• In February 2020, downhole/wireline logging was undertaken by Surtech Systems to achieve gamma-density values at 10 cm spacing downhole for two grade control holes. • The logging in counts-per-second (c/s) used a compensated density logging tool equipped with a Cs137 radioactive source. • The CPS values were then converted to physical property values using calibrations determined specifically for each physical property parameter. • The final data were supplied in a Logging ASCII Standard (CSV) file format. • The type of instrument used was a 9239 Dual Density Instrument. • Single and three arm callipers were used in-hole to identify areas where blowouts and significant aberrations in the hole rugosity were encountered; any deviations from within 20% of the nominal hole diameter (1,460 mm for RC) were removed from the analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• The internal consistency of the downhole gamma-density data was demonstrated by repeat logging of against a calibration hole at Laverton. • Prior to mobilisation to site, the instrument was calibrated immediately against standard materials for density. • Calliper-filtered gamma density readings related to transitional mineralisation, were compared against dry water immersion/Archimedes method core density samples from the diamond drill core. • A high correlation was shown between the gamma-density and core density determinations. • The wireline geophysical logging for a nearby deposit, Ganymede, also included borehole magnetic resonance (BMR) data, which quantitatively assesses the porosity of the material logged. The BRM logs were used to adjust the gamma-density values to a dry density.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The resource is currently being assessed for grade control and resource extension opportunities.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Jupiter

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	• The data base has been systematically audited. Original drilling records were compared to the equivalent records in the data base (where original records were available). Any discrepancies were noted and rectified by the data base manager. • Data were loaded into DataShed back-end SQL Server DB on a related data schema, providing a referentially integral database with primary key relations and look-up validation fields. • Additional validation has been completed in Surpac, Leapfrog and Datamine by Dacian geologists, with any validation issues relayed to DB administrator. • Historic logs were located and additional logging information, particularly relating to weathering, was input into the database. • Ongoing database (DB) validation has been undertaken by a dedicated DB administrator communicating with geologists as the primary data sources and labs. • Extensive validation was undertaken by the database administrator. • All Dacian drilling data has been verified as part of a continuous validation procedure. Once a drill hole is imported into the data base reports of the collar, down-hole survey, geology, and assay data are produced. These are then checked by a Dacian geologist in geological software and any corrections are sent to the data base administrator to complete. • All data were checked for the following errors: o Duplicate drillhole IDs o Missing collar coordinates o Mis-matched or missing FROM or TO fields in the interval tables (assays, logging etc) o FROM value greater than TO value in interval tables o Non-contiguous sampling intervals o Sampling interval overlap in the assay table o The first sample in the interval file not starting at 0 m o Interval tables with depths greater than the collar table EOH depth. o Survey data were checked for large deviations in azimuth and dip between consecutive records, with none found.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person has made several site visits during 2020 through 2023 and has worked with the site-based geologists and mining engineers on the MRE and reconciliation processes relevant to this estimate. • Inspection of the equipment used by Dacian's drilling contractor at the time of the visits found all operators working to a standard required to report a MRE in accordance with the JORC Code. • The Competent Person visited the on-site laboratory twice in 2020 and 2021 to review processes, and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		each of the two National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accredited offsite contract laboratories in 2021, then the primary NATA laboratory in Kalgoorlie in November 2022. Frequent monitoring of the laboratory performance and communication has ensured that all laboratories were performing at and producing results at a standard required to prepare in and report a MRE in accordance with the JORC Code.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation around the GC and resource development drilling areas is very high where the drilling density is at 10 m by 10 m out to 20 m by 20 m and is based on mining exposure as well as a high drilling density. Visual confirmation of geological domain and lode position and orientations has been observed and mapped in the operating open pit. • Ongoing infill drilling has confirmed geological and grade continuity of the syenite features and Cornwall Shear Zone objects. • The geological model supporting the Jupiter Mineral Resource estimate comprises the major syenite pipes of Doublejay (including Joanne and Jenny), Heffernans, and Ganymede from south to north, which drilling has not closed out at depth, nor the mineralisation hosted by them. • The geological model also includes 27 syenite dykes of varying orientation, although typically north-striking, with several converging into a complex breccia/stockwork pipe in the Saddle Zone between the Jenny and Heffernans pipes. The syenites are all mineralised, although more weakly with increasing depth within the syenite dykes. The model also includes three carbonatite dykes or sills within and proximal to the Joanne pipe, 18 porphyry dykes, the Cornwall Shear Zone (CSZ), and mafic mineralisation and waste in the remainder of the geological model's volume. • The mafic mineralisation was previously modelled at a cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au. This has been shown to have poor continuity below the CSZ through mining, despite some visual continuity. Therefore, in several estimation approaches all of which confirmed a immaterial metal balance in the Doublejay area above the existing final design, the unconstrained ID3 approach to estimate grade in the mafic was selected. Below 0.3 g/t was set to waste, as above this provided the best continuity visually for all types – east-dipping, west-dipping, and syenite skin mineralisation. It also provides visually more continuous average grades above the previous mining cut-off of 0.5 g/t. Above this cut-off causes low continuity, while below causes sub grade smearing of significant, geologically unreasonable volumes. • Although the metal balance in the unconstrained mafic mineralisation is stable across many estimation approaches for the critical Doublejay zone of the current pit design, the confidence is only high in grade control areas. • Geological and structural logging and pit mapping have been used to assist identification and delineation of lithology and mineralisation. • All lithological domains were treated as hard-boundaries for statistics and estimation, as it is assumed the lithological variability plays a significant part in gold tenor, which has been determined through visually distinct differences in gold grade continuity between domains, and statistics that show changes in average grades across boundaries in contact analysis are dependent on the geological contacts, despite statistical thresholds that indicate no hard boundaries. This assumption has been confirmed in mining reconciliation. • Alternate interpretations of the mafic mineralisation may consider a different gold grade cut-off for the modelling of mineralisation and estimation approach, which may increase the tonnages and lower the grade for a reduced grade cut-off or vice-versa. Review of multiple estimation approaches in critical zones where drilling supports more accurate estimates has shown a similar balance of metal is achieved. • The approach used, together with the estimate within the comprehensive lithological model as the mineralisation control, provide the suitable framework to support a low-grade, bulk mining scenario. • The modelling of mineralisation described above has reflected the observations. • No mineralisation cut-off is statistically supported and was previously introduced to delineate zones of higher grades for ore markouts of a selective mining operation. Therefore, modelling of these lodes has not been incorporated into the MRE update, and instead a highly localised estimate using ID3 was employed after confirmation that this provided the best continuity for all mafic mineralisation types – east-dipping, west-dipping, and syenite skin mineralisation. • The approach used, together with estimation within the comprehensive lithological model as the mineralisation control, provide the suitable framework to support a low-grade, bulk mining scenario.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• The lithological units modelled show clear grade boundaries visually, although are statistically more gradational. The orientation of mineralisation is confirmed by variography to be moderately shallow dipping to the east across all major syenite bodies and which parallels the CSZ. • Within the minor syenite units, this is also confirmed where the minor structures (w.r.t the CSZ) cross-cut the syenites and offset them with irregularity and very low continuity. These are small zones within a larger, sub-vertical syenite dyke that is overall a similar but marginally lower grade, and therefore the estimate has preferenced the CSZ.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Jupiter Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 2,080 m (from 6,811,400 m N – 6,813,480 m N) and includes the 800 m vertical interval from 500 m RL to -300 m RL, but the constraint within the pit optimisation leaves the depth of the reported MRE to be variable, and no more than ~0 m RL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data 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.*	• Samples were composited to 1 m intervals ("composites") based on assessment of the raw drillhole sample intervals. Statistics were weighted by composite length in Supervisor™. • Statistical top-cut review was undertaken for each domain individually. • To model the spatial continuity of gold grades, variography was conducted in Supervisor™ 8.12. Statistics were length-weighted. • Composite samples were declustered prior to variography for the statistical domains that contained lodes. A normal-score transform was applied to all data. • After variograms were modelled, a back-transform model was exported with Surpac rotations for use in Surpac estimation parameter files. • Variograms were modelled for the major syenite pipes first, and then syenite dykes. Many domains showed good experimental variograms. Other variograms were coerced into the plane of the geological object orientations, and then variograms were constructed with reasonable structures evident for most, although some required variograms to be informed entirely by the orientations and geometries of the object, which was also guided by modelling of other, better informed domains. • The estimate of gold grades was undertaken using the 1 m composite samples. Kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) was used to determine the optimal estimation parameters for the Joanne syenite pipe, and then these parameters were confirmed as optimal for several other major domains with sufficient data for analysis. • An unrotated block model was created in MGA Zone 51 grid to cover the extent of the deposit. A parent block size of 10 m x 10 m x 5 m (X x Y x Z) was chosen subcelled to an eighth in each direction, which was supported by drill hole spacing in X and Y directions. This block size was also selected for planning of a bulk scale deposit, and to reduce the file size for such a large deposit. The deposit has been drilled at a density of 20 m by 20 m in the resource development areas between the pits, and 10 m by 10 m or tighter for grade control within the pits. The dominant 1 m sample length, the shallow-dipping orientation of the CSZ and mineralisation direction, and the current Jupiter bench height of 5 m support the block height. • For all domains other than the mafic mineralisation, the parameters for the estimate employed from the results of the KNA included a four-pass expanding search ellipse radii of 30 m, 50 m, 100 m, and 1000 m in the major direction, using the anisotropic ratios from the variograms to define the search ellipse, and minima of 8, 8, 6 and 2 in each search pass, and maxima of 20, 20, 20, and 10 respectively in search each pass, and with a maximum of six samples per hole in each search pass. • Statistics were invariable for changes in discretisation. • The grades are elevated within the pipes, and although statistically there is no hard-boundary, there are short-ranged gradational decreases proximally from the pipes and within the CSZ. Therefore, soft boundaries for the CSZ within the syenite pipes were used, while a hard-boundary was employed for the CSZ material outside of the syenite pipes. • Mafic mineralisation was unconstrained within the remainder of the rock volume. The estimate used inverse distance (ID) cubed (ID3) with a single isotropic search ellipse of 30 m, a minimum of 8 and maximum of 20 samples, and a maximum of 6 samples per drill hole, providing a highly localised estimate. • Ordinary kriging was adopted to interpolate grades into cells for the mineralised domains. The technique is considered appropriate to allow the geostatistical continuity determined from variography to weight samples during estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• The estimate employed OK within a 3-pass expanding search ellipse strategy, honouring the anisotropic ratios orthogonally, which was based on KNA results to improve the local grade estimate without potentially material error, while ensuring a globally unbiased estimate per domain. All blocks were estimated within the first two passes, hence no grade assignment was necessary. • For the unconstrainted mafic mineralisation, the most reasonable continuity was visualised from the estimated blocks at 0.3 g/t, and therefore blocks below 0.3 g/t were set to 0 g/t. • An inverse distance squared (ID2) grade estimate was also ran as a check against the OK estimate, which employed the same parameters. • Grades have been interpolated into the porphyries, as they are partly mineralised at the boundaries and where they include wall rock, but when present as thicker and more massive porphyry, they are mineralisation depleting features. Therefore, they have been treated with a conservative top-cut of 4 g/t Au. • Samples were length-weighted for the estimate. • Dynamic anisotropy in the first estimation pass only was employed for 20 of the 55 domains that displayed geologically reasonable, broad curvatures. Low resolution Leapfrog model centre planes were exported to Surpac to calculate the dip and dip direction of the triangle polygons for assignment of blocks within the polygons. The major-semimajor ratio was set to 1 to avoid the logical error in the Surpac process where changes in dip from sub-vertical across 90° from the original angle causes the plunge to be invalid. Also, Surpac does not dynamically alter the angle of the variogram model. • Mafic mineralisation was unconstrained within the remainder of the rock volume. The estimate used inverse distance (ID) cubed (ID3) with a single isotropic search ellipse of 40 m, a minimum of 8 and maximum of 16 samples, and a maximum of 4 samples per drill hole, providing a localised that still smooths across high-grade anomalies. The most reasonable continuity was visualised at 0.3 g/t, and therefore blocks below 0.3 g/t were set to 0 g/t. • The estimation technique is appropriate to allow mining studies of a bulk, low-grade system, which exploration has identified. • Previous and various other check estimates, including CIK, ID2, and a bulk grade wireframing approach at a nominal 0.3 g/t – 0.5 g/t Au cut-off ignoring the geological boundaries, all provided similar overall tonnages with similar grades within the same estimated volumes for the critical undepleted zone within the existing pit design. • An inverse distance squared (ID2) grade estimate was also run as a check against the OK estimate, which employed the same parameters. • Production figures are not able to be reconciled with confidence, as the estimate of the unconstrained mafic mineralisation does not adhere to the same selectivity constraints required for the previous MRE that used thin, hard-boundary wireframes to provide ore markouts on a smaller mining scale. • No assumptions have been made regarding the recovery of by-products. • Analysis of the assays from the Pulp-and-Leach (Leachwell™) sample preparation method used by the site-based laboratory (provides an estimate of the cyanide-soluble portion of gold) against duplicate fire assays has shown a very high correlation, indicating that copper oxides are either not present or are in a form that has limited and manageable impact on gold recovery. • A parent block size of 5 m by 5 m by 5 m (X by Y by Z) was chosen to allow the Mt Marven block model outside of the Marven South lodes to be combined with the updated Marven South MRE update. • In the mine area, most of the deposit has been sampled at a density of 5 m x 10 m (on a rotated drilling grid to enable drilling perpendicular to the mineralisation direction) • The block size is not appropriate for the drill spacing density less than 20 m by 20 m, but the classification for these volumes is appropriately considered. • Sub-celling to 1/5 of parent cell in all directions has provided appropriate resolution for volume control to account for the moderately thin lode wireframes. • An assumption has been made that the SMU will be 5 m by 5 m by 5 m in keeping with the SMU of the Mt Marven pit. The estimate for the Mt Marven MRE has been undertaken on a block size matching the SMU, which was required to be combined with the Marven South MRE update into one model for the Mt Marven MRE. • While some copper assays have been taken, the dataset is not sufficient to enable correlation analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• Geology and grade are used to define the mineralisation lodes at Mount Marven. Within each lode, whose modelling is outlined above, the estimate was constrained to blocks within the lode wireframe using only top-cut composited samples from the corresponding lode. • High-grade top-caps were applied to limit the influence of extreme outliers on the grade estimate. The top-caps were applied to the mineralisation domains following statistical analysis. • The top-cuts were kept at around 1% – 2% of the grade distribution for each lode. Top cuts applied varied depending on the lithological feature: • Syenite pipes: Joanne = 19 g/t; Jenny = 21 g/t; Heffernans = 50 g/t; Heffernans skin = 4 g/t; Ganymede 21 g/t. • CSZ: 26 g/t • Syenite pipe intersection volume with CSZ: 30 g/t • Syenite dykes: from 8 g/t to 14 g/t • Carbonatite dykes/sills: 4 g/t • Porphyry dykes:4 g/t • Unconstrained mafic mineralisation: 10 g/t • Validation of the estimate was completed for the resource block models using numerical methods (histograms, CDFs and swath plots) and validated visually against the input raw drillhole data, declustered data, composites and blocks.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades have been estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The reporting cut-off parameters were selected based on known open pit economic cut-off grades. • The potential to extract mineralisation via underground mining methods has not been considered due to the depth of drilling and mineralisation. • The MRE has been reported above a lower cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au and within a pit optimisation shell that allows the test of reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) for the undepleted MRE which has included the parameters and assumptions below derived from independent technical studies to target a bulk, low-grade open-pit mining scenario, and without the inclusion of dilution and ore loss, as the Competent Person considers these excessive economic modifying factors, whereas the other parameters are based on in-situ material parameters or fixed costs: o Gold price of A$2,400/oz. o Pit overall slope angles: oxide 42°, transitional 45°, fresh 55°. o No ore loss or dilution. o Processing recovery of 92% for all material types. o Gold royalty of 2.5%.Processing costs of A$23.43/t, derived from: o The current cost processing of 4.24/t and A$2.48/t G&A for 2.5 Mt/a o An independent scoping study in 2019 to expand the mill throughput by 1 Mt/a to support the mining of a low-grade, expanded bulk mining open pit opportunity, was costed at A$11.70/t, which has been increased by 30% to reflect the inflationary pressure on supply and construction. o The weighted average processing cost for 3.5 Mt is ~$21.66 and A$1.77/t G&A for A$23.43/t. o Mining costs: A$4.21/t average across the variable costs for depth and material type. o Gold royalty of 2.5%Discount rate: 5% •
Mining factors or	*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*	• Dacian mined the Jupiter deposit from 2017 through June 2022. It is assumed that the same mining

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
assumptions	*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.*	methods will be applicable for extraction of in-situ material included in this MRE update.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The ore is processed at the proximal Laverton Processing Facility, part of the Laverton operations. Recoveries achieved to date are 92%.
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.*	• Jupiter was an active open pit mine at the Mount Morgans Gold Operation until June 2022. All requisite environmental approvals remain in place. • Waste rock will be stored in a conventional waste dump.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• The core-immersion method determinations from Jupiter diamond core number 21,910 on a variety of whole, half and quarter core, approximately 10% of which are from the top 50 m of the hole, although some of these may have been drilled from pit floors or other in-pit platforms. • Quantitative gamma-density measurements were captured on six Ganymede GC holes and four Doublejay resource development holes in February 2021 by Surtech to mitigate the risk of the lack of density determinations in oxide and transitional material. • Densities assigned to the Jupiter MRE by material type are shown in the table below.

Oxidation	Lithology	Density
oxide	Basalt unmineralised	1.8
oxide	Basalt	1.8
oxide	ISY	2
oxide	CSZ	1.8
oxide	CSZ-ISY	1.6
oxide	Basalt	1.8
oxide	Porphyry	1.6
oxide	Carbonatite	1.4
transitional	Basalt unmineralised	2.2
transitional	ISY	2
transitional	CSZ	2.2
transitional	CSZ-ISY	2
transitional	Basalt	2.2
transitional	Porphyry	2
transitional	Carbonatite	1.8
fresh	Basalt unmineralised	2.85
fresh	ISY	2.75
fresh	CSZ	2.85
fresh	CSZ-ISY	2.75
fresh	Basalt	2.85
fresh	Porphyry	2.75
fresh	Carbonatite	2.6

- Void space has been accounted for in the industry-standard, immersion method core density determination process.
- Void space has been accounted for in the industry-standard, immersion method core density determination process.
- The data were adjusted for measured porosity in fresh Ganymede and Doublejay material utilising borehole magnetic resonance (BMR) data. The BMR data quantitatively assesses the porosity of the material

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		logged, from which the percentage of porosity was removed to provide an in-situ, dry bulk density. A porosity of 5% and 3% was applied to the density of fresh material respectively for Ganymede and Doublejay. • Porosity values of 10% for oxide and 7.5% for transitional were assumed. • For gamma-density, the data are quantitative and independent of sample weight, and have been analysed by modelled material types. • For core immersion-method density data, no relationship to sample weight has been determined, and is expected to be unrelated, as the core density data show little variation with lithological types.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The MRE has been classified based on the guidelines specified in The JORC Code. Classification level is based on: o Drill sample density data o Geological understanding o Quality of density samples o Reliability of the density estimate o Quality of gold assay grades o Continuity of gold grades o Economic potential for mining • For Measured Mineral Resources, the following statistical considerations for the quality of the grade estimate were used to classify large, contiguous, and coherent zones of blocks: o Drill hole spacing reaches 10 m to 15 m. o Estimation was undertaken in search pass 1. o Slope of regression formed large volumes of > 0.7. • For Indicated Mineral Resources, the following statistical considerations for the quality of the grade estimate were used to classify large, contiguous, and coherent zones of blocks: o Drill hole spacing reaches 20 m to 30 m. o Estimation was chiefly undertaken in search passes of 1 and 2. o Number of samples neared the optimum rather than the minimum for each pass. o Slope of regression formed large volumes of > 0.4 with cores of 0.6 and above. • Mineralisation was classified below the topographic and pit surfaces, except below 250 m RL for lodes with poorly informed deeper volumes, which were set to unclassified. • All factors the Competent Person has deemed relevant to the MRE have been incorporated into the classification of Mineral Resources. • The result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal audits were completed internally, which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters, and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	• The accuracy of the MRE is communicated through the classification assigned to the deposit. The MRE has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) using a qualitative approach. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 and Section 3 of this table. • The MRE statement relates to a global estimate of in-situ tonnes and grade. • Production figures are not able to be reconciled with confidence, as the estimate of the unconstrained mafic mineralisation does not adhere to the same selectivity constraints required for the previous MRE that used thin, hard-boundary wireframes to provide ore markouts on a smaller mining scale.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Jupiter

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Resource Estimate for Conversion to Ore Reserves	*Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The Jupiter Open Pit Mineral Resource estimates as at 31 December 2023 as per Table 1 of this ASX release has been used as the basis for Ore Reserve estimation for the Jupiter open pit. • The Jupiter Open Pit Mineral Resource estimates reported are inclusive of the 2023 Jupiter Ore Reserves.
Site Visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person is a full time employee of Genesis Minerals and has conducted multiple site visits which have helped inform the generation of the Ore Reserve estimate.
Study Status	*The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• Development of the Jupiter open pit mine commenced in December 2017 and open pit mining operations were subsequently suspended at the end of June 2022. Processing of low-grade stockpiles continued until March 2023, after which the processing facility was placed under a comprehensive care and maintenance regime. • Study work completed to update the Ore Reserve Estimate comprised open pit optimisation, detailed mine design and scheduling that considers open pit mining conditions and performance experienced during operations. This includes: • Updated mining contractor pricing for open pit mining works. • Application of current mine owner costs. • Recent mining performance regarding equipment productivity and availability. • Ore processing performance and costs based on recent historical performance. • Genesis budgetary estimates for restarting of the Laverton processing facility. • The mine plan is considered technically achievable and involves the application of conventional technology and open pit mining methods widely utilised in the Western Australian goldfields. • The Ore Reserve Estimate and associated mine plan and financial modelling is supported by recent historical mining performance, processing costs and recovery information in addition to updated mining operating costs.
Cut-off Parameters	*The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Break-even cut-off grades were determined by considering: o Gold price. o Achieved gold recovery from ore processing. o Mining costs comprised of updated mining contractor costs. o Current ore processing costs, and o Royalties • The calculated breakeven cut-off grade at a gold price of 2,400 AUD/oz equates to 0.40 g/t. • It should be noted that the Jupiter Mineral Resource Estimate has been reported at a cut-off of 0.5 g/t. This has resulted in the Ore Reserve Estimate generating more Proven Ore Reserve (680 kt) than the MRE has reported as Measured Resource (620 kt). There is 685 kt of Measured Resource in the Jupiter MRE above the 0.43 g/t Ore Reserve cut-off. The Proven Ore reserve captures most of the Measured resource, with additional tonnes also being added due to dilution.
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.*	• Minor changes have been made to the pit designs for Jupiter Mining Area since the last reported Ore Reserve in 2023. These changes were based on the outcomes from an updated pit optimisation process. • All pits were historically mined via mechanised open pit methods utilising conventional mining equipment. The updated mining estimate is based on the same approach and the equipment selected remains appropriate. • Regular geotechnical inspections by an independent geotechnical engineer were historically carried out on the Jupiter open pits. Their most recent recommendations have been included as part of the pit design update. • Pit designs were validated against optimised pit shells as part of the initial design process for the 2023 Ore Reserve Estimate. • Ore dilution was modelled using minable shape optimisation (MSO) software to generate minable ore block designs. This accounts for planned ore loss and dilution. A skin was then applied to these ore blocks to account for unplanned ore loss and dilution. • Minimum mining bench widths of 25m have been assumed based on selected mining equipment.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• No Inferred Mineral Resources have been included in the Ore Reserve Estimate. Inferred Mineral Resources were treated as waste and assigned no economic value. • The proposed mine design and associated mine plan does require further expansion of the current processing infrastructure by way of an additional tailings dam cell and increasing the lifts of the current 1 and 2 cells.
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 Jupiter Ore to be mined will be treated through the 2.9Mtpa Laverton Processing plant which consists of a SABC-CIL Processing plant currently under care and maintenance. • The Laverton process plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process. • The metallurgical process is commonly used in Western Australian and international gold mining. The same process configuration was previously utilised at Laverton during the 1990s. • A metallurgical test work program was completed during the 2016 DFS using samples from diamond drill core and RC drill chips to determine: • physical properties for comminution circuit design. • optimal grind size; and • gold recovery. • Since the process plant was commissioned in late March 2018, a total of 14.2Mt (dry) has been processed until the plant was placed on care and maintenance in March 2023. The average gold recovery over this period was 92.3% for a blended feed from the Jupiter open pits, Westralia underground as well as the Mt Marven open pit. A recovery of 92% was used for the economic evaluation of the Jupiter open pits. • The Jupiter Recovery Model is based on actual reconciled monthly processing data from the Laverton mill. The dataset selected determined recovery at three head grade categories as below, **Head Grade g/t** — **Jupitor Au Plant Recovery Equation %** ≤0.7 — [(HG - 0.0792))/(HG)]*100 ≥0.8 to ≤1.4 — [(HG - ((0.0625*HG)+0.0211))/(HG)]*100 >1.4 — 92.3 • The ≤0.7 g/t head grade recovery assumption was determined from October 2022 and December 2022 monthly reconciled data where a total of 0.5Mt (dry) was processed. In this dataset Jupiter Low Grade Stockpiles was processed at a Mill Feed blend of 90%. • The ≥0.8 to ≤1.4 g/t head grade and the >1.4g/t head grade recovery assumptions were determined from 28 months of reconciled data. In this dataset Jupiter ore was processed at a Mill Feed blend of >70% and the total ore processed was 6.8Mt (dry) accounting for 48% of the total ore processed through the Laverton mill. • No deleterious elements were identified from the mineralogical/metallurgical assessments carried out during the 2016 DFS and evidence of such has not been observed during ore processing operations from plant commissioning in March 2018 to December 2022. • In addition to processing ore from the Heffernans and Doublejay deposits as a component of the mill feed blend from March 2018, under previous owners approximately 10Mt of ore was treated through the historic Laverton treatment plant during the 1990s. This included ore mined from the historic Joanne and Jenny pits (now subject to a cutback as the Doublejay pit). The average recovery during the 10-year period was 91.4%.for 740,000 ounces produced. • Not applicable. No minerals are defined by a specification.
Environmental	*The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• All regulatory approvals and permits have been granted for ongoing mining and processing at Laverton, including mining of the Jupiter Mining Area. This includes approvals for extensions to the TSF and water sourced from a combination of the current pit workings and the licensed Laverton bore field. An addendum to the mining proposal is required to cover the planned extension to the pit. At this stage there are no known reasons to believe that this additional approval will not be approved on time and prior to mining commencing. • Waste rock characterisation was completed on drill samples as a component of the 2016 DFS. All Jupiter

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		waste rocks were characterised as non-acid forming (NAF) apart from highly localised portions of basalt and to a lesser extent, intermediate quartz porphyry. This material accounts for less than 6% of all waste rock mined from the Jupiter pits.
Infrastructure	*The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• The Laverton operations are in the immediate vicinity of the Laverton and Leonora townships and is within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access is to the site is via sealed public highways and public and private unsealed roads. • The site workforce is primarily fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Laverton airstrip. • The Laverton site is well established with a modern processing plant, associated 16.5MW gas fired power station, bore field and tailings storage facility; a 400-person capacity accommodation village; administration offices; workshops; reverse osmosis and wastewater treatment plants.
Costs	*The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* *Derivation of transportation charges.* *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• For the 2024 Jupiter Ore Reserves Estimate, allowances are included in the mine plan for additional capital related to restarting the Laverton processing facility and the expansion of the TSF Cell 1 to Stage 3 capacity. • Operating costs have been estimated using updated pricing valid at November 2023, with processing costs and mine owner costs based on escalated historical data provided by Genesis. • No deleterious elements have been identified and therefore no allowances were required. • The financial analysis of the open pits utilised a gold price of AUD $2400 per ounce before royalties. • All revenue and cost calculations have been done using Australian Dollars, hence application of an exchange rate has not been required. • In addition, a 2.5% Western Australian State Government royalty has been allowed for.
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 AUD$2400 has been used for economic analysis.
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.*	• 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 2024 Jupiter Ore Reserves Estimate is based on updated mining costs, with processing costs and mine owner costs based on historical data • Economic analysis carried out as part of the Ore Reserve estimate process confirms the Laverton operation yields a positive cashflow. Discounting has not been assessed due to the short mine life of the pits. • As with all gold projects, the primary sensitivity is gold price. It is important to note that this is based on the 2024 Jupiter Ore Reserve being a standalone project and supporting the entire restart capital component for the Laverton operations.
Social	*The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• Laverton has good working relationships with neighbouring stakeholders. • Granted tenements of types appropriate to the activities performed cover all areas of Mining Operations. • The Jupiter open pit mine is not affected by pastoral land. • The Nyalpa Pirniku Native Title Claim was determined on 31 October 2023. The Claim covers the majority of the Laverton tenements, including Mining Lease M39/236 within which the Heffernans and Doubeljay deposits of the Jupiter Mining Area are located. The Nyalpa Pirniku People will be consulted on all heritage matters related to the Jupiter open pit operations
Other	*To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral*	• There are no likely identified naturally occurring risks that may affect the Jupiter Ore Reserve Estimate area. • Contractual agreements are expected to be in place for all material services and supply of goods required for the restart of the Laverton operation. • All proposed mining activities will take place on granted mining leases that are held in good standing. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	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.	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 2024 Jupiter Ore Reserve Estimate has been carried out and reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. • The 2024 Jupiter Ore Reserve Estimate reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • The Probable Ore Reserve is based on that portion of Indicated Mineral Resource within the mine designs that may be economically extracted and includes allowance for dilution and ore loss. No Probable Ore Reserves have been derived from Measured Mineral Resource.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken on the Jupiter Ore Reserve.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• It is noted that Ore Reserve Estimates are an estimation only and subject to numerous variables common to mining projects and/or operations. It is however, in the opinion of the Competent Person that at the time of reporting, economic extraction of the 2024 Jupiter Ore Reserve estimate can be reasonably justified. • Detailed mine designs and schedules; application of Modifying Factors for ore loss, dilution and ore processing gold recovery; and subsequent financial analysis used to estimate Ore Reserves are all supported by updated mining rates and historical costs and production data.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – BERESFORD & ALLANSON & MORGANS NORTH

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Beresford & Allanson & Morgans North

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• RC drilling for Plutonic was conducted by Drillex and Green Drilling using 140 mm drill bits with samples collected at the rig for every metre. Samples were returned through the rods and sampling hose to a cyclone and were then put though a riffle splitter to collect approximately 2 kg – 5 kg samples. • Besides the Plutonic drilling, no information exists for sample methodologies prior to 2013; however, after review of the assay table in the database, all RC samples were taken at 1 m intervals and it appears as though diamond samples were taken at 1 m intervals or to geological contacts. • From 2013 onwards, RC drilling was performed by Challenge Drilling, Raglan Drilling and Strike Drilling using 140 mm drill bits with samples collected at the rig for every metre. Samples were returned through the rods and sampling hose to a cyclone and were then put though a cone splitter to collect approximately 2 kg – 3 kg samples in pre-numbered calico bags. The bulk reject was retained on site in green mining bags near the drill hole collar. RC drilling was sampled at 1 m intervals for the entire hole length. • For RC holes, a 5¼" face sampling bit was used to collect drill chips. • Face samples were collected by Plutonic using a line chip method. The geologist set out sample runs based on geological units, collected using a geological hammer to break off fragments. The sample was collected to be representative of the unit whereby small representative chips were taken from across the complete individual sampling interval. The sample was collected in a pre-numbered calico bag utilising a sampling ring to secure the bag firmly. Due to the poddy fine-grained nature of the gold at Westralia, the sample size was large (up to 3 kg), with the actual amount collected dependent on how fractured the rock

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		was. • RC holes are sampled over the entire length of hole. Dacian RC drilling was sampled at 1 m intervals via an on-board cone splitter. Historical RC samples were collected at 1m using riffle splitters. • Dacian samples were submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce either a 40g or 50g charge for fire assay. • Most Dacian drill holes had diamond tails drilled by Westralian Diamond Drillers using NQ2 size core.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Surface diamond core was sampled as half core at 1 m intervals or to geological contacts. To ensure representative sampling, half core samples were always taken from the same side of the core. • Face channel samples were taken from left to right in underground ore development drives on every advance of 3.5 m – 4 m at a height of 1.5 m. • Channel samples were across the width of the thickness of mineralised bodies in the face over 1 m intervals or to geological contacts. • Channel samples were taken as close to perpendicular to the angle of the mineralisation as possible to achieve an apparent true thickness. • Most underground diamond core was full core sampled to produce as large a sample as possible. One hole in each program (maximum 10 holes per program) were half cored. All holes were sampled at max 1 m intervals or to geological contacts. • RC holes were sampled over entire hole lengths on 1 m intervals in mineralisation via an on-board cone splitter mounted at the base of the cyclone.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Dacian RC holes were sampled over the entire length of hole on 1 m intervals via an on-board cone splitter to achieve approximately 3 kg samples. Samples were then submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce either a 40g or 50g charge for fire assay. • Dacian surface diamond core was sampled as half core on 1 m intervals or to geological contacts. Sampling did not cross geological boundaries.cut in half, sampled into lengths in sample bags to achieve approximately 3 kg, and submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce either a 40 g or 50 g charge for fire assay. • Most underground diamond core was full core sampled to produce as large a sample as possible. One hole in each program (maximum 10 holes per program) were half cored. All holes were sampled at max 1 m intervals or to geological contacts. • Face samples were submitted to an onsite laboratory outsourced to an external provider for Pulverise and Leach (PAL). A 600 g subsample was pulverised and leached then analysed by AAS.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Reverse circulation (RC) percussion drilling, surface and underground diamond drilling, and underground face sampling were used to inform the Mineral Resource estimate (MRE). • Aircore (AC) was used to guide the geological and mineralisation interpretation, but the data were not used in the grade estimate. • Surface Diamond drilling was mostly carried out with NQ2 sized equipment, along with minor HQ3 and PQ2, using standard tube. Surface drill core was orientated using a Reflex orientation tool. • For deeper surface holes, RC pre-collars were followed with diamond tails. • Underground diamond drilling was carried out with NQ2 sized equipment. Underground drill core was not oriented consistently, but where it was oriented was undertaken using a Reflex orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Recoveries from historical drilling are unknown. • Recoveries from Dacian surface core drilling were measured and recorded in the database. Recoveries from Dacian underground core drilling were measured and recorded in the database only for the mineralised sedimentary sequence, and not for the Hangingwall mafic/intrusive stratigraphy. • Recoveries average 99.08% within the sedimentary package with minor core loss in fresh core that is very broken due to the interaction of multiple structures or pervasively talc altered ultramafic.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• For Dacian RC holes, a powerful rig with compressor and booster compressor was used to ensure enough air to maximise sample recovery. The splitter is cleaned at the end of each rod, to ensure that efficient sample splitting. The weight of each sample split was monitored, and drilling was stopped if the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sample split size changes significantly. • For Dacian diamond holes, the core is returned via inner tubes and extracted onto core trays marked up by depth to ensure core loss is recorded.
	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.	• For Dacian drilling, no relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure. For Dacian drilling, diamond core was photographed both wet and dry. • All development faces were mapped for geology and structure. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the logging detail supports the MRE.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Logging is qualitative, as determined by geologists familiar with the geology and controls on the mineralisation. • Validation of logging against geochemistry was routinely undertaken.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All RC and AC drill holes were logged for geology, alteration and structure. All RC chip trays were photographed. • 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.*	• Plutonic samples were sent to Amdel Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. When received, samples were sorted and then dried. The sample was then subject to a primary crush, then pulverised so that 80% passes a 75µm sieve. • Apart from Plutonic drilling, no information exists for sample preparation prior to 2013. • Between 2013 and 2015; and mid-2016 to mid-2018, Dacian samples were sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Perth and Kalgoorlie. When received, RC samples were sorted and then dried. The sample was then subject to a primary crush, then pulverised so that 85% passes a 75µm sieve. • Dacian surface core was cut in half using an automatic core saw at either 1m intervals or to geological contacts; core samples were collected from the same side of the core where orientations were completed. • Dacian underground core was full core sampled at either 1m intervals or to geological contacts. Approximately 1 hole in 10 was cut in half using an automatic core saw at either 1m intervals or to geological contacts.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• Plutonic samples were sent to Amdel Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. When received, samples were sorted and then dried. The sample was then subject to a primary crush, then pulverised so that 80% passes a 75 µm sieve. • Apart from Plutonic drilling, no information exists for sample preparation prior to 2013. • Between 2013 and 2015; and mid-2016 to mid-2018, Dacian samples were sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Perth and Kalgoorlie. When received, RC samples were sorted and then dried. The sample was then subject to a primary crush, then pulverised so that 85% passes a 75µm sieve. • Historical RC samples were collected at the rig using riffle splitters. Samples were generally dry. For historic RC drilling, information on the QAQC programs used is acceptable. Dacian RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. Most samples were dry. For RC drilling, sample quality was maintained by monitoring sample volume and by cleaning splitters on a regular basis. • RC and diamond sample preparation was conducted by a contract laboratory. After drying, the sample was subjected to a primary crush, then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. • Underground face samples were collected as 3 kg – 5 kg channel samples generally as a horizontal line 1.5m from the development floor. Where the geology was not vertically consistent, the sample line was orientated to be as close to perpendicular to the mineralisation as possible, or a second sample line was taken.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Underground face sample preparation was conducted onsite by a contract laboratory. After drying, the sample was subjected to a primary and secondary crush to 90% passing 3 mm, before being cone split into a 600 g subsample. The 600 g sample was then pulverised to 90% passing 80um and simultaneously leached for 60 minutes in a Pulverise and Leach (PAL) machine using 2 kg of grinding

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		media, 1 Litre of water and 2 x 10 g cyanide tablets (75% NaCN). The leached solution was separated by centrifuge and analysed by AAS.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• RC field duplicates were mostly taken at 1 in 25. • Duplicate samples were taken at 1in 8 underground faces. • Externally prepared Certified Reference Materials within the sample stream, and all laboratories utilised internal QAQC protocols.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	• Field duplicates were mostly taken at 1 in 25.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• For the Dacian drilling, the analytical technique used was a 40 g or 50 g lead collection fire assay and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. This is a full digestion technique. Samples were analysed at Bureau Veritas and Intertek Laboratories in Perth or Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. • For Dacian drilling, sieve analysis was carried out by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm was being attained. • For Dacian RC and diamond drilling, QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials (1 in 20) and blanks (1 in 50). Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received and were acceptable in all cases. • For Dacian RC grade control drilling, QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials (1 in 20) and blanks (1 in 20). Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received and were acceptable in all cases. • For Dacian AC drilling, QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials (1 in 50) and blanks (1 in 50). Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received and were acceptable in all cases. • For Dacian underground face samples, the analytical technique used was a 600 g Pulverise and Leach (PAL) method followed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. Samples were analysed by SGS laboratories at an onsite laboratory. PAL is a partial digestion method. However, analysis has shown a very strong correlation between FA and PAL on umpire samples. Therefore, the Competent Person is confident that the PAL method typically approximates the fire assay technique.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• N/A
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• For Dacian underground face samples, QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials (1 every 25% of faces sampled) and blanks (1 every 25% of faces sampled). Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received. • QAQC data has been reviewed by the Competent Person for historic RC drilling and the results are considered acceptable for including the samples in the MRE. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. • Certified reference materials demonstrate that sample assay values are accurate. • Umpire laboratory testwork was completed in 2019 over mineralised intersections with good correlation of results. • Commercial laboratories used by Dacian were audited quarterly in 2019.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Significant intersections were visually field verified by company geologists during underground production. • The Competent Person has confirmed mineralised intersections at several underground headings for Beresford and Allanson.
	The use of twinned holes.	• Twin holes were completed at Westralia underground. Results compared reasonably well for the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation style.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Primary logging and sampling data were collected into Excel spreadsheets with data validation control and password protection. • Assay data were provided by laboratories in a standardised format. • Data were then imported by DataShed front-end software into a back-end Maxwell Database Schema 4.5.2 SQL Server DB, which provided a referentially integral database with primary key relations and look-up validation fields.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Data preparation of the resource modelling database included setting all of the following gold assay records to the half of the detection limit (HDL) of 0.01 (i.e. 0.005) set in the Bureau Veritas (BV) Kalgoorlie laboratory contract for the method: • Negative below detection limit (BDL) assays • Zeros • Nulls • Unsampled intervals within the zone table. Some lodes contain significant proportions of unsampled intervals, which if left untreated would create high-grade biases, as the sampled intervals would be allowed to represent and estimate more volume than appropriate. These were assumed to be unsampled because of lack of identifiable mineralisation, and as such the database was coded with 1 m intervals at the detection limit of 0.005 g/t Au. • Although another approach may be selected, such as setting to ¼ detection limit, this approach is consistent across all Dacian MREs, and the Competent Person believes it has no material impact on the MRE. Further, to eliminate negative records may create high-grade biases. • Any negatives below –1 were set to null in the compositing process by Surpac, as these are lab error codes (numerous values in the single, tens and thousands figures), which include the following inexhaustive types: • Samples not received but listed in sample submissions • Samples received but not listed in sample submissions • Samples destroyed in sample preparation • Insufficient sample volume/weight
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.*	• Across Westralia, down-hole surveying included the following types: • North-seeking, non-magnetic DeviFlex Rapid and DeviGyro Overshot Xpress with an azimuth aligner = 88% of the total holes and 73% of the total metres surveyed. • Magnetic camera shots: 3% of the total holes and 4% of the total metres surveyed. • Compass, dummy, planned and unknown methods: 9% of the total holes and 23% of the total metres surveyed. • Historic drill hole collar coordinates were tied to a historic MTM local grid with subsequent conversion to MGA94 Zone 51, and then conversion to MTM2017 grid. • Most historic, near surface mine workings support the locations of historic drilling. However, review of data found 41 holes with significant discrepancies between the historic as-built void surveys and historic hole collar locations, so that collars appeared drilled from impossible locations. For these, the holes were repositioned to the most logical location, as recent drilling did not intersect the mineralisation in the same location. The average difference from original to amended location was 2.73 m, with a maximum of 13.6 m. • All Dacian surface hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS. • Dacian surface holes were down hole surveyed either with multi-shot EMS, Reflex multi-shot tool or north seeking gyro tool. • Underground diamond drill holes were surveyed using a Leica TS16 total station using the MTM mine grid co-ordinates, which can then be converted to MGA94 Zone 51 grid co-ordinates values. • Underground diamond drill holes were downhole surveyed using a Devi flex Rapid downhole survey tool. • Underground face samples were digitised to the surveyed underground development pickup, using a distance from a surveyed laser station calculated using a Leica digital distometer.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Specification of the grid system used.	• The grid system was a local mine grid, "MTM2017", meaning Mt Morgans 2017 mine grid, established for the Westralia mine corridor to align the stratigraphy orthogonally in a north–south orientation. The grid system employs the following two-point transformation from MGA Zone 51 and RL adjustment from Australian Height Datum (AHD): o MGA Zone 51 Point 1 X: 408785.389 o MGA Zone 51 Point 1 Y: 6817690.085 o MTM2017 Point 1 X: 10143.521 o MTM2017 Point 1 Y: 11494.699 o MGA Zone 51 Point 2 X: 409424.940 o MGA Zone 51 Point 2 Y: 6816715.961 o MTM2017 Point 2 X: 10305.661 o MTM2017 Point 2 Y: 10340.223 o MTM2017 RL: AHD RL + 2000m
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The topographic surfaces used to code the resource block models included an 'as-built' survey file prepared from detailed ground and mine surveys. • As-built historic Westralia pits used to code the resource block model included those intersecting mineralisation: Westralia, Morgans North and Millionaires, and those intersecting waste portions of the model areas: King St, Recreation, Ramornie and Sarah. • Material above all surfaces was coded in the models as depleted to ensure no mineralisation was included in the MRE. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the topographic control provides the quality required to report the Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not being report.
	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.	• The nominal exploration hole spacing of drilling is approximately 80 m by 80 m, infilled to 20 m by 20 m for grade control purposes. Face samples are taken every ore development cut, which is approximately every 3.5 m, over levels approximately 17 m apart vertically. • However, the data spacing varies from the access to underground drilling locations provides some areas with mineralisation pierce points of 10 m by 10 m (Y by Z) out to 100 m by 100 m, which is the widest drillhole spacing for Inferred Mineral Resources on the peripheries of lodes, although the grades are typically below the reporting cut-off.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Sample compositing has not been applied for raw samples. • for statistics and estimation, samples were composited to • Based on the variable sample lengths below 1 m, to reduce sample bias and seek an equal-weighting, the statistical compositing used the 'best-fit' method in Surpac, which forces all samples to be included in one of the composites by adjusting the composite length, while keeping it as close as possible to 1 m. Composite lengths shorter than 51% of the composite length (1 m) were rejected. The resulting composite lengths used for estimation were dominated by 1 m.
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.*	• Surface drill holes have been angled to between 50-65 degrees, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the expected trend of mineralisation. • Underground diamond holes vary considerably due to the location of drilling platforms. However, the drilling platforms are located within the development such that the drilling orientation often achieves a high angle to the plane of the stratigraphy. • Face channel samples were taken from left to right in underground ore development drives on every advance of 3.5 m – 4 m at a height of 1.5 m. • Channel samples were across the width of the thickness of mineralised bodies in the face over 1 m intervals or to geological contacts.
	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 Competent Person is not aware of any sampling bias resulting from drilling orientation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by Dacian. Samples are stored on site until collected for transport to the sample preparation laboratory in Kalgoorlie. • For samples submitted to the on-site contract laboratory samples are delivered to the laboratory facility by Dacian personnel. Dacian personnel have no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Ashmore Advisory reviewed RC and diamond core sampling techniques in April 2018 and concluded that sampling techniques are satisfactory. • The Competent Person regularly visits site and periodically inspects core logging and sampling facilities, and active drill sites. • All Dacian sampling, logging and QAQC procedures are documented and reviewed when updated. • The Competent Person visited the on-site contract laboratory twice in December 2020 and again in 2021, and Bureau Veritas in Perth and Kalgoorlie in April 2021 and the latter again in November 2022. The laboratories were performing and producing results at a standard required to report a MRE in accordance with the JORC Code.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Beresford & Allanson & Morgans North

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• Westralia is an active underground gold mine which started in May 2017. The Westralia and Ramornie deposits are located within Mining Lease 39/18 and is held 100% by Mt Morgans WA Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Dacian Gold Ltd.
	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.	• No caveats, liens or other non-government royalties are held against the tenement. • The tenement is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties*	• Open pit and underground mining has occurred since the 1890s. Other companies to have explored the deposit area include Whim Creek Consolidated NL, Dominion Mining, Plutonic Resources, Homestake Gold, Barrick Gold Corporation, Delta Gold and Range River Gold.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Westralia deposit lies within the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. • The deposits are BIF hosted sulphide replacement, mesothermal Archaean gold deposits comprising sedimentary packages predominantly of BIF units, but which also include chert, mudstone, shales, conglomerate and minor felsic volcaniclastic rocks. All are intercalated within or separated by ultramafic volcanic rocks and variably intruded by felsic porphyry dykes and lamprophyres. • Gold mineralisation is associated with microscopic quartz carbonate veinlets within BIF. BIF acts as the primary host for mineralisation though other rock types including basalt, porphyry intrusive and ultramafic may also be mineralised in smaller volumes and with less continuity. • At Beresford, high grade moderate to steep south plunging shoots within the hangingwall sediment package of Beresford are controlled by D3a NNE steeply east dipping shears intersection with the BIF horizons. Refraction of the structure within the BIF may produce a component of strike slip deformation. These structures are known to be mineralised away from the BIF hosted deposits with multiple small mafic hosted deposits previously mined to the east including Ramornie, Ramornie North, and Sarah open pit deposits. This early D3a structure has long been attributed with controlling mineralisation. • The second shoot orientation at Beresford plunges shallowly to the north. Pit mapping and detailed structural logging suggests this shoot orientation is associated with late D3b moderately east dipping BIF parallel shears, the largest of which results in a major thrust offset of the BIF stratigraphy with minor sinistral strike slip component. Within the hangingwall basalt sequence these structures are composed of anastomosing shears that show local variations in width and orientation. The shear zones are locally iron carbonate and sericite altered with minor disseminated sulphides. These structures have been modelled and broad projection of these structures reveals a strong correlation with shallow north plunging shoots away from detailed structural analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* 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 o down hole length and interception depth o hole length.	• Exploration results are not being reported.
	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.	• N/A
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Exploration results are not being reported.
	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.	• N/A
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• N/A
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not being reported.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• Surface drill holes have been angled to between 50-65 degrees, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the expected trend of mineralisation. • Underground diamond holes vary considerably due to the location of drilling platforms. However, the drilling platforms are located within the development such that the drilling orientation often achieves a high angle to the plane of the stratigraphy. • Face channel samples were taken from left to right in underground ore development drives on every advance of 3.5 m – 4 m at a height of 1.5 m. • Channel samples were across the width of the thickness of mineralised bodies in the face over 1 m intervals or to geological contacts.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• N/A
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body of text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• N/A
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• For Beresford and Allanson, planning of underground drilling will target high-grade areas close to existing development to maximise material available for mill feed. • For Phoenix Ridge, the high-grade area at depth requires improved geological knowledge to classify mineralisation with higher confidence Mineral Resources.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• N/A

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Beresford & Allanson & Morgans North

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Database integrity</td><td>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.</td><td>• The data base has been systematically audited by a Dacian geologist. Original drilling records were compared to the equivalent records in the data base (where original records were available). Any discrepancies were noted and rectified by the data base manager.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data validation procedures used.</td><td>• Ongoing database (DB) validation has been undertaken by a dedicated DB administrator communicating with geologists as the primary data sources and labs.
• Extensive validation was undertaken by the database administrator.
• Data were loaded into DataShed back-end SQL Server DB on a related data schema, providing a referentially integral database with primary key relations and look-up validation fields.
• Additional validation completed Surpac by Dacian geologists, with any validation issues relayed to DB administrator. All Dacian drilling data has been verified as part of a continuous validation procedure. Once a drill hole is imported into the data base reports of the collar, down-hole survey, geology, and assay data are produced. These are then checked by a Dacian geologist in geological software and any corrections are sent to the data base administrator to complete.
• All data were checked for the following errors:
o Duplicate drillhole IDs
o Missing collar coordinates
o Mis-matched or missing FROM or TO fields in the interval tables (assays, logging etc)
o FROM value greater than TO value in interval tables
o Non-contiguous sampling intervals
o Sampling interval overlap in the assay table
o The first sample in the interval file not starting at 0 m
o Interval tables with depths greater than the collar table EOH depth.
• Survey data were checked for large deviations in azimuth and dip between consecutive records, with none found.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Site visits</td><td>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</td><td>• The Competent Person has made several site visits from 2020 through 2021, and has worked with the site-based geologists and mining engineers on the MRE and reconciliation processes relevant to this estimate.
• Inspection of the equipment used by Dacian's drilling contractor at the time of the visits found all operators working to a standard required to report a MRE in accordance with the JORC Code.
• The Competent Person visited the on-site contract laboratory twice in December to review processes, and each of the two National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accredited offsite laboratories in 2021. All laboratories were performing at and producing results for a standard required to report a MRE in accordance with the JORC Code.</td></tr>
<tr><td>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</td><td>• N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Geological interpretation</td><td>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.</td><td>• For Beresford and Allanson, the confidence in the geological interpretation is chiefly very high, which is based on mining exposure as well as a broadly high drilling density. Visual confirmation of lode orientations has been observed and mapped in underground development headings and the Westralia open pit.
• For Morgans North – Phoenix Ridge, the confidence in the geological model is moderate, with a lower confidence resulting from the lower drilling density, and heavy clustering where drilling density is high. The nature of structural controls on mineralisation and the differentiation into sharply offset fault blocks have not been established. No underground mining exposures are available to review the geological model, which extends to depths similar to Beresford.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.</td><td>• Geological and structural logging and underground mapping have been used to assist identification and delineation of lithology and mineralisation.
• For modelling of all lodes, where high-grade mineralisation was present outside the logged BIF unit but adjacent to the contact, and continuity was present, the lode wireframe was extended laterally to include</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the sample. • All lodes were treated as hard-boundaries for statistics and estimation.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• Previous attempts to interpret mineralisation for Beresford and Morgans North – Phoenix Ridge focused on grade-based, hard-boundary wireframes. This resulted in lower tonnages and higher grades than achievable in mining practice, as shown by reconciliation. These interpretations incorrectly assumed that higher grade populations may be joined up within the same stratigraphic unit, often across the bedding plane for the unit, so that mineralisation at the footwall and hanging wall contacts was included in the same mineralisation wireframe without evidence from cross-cutting structural controls. Intersections of higher-grade mineralisation show much lower continuity. Therefore, this approach has been discarded in favour of modelling of the geological controls on the mineralisation, which was undertaken for the previous estimate at Allanson. • At Allanson and Beresford, previous estimates used high-grade limiting boundaries on the stratigraphic lodes, which prevented the influence of low-grade samples from the estimate within the high-grade zones. No visual continuity was established to support such high-grade boundaries, and contact analysis statistics for Fault Block 5 and 7 Red and Blue 1 BIFs of Beresford showed no evidence for domain boundaries.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	• Geology was the primary driver in the MRE, as each lode was formed from the BIF units as the hosts for mineralisation. Within each lode, whose modelling is outlined below, the estimate was constrained to blocks within the lode wireframe using only top-cut composited samples from the corresponding lode. • For Beresford, moving from east to west from the hanging-wall to the footwall of the deposit, the stratigraphy is represented by Alpha BIF units named Red, Blue 1, Blue 2, Contact, Orange, Orange Repeat 1 and Orange Repeat 2, and Bravo package. Each fault block (FB) 5 through 12 formed a separate lode, with FB5 the largest as currently modelled, lying under Millionaires pit, and FB6 under FB 5 across an unnamed fault. FB12 is the deepest fault blocks and lies down-plunge from FB6 across the moderately south-plunging Sprint – Splay fault. FB7 lies under the historic Westralia pit, and along strike to the north of FB5. Under FB7 lies FB8, FB9 and FB10. Northwards and up-plunge of the Sprint – Splay Fault lies FB11. • The distinct geological differences between each BIF unit, and the change in orientation between each Fault Block, prevented lode samples from being grouped for domain geostatistics. Further checks of statistics also confirmed that each lode formed distinct grade distributions. Not all units were present within each BIF, resulting in 67 lodes estimated. • For Allanson, moving from east to west from the hanging-wall to the footwall of the deposit, the BIF stratigraphy is not divided into fault blocks, as it represents a smaller strike length than Beresford, within which the BIF units pinch out through lack of development to confirm mine scale faults. Moving from the The Alpha package is represented by only Red, Blue 1 and Contact. The Bravo package of BIF units has been separated into the Edga and Sarina units, and Allanson also includes the Charlie package consisting of the Monica and Rosie units, and the MRG (Morgans) and Package E units. The stratigraphic modelling resulted in 32 lodes. • For Morgans North – Phoenix Ridge, moving from east to west from the hanging-wall to the footwall of the deposit, the stratigraphic model consists of Alpha package units of Red, Blue and Contact BIFs, and the Bravo package of Contact and “Bravo Package”, resulting in 29 lodes modelled.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• The presence of structures within the BIF units, together with proximity to thickening across the BIF units, has led to higher-grade mineralisation. However, the structures are often not able to be discerned for structural measurements, and provide little continuity for 3D modelling, and as such they are not used to constrain the grade estimates. • Geostatistical analysis showed that several lodes of Beresford formed variograms with short-range structures being longer in the semi-major direction for the full variogram range than the major direction. This is notable for the hanging-wall sequence in FB5 and FB7 of Red, Blue 1 and Blue 2, which confirms the structural observations of the alternate influences on mineralisation of the shallow, north plunging and moderately steep, south plunging structural controls.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Westralia Mineral Resource area extends over a SE-NW strike length of 2.2 km (from 9,900 m N – 12,250 m N), has a maximum width of 130 m (9900 m E – 10,940 m E) and extends from 2,500 m RL – 1,220 m RL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• Samples were composited to 1 m intervals ("composites") based on assessment of the raw drillhole sample intervals. Statistics were weighted by composite length in Supervisor. • The following high-grade top-cuts were applied to the mineralisation domains following statistical analysis (review of completed in Snowden Supervisor™ software: o Beresford: 4 g/t – 68 g/t; 40 of 67 lodes o Allanson: 3 g/t – 41 g/t; 24 of 32 lodes o Morgans North – Phoenix Ridge: 4 g/t – 92 g/t; 15 of 29 lodes • The top-cuts were generally kept at around 1% – 2% of the grade distribution for each lode, unless a the consistent, log-normal distribution justified a lower proportion cut, or an erratic upper tail of the distribution justified a higher proportion cut. • To model the spatial continuity of gold grades, variography was conducted in Supervisor 8.13. Statistics were length-weighted. • Composite samples were declustered prior to variography. A normal-score transform was applied to all data. • Variograms were modelled for 27 of the 67 Beresford lodes, 11 of the 32 Allanson lodes and 9 of the 29 Morgans North – Phoenix Ridge lodes. A high proportion of the experimental variograms allowed robust modelling of variograms, which incorporated short-range and long-range spherical or exponential structures. The other lodes with less samples showed poorer experimental semivariograms, and as such variograms were borrowed from the better-informed lodes of the same BIF unit for all models, and further only within the same fault block for Beresford. • For Beresford FB5 Red and Blue 1, three spherical structures were modelled, whereas two spherical or exponential structures were modelled for every other major lode. • After variograms were modelled, a back-transform model was exported with Surpac rotations for use in Surpac parameter files. All variograms contained a very low to low nugget when back-transformed, and typically a very high proportion of the variance accounted for in the short-range structure. • Kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) was undertaken using Supervisor™ software to assess the effect of changing key kriging neighbourhood parameters on block grade estimates. Kriging efficiency (KE), slope of regression (SOR) and negative weights were determined for a range of block sizes, minimum and maximum samples, search dimensions and discretisation grids. • As face samples have not been used in every pass and they are highly clustered with significant sample bias, their influence was not considered in the KNA. • Ordinary kriging was adopted to interpolate grades into cells for the mineralised domains and low-grade halo domains around the mineralisation, inside which the composites for the high-grade domain were removed. The technique is considered appropriate to allow the grades to be weighted to the geostatistics calculated from variography. • The small block size appropriately reflects the inputs of the underground scenario, and the sample spacing. • For Beresford and Allanson, the estimate employed a five-pass search strategy to improve the local grade estimate for well-informed blocks and to ensure all blocks received a grade estimate. • Each estimation pass used anisotropic ratios defined by the variogram for the lode, and which used samples from the corresponding lode only. • The first pass for Beresford and Allanson estimated from composites within an anisotropic search ellipse segmented into octants that had a major direction of 30 m, as this was visually estimated as the average first spherical structure across the two deposits, and KNA established that the best statistics were achieved in smaller search neighbourhoods, although below the size of 30 m in the major direction very few blocks were estimated. This first pass search neighbourhood allowed the clustered face samples to inform the estimate in a very small search area to improve the local estimate and prevent them causing wider estimation bias. The estimate for the first pass was restricted to search ellipses with at least three

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		adjacent octants containing composites. • The second pass for Beresford and Allanson, and the first pass for Morgans North – Phoenix Ridge utilised an anisotropic search ellipse with a major direction distance of 40 m. • The third pass for the three models did not use dynamic anisotropy to prevent wildly fluctuating large ellipses from weighting samples in high angles to the prevailing orientations of the lodes. The anisotropic search ellipse major distance was the full range of the variogram for all lodes other than Beresford Red and Blue 1 in Fault Block 5, which was set at the second spherical structure, as the third structure was much greater than models for other lodes. • Geological modelling and database zone-coding were undertaken in Leapfrog Geo 6.0 software. • Compositing, block modelling and grade estimation were undertaken using Surpac™ 2020 software. • The estimation technique is appropriate to allow a locally adequate estimate for detailed mine planning and with a globally unbiased estimate per lode.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	• Previous estimates provided lower overall tonnages with higher grades, which have not been achieved in production. • However, production figures are not able to be reconciled with confidence, as material from Beresford and Allanson were blended together with Jupiter material prior to crushing at the Jupiter mill.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• No assumptions have been made regarding the recovery of by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• No deleterious or other non-grade variables have been estimated.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• A parent block size of 5 m x 10 m x 10 m (X x Y x Z) was chosen, which was supported KNA and by drill hole spacing in KNA Y and Z directions. The sample direction chiefly parallels the X direction, which is also across the strike of the BIF lenses, and therefore the block size was shorter to account for this. Some areas of tighter drilling at grade control density exist, but most of the deposit has been sampled at a density of 10 m x 10 m (Y by Z) out to 100 m x 100 m on the fringes. The dominant 1 m sample length support the shorter block height. Nominally spaced 10 m to 20 m pierce points have been achieved in the Y–Z plane, although this is highly variable resulting from the variable hole angles. • Sub-celling to 1/8 of parent cell in all directions has provided appropriate resolution for volume control to account for the moderately thin lode wireframes.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• No assumptions have been made regarding SMUs.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• Only gold assays were available, and as such no analysis could be undertaken.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• Geology was the primary driver in the MRE, as each lode was formed from the BIF units as the hosts for mineralisation. Within each lode, whose modelling is outlined below, the estimate was constrained to blocks within the lode wireframe using only top-cut composited samples from the corresponding lode.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• High-grade top-caps were applied to limit the influence of extreme outliers on the grade estimate. The top-caps were applied to the mineralisation domains following statistical analysis. • The top-cuts were generally kept at around 1% – 2% of the grade distribution for each lode, unless a the consistent, log-normal distribution justified a lower proportion cut, or an erratic upper tail of the distribution justified a higher proportion cut.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Validation of the estimate was completed for the resource block models using numerical methods (histograms, CDFs and swath plots) and validated visually against the input raw drillhole data, declustered data, composites and blocks.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades have been estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 2.0 g/t Au cut-off. • The reporting cut-off parameters were selected based on known underground economic cut-off grades. • The potential to extract mineralisation via open pit mining methods is expected to be reviewed as part of a scoping study for Westralia. Until then, Mineral Resources have only been considered for extraction via underground mining methods, and as such a lower reporting cut-off has not been selected for the near-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		surface mineralisation at Millionaires and Morgans North.
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.*	• Beresford and Allanson deposits were mined until May 2017 through April 2020 and September 2021 through August 2022 using underground long hole stoping methods. It is assumed the Mineral Resource will be mined using the same methods for underground. • The potential to extract mineralisation via open pit mining methods was reviewed as part of a desktop study for Westralia.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The ore has being processed at the adjacent Laverton Processing Facility. Recoveries achieved to date are 92.3%.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Westralia is an active underground mine at the Laverton Operations with all requisite environmental approvals in place. • Waste rock is stored in a conventional waste dump.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• Bulk density has been assigned to mineralisation and waste lodes separately following statistical analysis of 43,956 diamond core immersion method bulk density determinations. • The results were consistent across Beresford, Allanson and Morgans North – Phoenix Ridge by RL for waste, and showed marginal variability with BIF units. • Analysis showed that no relationship exists by BIF unit or, for Beresford, by FB with depth, other than the upper 100 m, where a gradational increase with depth for all BIF units across the deposits was observed in the immersion method data. The density increases to around 2.95 t/m^3 before dropping to 2.91 t/m^3 for Beresford and Allanson, which was assigned to the base of the model from m RL. • Waste showed a similar relationship with depth, although lower overall values, and stabilized once reaching a maximum of 2.84 t/m^3. • Density assignments by RL for waste and BIF material are shown in the tables below. Density assignment by base RL for all waste (non-BIF): **RL** / **Density value**: 0 / 2.84 2370 / 2.84 2380 / 2.83 2390 / 2.72 2400 / 2.71 2410 / 2.69 2420 / 2.67 2430 / 2.52 2440 / 2.39 Density assignment by base RL for Beresford BIF: **RL** / **Density value**: 0 / 2.88 1680 / 2.92 1970 / 2.95 2300 / 2.99 2310 / 2.95 2320 / 2.95 2330 / 2.95 2340 / 2.91

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

2350	2.91
2360	2.91
2370	2.91
2380	2.72
2390	2.71
2410	2.69
2420	2.67
2430	2.52
2440	2.39

Density assignment by base RL for Allanson BIF:

RL	Density value
0	2.91
2300	2.91
2310	2.99
2320	2.95
2330	2.95
2340	2.95
2350	2.91
2360	2.91
2370	2.91
2380	2.84
2390	2.82
2400	2.80
2410	2.65
2420	2.52
2430	2.42
2440	2.39

Density assignment by base RL for Morgans North – Phoenix Ridge BIF:

RL	Density value
0	2.99
2310	2.99
2320	2.95
2330	2.95
2340	2.95
2350	2.91
2360	2.91
2370	2.91
2380	2.91
2390	2.65
2400	2.65
2410	2.65
2420	2.52
2430	2.42
2440	2.4

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	• Void space has been accounted for in the industry-standard, immersion method core density determination process. Measurements were separated for rock type and alteration zones. • It is assumed there are minimal void spaces in the rocks at Westralia. The MRE contains minor amounts of oxide and transitional material above the fresh bedrock.is no obvious correlation between bulk density and gold grade across the mineralised lodes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Analysis showed that no relationship exists by BIF unit or, for Beresford, by FB with depth, other than the upper 100 m, where a gradational increase with depth for all BIF units across the deposits was observed in the immersion method data. The density increases to around 2.95 t/m³ before dropping to 2.91 t/m³ for Beresford and Allanson, which was assigned to the base of the model from m RL. • Waste showed a similar relationship with depth, although lower overall values, and stabilised once reaching a maximum
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• The Mineral Resources have been classified based on the guidelines specified in The JORC Code. Classification level is based on: o Drill density data o Geological understanding o Quality of gold assay grades o Continuity of gold grades o Economic potential for mining. • Unclassified material: o Mined areas and any unstoped material along drives and between mined stopes where substantial and prohibitive backfilling would be required, making the volumes fail the JORC Code Clause 20 reasonable prospects test. o The zone between Beresford South and North cannot be joined, and therefore a volume has been set as unclassified. • For Indicated Mineral Resources, statistical consideration has been employed to assess the grade estimate quality in considering large, contiguous and coherent zones of blocks form zones where: o Large areas are formed that encircle measured and all GC areas, but also extending out to where drill hole spacing reaches 25 m to 30 m max. o Estimation was undertaken in search passes of 1 and 2. o Number of samples was near the optimum. o Slope of regression formed large volumes of > 0.4 with cores of 0.6.. o The drilling density sharply reduces in the north and south extents of any lode. In these cases, the boundary was tightly constrained, unless the statistics showed that the estimate was poorer at these limits, in which cases the Indicated boundary was reduced. • For Beresford and Allanson, Measured Mineral Resources required the following additional considerations: o In and around GC areas or DH density of 10 m spacing only where face samples and resource drilling provide high numbers of holes and samples o Slope of regression formed large volumes of > 0.7. o Average distance to samples was low. • For Beresford and Allanson, mineralisation volumes depleted by mining (i.e. blocks within underground voids; as-builts for both stopes and development) were coded as unclassified. • Mineralisation that was unmined was further reviewed with the mine planning engineering team to incorporate their significant experience and knowledge of mining of Westralia. • Where material is considered infeasible for extraction due to either complete destruction of access to other parts of the underground, or could only be extracted with prohibitive costs, it was coded as unclassified. This meets the criteria for Clause 20 of the JORC Code (material may only be classified as Mineral Resources if it has reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction).
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	• All factors the Competent Person has deemed relevant to the MRE have been incorporated into the classification of Mineral Resources.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal audits were completed by Dacian, which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• The accuracy of the MREs is communicated through the classification assigned to the various parts of the deposits. The MREs have been classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) using a qualitative approach. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 and Section 3 of this table.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	• The MRE statement relates to a global estimate of in-situ tonnes and grade.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• N/A

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – MT MARVEN

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Mt Marven

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Surface reverse circulation (RC) drilling chips and diamond drilling (DD) core informed the Mt Marven Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) update. • All DD and 80% of RC holes that intersected mineralisation were drilled by Dacian from 2019. • Surface RC holes were angled to intersect the targeted mineralised zones at optimal angles. • In-pit RC holes were variably angled and vertical to target mineralised zones at optimal angles, and to fit around historic workings. • For historical RC drilling, where available the original logs and laboratory results that are in the central SQL Server database are retained by Dacian as either original hard copies or as scanned copies. • 94MCRC (107 holes) and 95MCRC holes (29 holes) was undertaken by Dominion Mining Limited using RC rigs from Ausdrill, Robinsons and Drillex. 1m samples were collected using a riffle splitter. Only samples expected to be anomalous were sent to the onsite lab for analysis. • MM holes (32 holes) were drilled during 1987-1988 by Taurus Resources. No information exists regarding drill contractor or sample methodologies; however, after review of the assay table in the database, all samples were taken at 1m intervals. • The historic drilling that informs the MRE has been almost entirely mined or represents an insignificant proportion of the informing data.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Dacian surface diamond core was sampled as half core at 1m intervals or to geological contacts. To ensure representative sampling, half core samples were always taken from the same side of the core. • Dacian RC holes are sampled over the entire length of hole. Dacian RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals via an on-board cone splitter
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling -problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Dacian surface diamond core was sampled as half core at 1m intervals or to geological contacts. Sampling did not cross geological boundaries. Samples were cut in half, sampled into lengths in sample bags to achieve approximately 3kg, and submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce either a 40g or 50g charge for fire assay. • Dacian surface RC holes are sampled over the entire length of hole. Dacian RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals via an on-board cone splitter to achieve approximately 3kg samples. Samples were then submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce either a 40g or 50g charge for fire assay. • Dacian in pit RC holes are sampled over the entire length of hole on 1m intervals via an on-board cone

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		splitter to achieve approximately 3kg samples. Prior to December, 2020, samples were submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce either a 40g or 50g charge for fire assay. After December, 2020, samples were submitted to the on-site laboratory for Pulverise and Leach (PAL) analyses using a 600g subsample.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling that informed the Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) included 1,688 reverse circulation (RC) holes for 75,966 m and 7 surface diamond drill (DD) holes for 1,945.45 m. • Drilling that intersected modelled mineralisation included 1,119 reverse circulation (RC) holes for 44,501 m and 2 diamond drill (DD) holes for 466.35 m. • Rotary Air Blast drilling (RAB) and was used to guide the geological and mineralisation interpretation, but the data were not used in for grade estimation. • For Dacian RC holes, a 5¼" face sampling hammer bit was used except to drill Dacian Mt Marven South holes, where a 5" face sampling hammer was used. • Dacian Diamond drilling was mostly carried out with NQ2 sized equipment, along with minor HQ3 and PQ2, using standard tube. Surface drill core was orientated using a Reflex orientation tool. • Dominion holes (94MCRC and 95MCRC holes) were drilled with RC rigs utilising face-sampling hammers for maximum sample return. • Other than the drill type being RC, nothing is known about the MM historic holes.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Recoveries from Dominion drilling, while not recorded in the database, were noted as being generally greater than 60%. • Recoveries from historical MM holes are unknown. • Recoveries from Dacian diamond drilling were measured and recorded into the database.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Dacian RC holes were drilled with a powerful rig with compressor and booster compressor to ensure enough air to maximise sample recovery. The splitter is cleaned at the end of each rod, to ensure that efficient sample splitting. The weight of each sample split is monitored. Drilling is stopped if the sample split size changes significantly. • Dacian RC drilling sample volumes, quality and recoveries are monitored by the supervising geologist, with a geologist always supervising RC drilling activities to ensure good recoveries
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• In Dacian, drilling no relationship has been observed between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure. For Dacian drilling, diamond core was photographed both wet and dry. • All RC holes were logged for geology, alteration, and visible structure. • All RC chip trays were photographed. • All drill holes were logged in full. • RC drilling was logged by passing a portion of each sampled metre into a sieve to remove rock flour from coarse chips, the chips are then washed and placed into metre marked chip trays for logging. Where the material type does not allow for the recovery of coarse rock chips the rock flour is retained as a record. The un-sieved sample is also observed for logging purposes. The detail is considered common industry practice and is at the appropriate level of detail to support mineralisation studies. • Dacian's DD core was photographed wet and dry, and geotechnically logged to industry standards. • All Dominion RC holes have lithological, weathering and mineralisation information stored in the database. • For historical RC drilling, where available the original logs and laboratory results are retained by Dacian as either original hard copies or as scanned copies. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the logging detail supports the MRE.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• All holes are logged qualitatively by geologists familiar with the geology and control on the mineralisation for various geological attributes including weathering, primary lithology, primary & secondary textures, colour and alteration. • For Dacian drilling, diamond core was photographed both wet and dry. For RC drilling chip trays are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		photographed. Diamond core is retained on site.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology, and structure. Structural measurements are taken using a kenometer to record alpha and beta angles relative to a bottom of hole line marked on the oriented core. The quality of the bottom of hole orientation line is also recorded. • All Dacian drill holes were logged in full, from start of hole to bottom of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Core was cut in half using an automatic core saw at either 1m intervals or to geological contacts; core samples were collected from the same side of the core where orientations were completed.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• Dacian RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. Most samples were dry, any wet samples are recorded as wet, this data is then entered into the sample condition field in the drillhole database. • The RC sample was split using the cone splitter to give an approximate 3kg sample. The remainder was collected into a plastic sack as a retention sample. At the grain size of the RC chips, this method of splitting is considered appropriate. • Dominion historical RC samples were collected at the rig using riffle splitters if dry while wet samples were bagged for later splitting. Samples condition was not recorded for a majority of the historic sampling. For historic RC drilling, information on the QAQC programs used is limited but acceptable with original batch reports having been reviewed and retained by Dacian. • The historic drilling that informs the MRE has been almost entirely mined or represents an insignificant proportion of the informing data.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• For RC drilling, sample quality was maintained by monitoring sample volume and by cleaning splitters on a regular basis. If due to significant groundwater inflow or drilling limitations sample quality became degraded (consecutive intervals of wet sample or poor sample recovery), the RC hole was abandoned.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• For Dacian RC drilling, RC field duplicates were taken from the on-board cone splitter at 1 in 50 or 1 in 25 for exploration and infill drilling respectively. • Externally prepared Certified Reference Materials were inserted within the sample stream for QAQC. • For Dacian samples analysed by fire assay, sample preparation was conducted by a contract, National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) Australia accredited laboratory. After drying, the sample is subject to a primary crush, then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. • For Dacian samples analysed by PAL, dried samples were subjected to a primary and secondary crush to 90% passing 3 mm, before being cone split into a 600g subsample. The 600g sample was then pulverised to 90% passing 80um and simultaneously leached for 60 minutes in a PAL machine using 2kg of grinding media, 1 Litre of water and 2 x 10g cyanide tablets (75% NaCN). The leached solution was separated by centrifuge and analysed by AAS. • No information is available for the historic holes.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	• For Dacian exploration DD drilling field duplicates were not taken. • FOR Dacian RC drilling, field duplicates are generally taken a 1 in 25 samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• For Dacian surface drilling, and in pit RC drilling prior to December 2020, the analytical technique used was a 40g or 50g lead collection fire assay and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS). This is a full digestion technique. Samples were analysed at Bureau Veritas in Perth or Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. This is a commonly used method for gold analysis and is considered appropriate for this project. • For in pit RC drilling after December 2020, samples were analysed at the onsite SGS laboratory, using a Pulverise and Leach (PAL) technique which analyses a 600g subsample. The leached solution is analysed by AAS. PAL is a partial digestion method. • The majority (117 of 136) of the Dominion holes were analysed at their onsite lab using fire assay (50g).

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		spacing has informed the confidence in the estimate.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Prior to 2021, primary data was collected into a custom logging Excel spreadsheet and then imported into a DataShed drillhole database. The logging spreadsheet included validation processes to ensure the entry of correct data. • From January 2021, primary data was collected into LogChief logging software by MaxGeo and then imported into a Data Shed drillhole database. Logchief has internal data validation.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Assay values that were below detection limit are stored in the database in this form, but are adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value for grade estimates. The following records were set to half detection limit: o Negative below detection limit assays o Zeros o Nulls o Unsampled intervals • Any negatives below -1 were set to null, as these represent lab error codes such as samples not received, samples destroyed in sample preparation, insufficient sample volume/weight etc.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• All Dacian hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS to 3cm accuracy. • Historic drill hole collar coordinates were tied to a local grid with subsequent conversion to MGA94 Zone 51. • Mine workings support the locations of historic drilling. • Dacian RC holes were down hole surveyed with a north seeking gyro tool at 30m intervals down the hole. • Dacian in-pit RC holes were down hole surveyed with a north seeking gyro tool, where the depth was greater than 30m. • Dacian DD holes were down hole surveyed with a north seeking gyro tool at 12m intervals down the hole. • Historic holes have no down hole survey information recorded.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51 grid.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Topographic surfaces were prepared from detailed ground, mine and aerial surveys. • Material above all surfaces was coded in the model as depleted to ensure no mineralisation above these surfaces was included in the MRE. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the topographic control provides the quality required to report the Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• For the Dacian RC exploration drilling at Mt Marven South, the nominal hole spacing of surface drilling is approximately 40x40m in the core of the mineralisation. Surrounding this is 80x120m.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	• Dacian in-pit RC holes are drilled to a 10 x 5m spacing for grade control purposes, and which has informed the MRE. • The mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation procedures and classification applied under the JORC Code, and mining has further supported this.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Samples have been composited to 1m lengths in mineralised lodes for statistics and estimation. • Compositing was completed using a 'best-fit' method in Datamine software, which forces all samples to be included in one of the composites by adjusting composite lengths, while keeping it as close as possible to 1m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• At Mt Marven South, Dacian RC holes were drilled at a planned bearing of 240º (azimuth) relative to MGA94 grid north at a planned dip of -60º which is approximately perpendicular to orientation of mineralised lodes within the Mt Marven open pit. • The majority of surface and in-pit RC holes have been drilled to approximately 240º relative to MGA94

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		grid north, although due to the location of the historic pit, it was necessary to drill some holes towards approximately 60^0 relative to MGA94 grid north.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by Dacian. Samples are stored on site until collected for transport to the sample preparation laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Dacian personnel have no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport. Tracking spreadsheet are used by Dacian personnel to track the progress of samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Regular reviews of RC and DD sampling techniques are completed by the Dacian Senior Geologists and the Principal Resource Geologist, which concluded that sampling techniques are satisfactory. • The Competent Person visited the on-site contract laboratory twice in December 2020 and again in 2021, and Bureau Veritas in Perth and Kalgoorlie in April 2021 and the latter again in November 2022. The laboratories were performing and producing results at a standard required to report a MRE in accordance with the JORC Code. • Review of Dacian QAQC data has been carried out by company geologists.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Mt Marven

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• The Mt Marven project includes an active open pit gold mine. The Mt Marven project is located within Mining Leases M39/36 and M39/1107, 100% owned by Mt Morgans WA Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Dacian Gold Ltd.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	• The above tenements are all in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• At Mt Marven, open pit mining occurred between 1989 and 1996, mostly when under operation my Dominion Mining. Exploration activities have been undertaken by Croesus Mining NL, Metex Resources NL, Homestake Gold, Barrick Gold and Placer Pty Ltd. • A high proportion of the historic data is confirmed by recent drilling and is of a quality that, in the Competent Person's view, supports the MRE at the classification applied.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit is Archean lode gold style. • The Mt Marven deposit consists of a series of lode structures within basalt flows and felsic rock intrusions, generally striking north to north-west and dipping approximately 60-75^0. Mineralisation is associated with basalt hosted shearing and sheared intrusive contacts. Mineralised intervals typically display a combination of chlorite-carbonate to sericite-albite alteration with increased fine disseminated sulphide (predominantly pyrite with lesser chalcopyrite). • Mineralisation within felsic rock intrusions is associated with quartz-carbonate veining with pyrite-chalcopyrite, and disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite adjacent to the veins as a selvedge. Mineralisation and host rocks within the nearby open pit confirm the geometry of the mineralisation. • There are both visual and non-visual mineralisation types at Mt Marven. Some mineralized shear zones are clearly visible within pit exposures and in drill chips, distinguished by goethitic to hematitic red defined zones that correlate with grades greater than 0.3g/t Au. Beneath the oxidized profile, higher gold grades are sometimes associated with higher disseminated pyrite and sometimes associated with silica-sericite +/- albite alteration.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* 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 o down hole length and interception depth	• All information that is material to the understanding of exploration and infill drilling results completed by Dacian is documented in the appendices (results table) that accompany this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	o hole length	
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• No drill hole information related to new exploration drilling has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Exploration results are reported as length weighted averages of the individual sample intervals.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	• No aggregation of data has been undertaken. • Exploration results are not being reported.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalent values have been used
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• At Mt Marven, Dacian RC holes were drilled at a bearing of 240º (azimuth) relative to MGA94 grid north at a dip of -60º.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• The holes are drilled approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the expected trend of mineralisation
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• It is interpreted that true width is approximately 60-100% of down hole intersections depending on the orientation of the target which varies along strike and down dip.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body this ASX release.
Balanced Reporting	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• All Dacian hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS to within 3cm. Dacian holes were down-hole surveyed either with a north seeking gyroscopic tool at 30m intervals to 20cm accuracy.
	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Exploration results are not being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• In February 2020, downhole/wireline logging was undertaken by Surtech Systems to achieve gamma-density values at 10 cm spacing downhole for two grade control holes. • The logging in counts-per-second (c/s) used a compensated density logging tool equipped with a Cs137 radioactive source. • The CPS values were then converted to physical property values using calibrations determined specifically for each physical property parameter. • The final data were supplied in a Logging ASCII Standard (CSV) file format. • The type of instrument used was a 9239 Dual Density Instrument. • Single and three arm callipers were used in-hole to identify areas where blowouts and significant aberrations in the hole rugosity were encountered; any deviations from within 20% of the nominal hole diameter (1,460 mm for RC) were removed from the analysis. • The internal consistency of the downhole gamma-density data was demonstrated by repeat logging of against a calibration hole at Laverton. • Prior to mobilisation to site, the instrument was calibrated immediately against standard materials for density. • Calliper-filtered gamma density readings related to transitional mineralisation, and were compared against dry water immersion/Archimedes method core density samples from the diamond drill core. • A high correlation was shown between the gamma-density and core density determinations. • The wireline geophysical logging for a nearby deposit, Ganymede, also included borehole magnetic resonance (BMR) data, which quantitatively assesses the porosity of the material logged. The BRM logs were used to adjust the gamma-density values to a dry density.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Infill MRE drilling; north, south and depth extensional drilling; RPEEE and LOM pit optimisation; UG review. • Estimate the highly discrete volumes of copper, as found in the base of the Mt Marven main pit in a small structure. Copper is assayed on grade control holes only, so during grade control model estimates, copper will be estimated to inform the expected recovery of gold. This will be further mitigated by a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		cyanide monitor, expected in place in Q1 FY2022.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Mt Marven

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• The data base has been systematically audited by a Dacian geologist. Original drilling records were compared to the equivalent records in the data base (where original records were available). Any discrepancies were noted and rectified by the data base manager.
	Data validation procedures used.	• Historic logs were located and additional logging information, particularly relating to weathering, was input into the database. • Ongoing database (DB) validation has been undertaken by a dedicated DB administrator communicating with geologists as the primary data sources and labs. • Extensive validation was undertaken by the database administrator. • Data were loaded into DataShed back-end SQL Server DB on a related data schema, providing a referentially integral database with primary key relations and look-up validation fields. • Additional validation completed in Datamine by Dacian geologists, with any validation issues relayed to DB administrator. All Dacian drilling data has been verified as part of a continuous validation procedure. Once a drill hole is imported into the data base reports of the collar, down-hole survey, geology, and assay data are produced. These are then checked by a Dacian geologist in geological software and any corrections are sent to the data base administrator to complete. • All data were checked for the following errors: o Duplicate drillhole IDs o Missing collar coordinates o Mis-matched or missing FROM or TO fields in the interval tables (assays, logging etc) o FROM value greater than TO value in interval tables o Non-contiguous sampling intervals o Sampling interval overlap in the assay table o The first sample in the interval file not starting at 0 m o Interval tables with depths greater than the collar table EOH depth. o Survey data were checked for large deviations in azimuth and dip between consecutive records, with none found.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• The Competent Person has made several site visits during 2020 and 2021, and has worked with the site-based geologists and mining engineers on the MRE and reconciliation processes relevant to this estimate. • Inspection of the equipment used by Dacian's drilling contractor at the time of the visits found all operators working to a standard required to report a MRE in accordance with the JORC Code. • The Competent Person visited the on-site laboratory twice in December to review processes, and each of the two National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accredited offsite contract laboratories in 2021. All laboratories were performing at and producing results for a standard required to report a MRE in accordance with the JORC Code.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	N/A
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation in the central part of Mt Marven is very high, as it is based on mining exposure as well as a high drilling density. Visual confirmation of lode position and orientations has been observed and mapped in the Mt Marven operating open pit. • In the area of the model which sits to the north or the south of the Mt Marven open pit, the confidence in the geological model is moderate, with a lower confidence resulting from the lower drilling density, and no existing mining. • Ongoing infill drilling has confirmed geological and grade continuity.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• Geological and structural logging and pit mapping have been used to assist identification and delineation of lithology and mineralisation. • All lodes were treated as hard-boundaries for statistics and estimation.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• Alternate interpretations may consider a different gold grade cut-off for the modelling of mineralisation, which may increase the tonnages and lower the grade for a reduced grade cut-off and vice-versa for an increased grade. Either of these are likely to result in a similar balance of metal. • However, the volumes and grades mineralisation model has been demonstrated by open pit ore mark-outs at slightly higher-grade cut-offs, and which show that the boundaries of the mineralisation are suitable for the delineation of ore and waste.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	• Mt Marven is hosted by massive to pillowed basalts, which are variably altered, sheared, oxidised and mineralised. There are a series of lode structures striking north and dipping at 60° – 75° to the east, shallowing in the east. Mineralised shear zones can be hematite altered in the oxide material and sericite/carbonate altered in fresh rock. • The mineralisation was modelled with a relatively strict gold cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au, which has been confirmed as appropriate for the mining methods and ore markouts. • Porphyry units are also mineralised at times but not visually recognisable as mineralised. • The following objects were modelled that the Competent Person considers adequate to control the MRE. o Lodes: 67 o Porphyry dykes: 34 o Oxidation/weathering: base of complete oxidation (BOCO), top of fresh (TOFR)
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• The mineralised lodes at Mt Marven occur within a greater shear corridor and are hosted by both mafic and porphyry units suggesting gold mineralisation continued post-intrusion. A WNW structure splits the mineralisation between the historic northern and southern pit.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Mt Marven Mineral Resource area extends over a SE-NW strike length of 900m (from 6811800 m N – 6812700 m N). It extends from 419350 mE to 420200 mE and extends from surface (approximately 425mRL) to 150mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• Samples were composited to 1 m intervals (“composites”) based on assessment of the raw drillhole sample intervals. Statistics were weighted by composite length in Supervisor. • High-grade top-cuts ranging from 4.9 – 20g/t Au were applied to the mineralisation domains following statistical analysis completed in Snowden Supervisor™ software. • The top-cuts were kept at around 1% – 2% of the grade distribution for each lode. • To model the spatial continuity of gold grades, variography was conducted in Supervisor 8.12. Statistics were length-weighted. • Composite samples were declustered prior to variography for the statistical domains that contained lodes. A normal-score transform was applied to all data. • In total, there are 62 individual mineralized lodes at Mt Marven. Due to lack of data in some lodes, they were grouped together based on lode orientation, statistics and location. The groups consist of the following: o Supergene envelope o NNW-SSE lodes in north-western pit area o NNW-SSE lodes in southern area o N-S lodes in southern area o NW-SE lodes in southern area o Lode 6 – WNW structure splitting north and south pit o Lode 25 – large, flat EW lode at northern end • Variograms were modelled for each of the above lode groups – seven in total. The majority of the variograms yielded poor experimental variograms, however, the modelling of short-range and long-range spherical structures was possible. • Two spherical structures were modelled for each lode group.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• After variograms were modelled, a back-transform model was exported with Datamine rotations for use in Datamine parameter files. All variograms contained a low nugget when back-transformed, and typically a very high proportion of the variance accounted for in the short-range structure. • Multi-block kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) was undertaken using Supervisor™ software to assess the effect of changing key kriging neighbourhood parameters on block grade estimates. Kriging efficiency (KE), slope of regression (SOR) and negative weights were determined for a range of block sizes, minimum and maximum samples, search dimensions and discretisation grids. • KNA found that a 5 x 5 x 5m block size was among the best statistics, and was considered most appropriate considering the drill density. KNA suggested using between 6 and 8 minimum samples and between 16 and 20 maximum samples. The maximum samples allowed per drillhole was set to 3 for all lodes. These parameters were set for the first pass. • The KNA suggested adopting a search ellipse size matching the short-range structure in all cases, followed by the full range. The short range structure was often very short (6m to 28m in the major directions.) • The second pass was the full range of the variogram, from 16.8 m to 57.6 m, and the minimum samples was 10 and maximum was 20. The third pass was 8x to 12x the full range of the variogram, from 60 m to 224 m, and the minimum samples was 4 and maximum was 8. • The major direction was modelled with a ratio of between 1.2x to 2.3x the semi-major direction, and 2.3x 6.8x the minor direction. The latter of 6.8x ratio to the minor is an exception, relating to domain South, which incorporates the elongated lodes drilled to a lower density, and that have almost entirely been classified as Inferred. • Ordinary kriging was adopted to interpolate grades into cells for the mineralised domains. The technique is considered appropriate to allow the geostatistical continuity determined from variography to weight samples during estimation. • Dynamic anisotropy was used only on the first pass to prevent wildly fluctuating large ellipses from weighting samples in high angles to the prevailing orientations of the lodes. • Geological modelling was undertaken in Leapfrog Geo 6.0 software. • Compositing, block modelling and grade estimation were undertaken using Datamine™ RM software. • The estimation technique is appropriate to allow a locally adequate estimate for detailed mine planning and with a globally unbiased estimate per lode.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	• Previous estimates provided lower overall tonnages with similar grades; however, these were completed prior to a large amount of additional drilling occurring and the introduction of density estimates based on quantitative data. • Production figures are not able to be reconciled with confidence, as material from Mt Marven is blended together with Jupiter material prior to crushing at the Jupiter mill.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• No assumptions have been made regarding the recovery of by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• To date, the elevated soluble copper grades at Mt Marven have not had an adverse impact on gold recovery through the mill. • Analysis of the assays from the Pulp-and-Leach (Leachwell™) sample preparation method used by the site-based laboratory (provides an estimate of the cyanide-soluble portion of gold) against duplicate fire assays has shown a very high correlation, indicating that copper oxides are either not present or are in a form that does not impact gold recovery for the samples. • Copper values have been averaged for each lode and included in the model to assist with planning.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• A parent block size of 5 m x 5 m x 5 m (X x Y x Z) was chosen, which was supported KNA and by drill hole spacing in KNA Y and Z directions. In the mine area, most of the deposit has been sampled at a density of 5 m x 10 m (on a rotated drilling grid to enable drilling perpendicular to the mineralisation direction) out to 80 m x 40 m on the fringes. • Sub-celling to 1/5 of parent cell in all directions has provided appropriate resolution for volume control to account for the moderately thin lode wireframes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• No assumptions have been made regarding SMUs.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• While some copper assays have been taken, the dataset is not sufficient to enable correlation analysis.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• Geology and grade are used to define the mineralisation lodes at Mt Marven. Within each lode, whose modelling is outlined above, the estimate was constrained to blocks within the lode wireframe using only top-cut composited samples from the corresponding lode.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• High-grade top-caps were applied to limit the influence of extreme outliers on the grade estimate. The top-caps were applied to the mineralisation domains following statistical analysis. • The top-cuts were kept at around 1% – 2% of the grade distribution for each lode.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Validation of the estimate was completed for the resource block models using numerical methods (histograms, CDFs and swath plots) and validated visually against the input raw drillhole data, declustered data, composites and blocks.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades have been estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The reporting cut-off parameters were selected based on known open pit economic cut-off grades. • The potential to extract mineralisation via underground mining methods has not been considered due to the depth of drilling and mineralisation. • The MRE has been reported above a lower cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au and within a pit optimisation shell that allows the test of reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) for the undepleted MRE, and without the inclusion of dilution and ore loss, as the Competent Person considers these excessive economic modifying factors, whereas the other parameters are based on in-situ material parameters or fixed costs: ○ Gold price A$2,400/oz ○ Pit overall slope angles: oxide 44°, transitional, 49° fresh 63° ○ Ore loss 0% ○ Dilution 0% ○ Mining costs (scaled by RL range as per actual rates): 425 m RL: A$7.06/t – 360 m RL: A$9.24/t ○ Processing recovery 92% (oxide, transitional and fresh) ○ Processing costs: oxide: A$20.50/t; transitional A$22.50/t; fresh A$24.50/t ○ Refining cost: A$1.60/oz ○ Gold royalty of 2.5% ○ Discount rate: 5%
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.*	• Dacian began open pit production at Mt Marven in July 2020. It is assumed that the same mining methods will be applicable for extraction of in-situ material included in this MRE update.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The ore is processed at the proximal Laverton Processing Facility. Recoveries achieved to date are 92.3%.
Environmentalfactors 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.*	• Mt Marven is an active open pit mine at the Laverton Operation with all requisite environmental approvals in place. • Waste rock is stored in a conventional waste dump.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• Density used to estimate tonnages for the MRE update has been determined from 891 core immersion method samples.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>• Surtech captured quantitative wireline gamma-density data from two holes at Mt Marven in early 2021, entirely within the transitional zone.
• A high graphical correlation (compared visually) was shown between the gamma-density and core density determinations.
• Density assignments by oxidation type for waste and mineralisation, adjusted for porosity are shown below:
<table><tr><td>Material</td><td>Density value (t/m3)</td></tr><tr><td>Oxide</td><td>1.9</td></tr><tr><td>Transitional</td><td>2.3</td></tr><tr><td>Fresh</td><td>2.8</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</td><td>• Void space has been accounted for in the industry-standard, immersion method core density determination process.
• No borehole magnetic resonance data were captured, therefore the data were not porosity or moisture adjusted.
• Instead, the data were adjusted for an assumed porosity by using the porosity adjustment by oxidation state for a nearby deposit with a similar weathering profile, Ganymede, which utilised borehole magnetic resonance (BMR) data. The BMR data quantitatively assesses the porosity of the material logged, from which the percentage of porosity was removed to provide an in-situ, dry bulk density.
• Porosity values of 10% for oxide, 7.5% for transitional and 5% for fresh were applied to the density.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</td><td>• For gamma-density, the data are quantitative and independent of sample weight, and have been analysed by modelled material types.
• For core immersion-method density data, no relationship to sample weight has been determined, and is expected to be unrelated, as the core density data show little variation with lithological types.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</td><td>• The Mineral Resources have been classified based on the guidelines specified in The JORC Code. Classification level is based on:
o Drill density data
o Geological understanding
o Quality of gold assay grades
o Continuity of gold grades
o Economic potential for mining.
• Unclassified material:
o Part of lode 74, a flat lying oxide zone, located on the south-eastern extent of the model remained unclassified due to very limited drill density.
• Indicated Mineral Resources:
o Statistical consideration has been employed to assess the grade estimate quality in considering large, contiguous and coherent zones of blocks form zones where:
o Large areas are formed that have been grade control drilled, but also extending out to where drill hole spacing reaches 20 m to 20 m max.
o Estimation was chiefly undertaken in search passes of 1 and 2.
o Number of samples was predominantly near the optimum.
o Slope of regression formed large volumes of > 0.4 with cores of 0.6.
• The remainder of the mineralisation was classified as Inferred.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).</td><td>• All factors the Competent Person has deemed relevant to the MRE have been incorporated into the classification of Mineral Resources.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person’s view of the deposit.</td><td>• The result appropriately reflects the Competent Person’s view of the deposit.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Audits or reviews</td><td>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</td><td>• Internal audits were completed by Dacian, which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• The accuracy of the MRE is communicated through the classification assigned to the deposit. The MRE has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) using a qualitative approach. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 and Section 3 of this table.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	• The MRE statement relates to a global estimate of in-situ tonnes and grade.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• Production figures are not able to be reconciled with confidence, as material from Mt Marven is blended with Jupiter material prior to crushing at the Jupiter mill.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals 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.*	• Surface Reverse Circulation (RC) chips informed both the Mineral Resource estimate (MRE). • Dacian RC holes were sampled over the entire length of hole. Dacian RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals via an on-board cone splitter. • Dacian RC holes within mineralisation were sampled on 1 m intervals in mineralisation via an on-board cone splitter (Dacian) mounted at the base of the cyclone to achieve a representative split of approximately 3 kg samples. • Dacian surface RC holes were sampled over the entire length of hole. • Dacian samples were submitted to a National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) certified contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce either a 40 g or 50 g charge for fire assay with an atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish. • Historic sampling practices are unknown.
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling that informed the modelling area of the MRE included 119 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes for 10,170 m, all of which intersected mineralisation and were used to estimate grades, while air core (AC) and rotary air blast (RAB) were used to guide, but not inform, the MRE. • Dacian drilled 97% of the RC holes. The remainder were drilled in 1998 by an unknown company, but Homestake, the company whose drilling dates are closest to the involved in the area drilled RAB and AC in 1999. • For Dacian RC holes, a face sampling hammer bit was used. • Dominion holes were drilled with RC rigs utilising 5¼" to 5 ¾" face- sampling hammer bits for maximum sample return.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Recoveries from historical holes are unknown. • Recoveries from Dacian diamond drilling were measured and recorded into the database. Recovery was generally above 95% in fresh rock. • Dacian RC holes were drilled with a powerful rig with compressor and booster compressor to ensure enough air to maximise sample recovery. The splitter was cleaned at the end of each rod, to ensure that efficient sample splitting. The weight of each sample split was monitored. Drilling was stopped if the sample split size changed significantly. • Dacian RC drilling activities, sample volumes, quality and recoveries were monitored by the supervising geologist to ensure good recoveries • Sample splitters were cleaned on a regular basis. • No relationship has been noted between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support*	• All RC holes were logged for geology, alteration, and visible structure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All RC chip trays were photographed. • All drill holes were logged in full. • RC drilling was logged by passing a portion of each sampled metre into a sieve to remove rock flour from coarse chips, the chips are then washed and placed into metre marked chip trays for logging. The un-sieved sample was also observed for logging purposes. • For Dacian drilling, where the material type does not allow for the recovery of coarse rock chips the rock flour is retained as a record. The detail is considered common industry practice and is at the appropriate level of detail to support the MRE. • For historical RC drilling, where available the original logs and laboratory results are retained by Dacian as either original hard copies or as scanned copies. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the logging detail supports the MRE. • All holes were logged qualitatively by geologists familiar with the geology and control on the mineralisation for various geological attributes including weathering, primary lithology, primary & secondary textures, colour and alteration. • The wireline geophysical data logged throughout Laverton by Surtech systems in February 2021 is quantitative in nature. The data were used to assist the density determination of the MRE, although they were not taken from the Maxwell Bore deposit. • All drill holes were logged in full, from start of hole to bottom of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The Dacian RC sample was split using the cone splitter to give an approximate 3kg sample. The remainder of the sample was collected into a plastic sack as a retention sample. At the grain size of the RC chips, this method of splitting is considered appropriate. • Most samples were dry; any wet samples are recorded as wet; this data is then entered into the sample condition field in the drillhole database. • At all times, an attempt was made to keep samples dry. If due to significant groundwater inflow or drilling limitations sample quality became degraded (consecutive intervals of wet sample or poor sample • recovery), the RC hole was abandoned. • No information was available for historic RC samples. • For RC drilling, the sub-sample preparation by splitting by cone splitters, which is an industry standard method of creating a representative split. • Dacian RC sample preparation was conducted by a contract, NATA Australia accredited laboratory. • After drying, samples were subject to a primary crush, then pulverised and homogenised to 85% passing 75µm before a 40 g or 50 g charge was scooped. This is an industry standard and appropriate method for • preparing samples for fire assay. • For Dacian RC drilling, RC field duplicates were taken from the on-board cone splitter at 1 in 50 or 1 in 25 for exploration and infill drilling respectively. • Externally prepared Certified Reference Materials were inserted within the sample stream for QAQC. • No information is available for the historic holes. • The internal consistency of the wireline geophysical data was demonstrated by repeat logging of against a calibration hole at Laverton. • The wireline geophysical data logged throughout Laverton by Surtech systems in February 2021 was used to inform the MRE, although they were not taken from the Maxwell Bore deposit. • Prior to mobilisation to site, the instrument was calibrated immediately against standard materials for density. • A high correlation was shown between the gamma-density and core density determinations where collected on the same holes. • For Dacian RC drilling, field duplicates are generally taken a 1 in 25 samples. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The analytical technique used was lead collection fire assay and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) on a 40g or 50g for Dacian samples, and unknown weight for historic samples. This is a full digestion technique. This is a commonly used method for gold analysis and is considered appropriate for this project. • For Dacian drilling analysed at Bureau Veritas, sieve analysis was carried out by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm was being attained. • Dacian QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials, standards (1 in 20) and blanks (1 in 50). For diamond drilling additional coarse blanks and standards are submitted around observed mineralisation. • Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received and were acceptable in all cases. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. • Field duplicates for the four historical RC holes were inserted at a rate of ~1:35, which showed results of lower precision than Dacian samples but which were acceptable for inclusion in the MRE. • The six standards inserted with the historical sample stream were unknown, while four of the five blanks were at detection limit, with one • insignificantly above. • The wireline gamma-density data logged throughout Laverton by Surtech systems in February 2021 were used to assist the density determination of the MRE, although they were not taken from the Maxwell Bore deposit. • The logging in counts-per-second (c/s) used a compensated density logging tool equipped with a Cs137 radioactive source. • The CPS values were then converted to physical property values using calibrations determined specifically for each physical property parameter. • The final data were supplied in a Logging ASCII Standard (CSV) file format. • Single and three arm callipers were used in-hole to identify areas where blowouts and significant aberrations in the hole rugosity were encountered; any deviations from within 20% of the nominal hole • diameter were removed from the analysis. • Certified reference materials demonstrate that sample assay values are accurate. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. • Commercial laboratories used by Dacian were audited in April 2021 by the Competent Person. The laboratory is monitored regularly by Dacian through QAQC practices, and strong communication channels are in place for data quality.

Verification of sampling and assay	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*
	The use of twinned holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.
		• Significant intersections were visually field verified by several company geologists.
		• Recent have verified the intersections of historic mineralisation by either confirming the continuity of the mineralisation and geological
		• interpretations or twinning the mineralisation.
		• Prior to 2021, primary data was collected into a custom logging Excel spreadsheet and then imported into a DataShed drillhole database. The logging spreadsheet included validation processes to ensure the entry of correct data.
		• From January 2021, primary data was collected into LogChief logging software by MaxGeo and then imported into a Data Shed drillhole database. Logchief has internal data validation.
		• Assay values that were below detection limit are stored in the database in this form, but are adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value for grade estimates. The following records were set to half detection limit:
		  ○ Negative below detection limit assays
		  ○ Zeros
		  ○ Nulls
		  ○ Unsampled intervals
		  ○ Any negatives below -1 were set to null, as these represent lab error codes such as samples not

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		received, samples destroyed in sample ○ preparation, insufficient sample volume/weight etc.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All Dacian hole collars were surveyed in a local grid with transform parameters determined from surveyed pillars accurately surveyed in both the local "MTM2017" grid and MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS to 3cm accuracy. • Historic drill hole collar coordinates were tied to a local Dominion Mining grid with subsequent conversion to MGA94 Zone 51. • The down-hole survey method for 160 RC holes and 57 DD holes (including diamond tails) informing the resource is varied. Survey methods include Eastman SS, Reflex, Gyro, Camtek, Sunto, SingleShot, Devi Rapid, Azi Aligner and EMS. • Open pit (OP) mine workings support the locations of historic drilling. • UG DD and all Dacian RC holes were down hole surveyed with a north seeking gyro tool at <=30m intervals down the hole. • The grid system used is the local "MTM2017" grid, with all collars and • surveys transformed from either the MGA94 Zone 51 or historic • Dominion grids. • Topographic surfaces were prepared from detailed ground, mine, and aerial surveys. • Material above all surfaces was coded in the model as depleted to ensure no mineralisation above these surfaces was included in the MRE. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the topographic control provides the quality required to report the Mineral Resources in accordance with • the JORC Code.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Exploration results are not being reported • The drill hole spacing is highly variable as a result of the variable drilling and sampling techniques. • Craic face samples have been taken on 4 m advances, which has created a highly clustered dataset when incorporated with the exploration and resource drilling. Therefore, samples were declustered prior to statistics, and the face samples were used in the first estimation pass only. • The exploration RC holes are typically on 20 m sections, although they extend wider to 80 m sections outside of the modelled mineralisation. • The mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation procedures and classification applied under the JORC Code. • Samples have been composited to 1m lengths in mineralised lodes for statistics and estimation. • Compositing was completed using a 'best-fit' method in Surpac software, which forces all samples to be included in one of the composites by adjusting composite lengths, while keeping it as close as possible to 1m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Surface holes were drilled entirely to the north and –60° dip, which is at an angle that approximates a perpendicular orientation of mineralised lodes. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody was managed by the companies that owned the projects at the time, and no issues regarding historic sample security are known. • Dacian samples were stored on site until collected for transport to the sample preparation laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Dacian personnel had no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport. Tracking spreadsheets were used by Dacian personnel to track the • progress of samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Regular reviews of RC -sampling techniques were completed by the Dacian Senior Geologists and the Principal Resource Geologist, which concluded that sampling techniques are satisfactory. • No audits or reviews have been documented for historic sampling

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Maxwell Bore

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The deposit is located within Mining Lease M39/1120, which is 100% owned by Mt Morgans WA Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Dacian Gold Ltd. • The above tenement is in good standing with no known security issues or impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Open pit and underground mining has occurred since the 1890s across Mt Morgans. • Exploration activities at the deposit have been undertaken by Delta Gold, Indian Ocean Resources, Dominion Mining Ltd, Croesus, Forrest • Gold, and Homestake.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit is Achaean lode-gold-style, hosted in the Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. • The gold mineralisation has been deposited in lodes along a BIF-chert ridge, dominantly contained within the BIF-chert units, but also is emplaced along the contacts of the mafic material, forms larger halos around the units, and occasionally obliquely transects the BIF-chert units at low-angles resulting from unmeasured local structural controls. • The BIF-chert units and lodes are dominantly buried beneath an extensive, shallow colluvial cover and laterite to the west, but also outcrop in parts of the central and north • The variably deep weathering/oxidation profile extends 10 m – 50 m to the base of the completely oxidised surface, and ~25 m – 70 m to the • top of fresh surface.
Drill Hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Exploration results are not being reported.
Data Aggregation Methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not being reported. • No grade-weighting or other techniques have been applied to gold grades in figures.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The drilling angle of holes is entirely to the north, intersecting the moderate to steep southerly dip at a high angle. • Exploration results are not being reported. • The holes are drilled approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the plane of mineralisation. • It is interpreted that true width is approximately 60-100% of down hole intersections depending on the orientation of the target which varies along strike and down dip.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Exploration results are not being reported.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid. • Dacian holes used a differential GPS to within 3cm accuracy. Dacian holes were down-hole surveyed either with a north seeking gyroscopic tool at 30m intervals to 20cm accuracy. • The method of collar and down-hole survey for historic drill hole collar coordinates is unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• Exploration results are not being reported.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The wireline geophysical data logged throughout Laverton by Surtech systems in February 2021 was used to inform the MRE, although they were not taken from the Maxwell Bore deposit.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• OP optimisation of the MRE is planned, which will provide guidance on the locations of infill drilling to permit a MRE update.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Maxwell Bore

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	• The data base has been systematically audited by Dacian geologists and database-specialist consultant geologists. Original drilling records were compared to the equivalent records in the data base (where original records were available). Any discrepancies were noted and rectified by the data base manager. • Historic logs were located and additional logging information, particularly relating to weathering, was input into the database. • Ongoing database (DB) validation has been undertaken by a dedicated DB administrator communicating with geologists as the primary data sources and labs. • Extensive validation was undertaken by the database administrator. • Data were loaded into DataShed back-end SQL Server DB on a related data schema, providing a referentially integral database with primary key relations and look-up validation fields. • Additional validation completed in Datamine by Dacian geologists, with any validation issues relayed to DB administrator. All Dacian drilling data has been verified as part of a continuous validation procedure. Once a drill hole is imported into the data base reports of the collar, down-hole survey, geology, and assay data are produced. These are then checked by a Dacian geologist in geological software and any corrections are sent to the data base administrator to complete. • All data were checked for the following errors: o Duplicate drillhole IDs o Missing collar coordinates o Mis-matched or missing FROM or TO fields in the interval tables (assays, logging etc) o FROM value greater than TO value in interval tables o Non-contiguous sampling intervals o Sampling interval overlap in the assay table o The first sample in the interval file not starting at 0 m o Interval tables with depths greater than the collar table EOH depth. • Survey data were checked for large deviations in azimuth and dip between consecutive records, with none found.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person has made a site visit during 2020, and has worked with the site-based geologists on the MRE. • Inspection of the equipment used by Dacian's drilling contractor at the time of the visit found all operators working to a standard required to report the MREs in accordance with the JORC Code. • The Competent Person visited the on-site laboratory twice in December to review processes, and each of the two National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accredited offsite contract laboratories in 2021. All laboratories were performing at and producing results for a standard required • to report the MREs in accordance with the JORC Code.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretations for the MRE is moderate to high, as the drilling density is 20 m by 20 m in most of the deposit, and the angle of intersection of the mineralisation is perpendicular. • Geological logging has been used to assist identification and delineation of lithology, weathering and

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.*	mineralisation. • The following mineralisation modelling techniques were incorporated into the modelling, which has formed assumptions regarding the continuity: o Logging of weathering was used to model base-of-complete- oxidation (BOCO) and top-of-fresh (TOFR) surfaces. Isolated peaks and troughs created by variable logging were ignored for a smoother surface that is assumed to be less likely to be influenced by subjective differences or error in the logging. o Any internal waste units not assayed across several metres were excluded from mineralisation wireframes to provide coherent geometries. o All lodes were modelled above a moderately strict cut-off of 0.5g/t, except for the retention of continuity, where lower grades were allowed. o Boundary strings were utilised to control the strike and down dip extents beyond the last known drill hole data. o Amorphous blob-shapes were prevented to avoid estimates 'seeing' o composites across holes and around fluid boundaries. o All lodes were treated as hard-boundaries for statistics and estimation. • The deposit has been divided into four domains based on the orientation of the lodes • Porphyries and meta-sandstone/siltstone and other sedimentary lithologies exist in the stratigraphy, but they are minor or not associated with or proximal to the modelled mineralisation, and so they have not been modelled. • Alternate interpretations may consider a different gold grade cut-off for the modelling of mineralisation, which will change the tonnages and have a complementary higher or lower grade. Either of these are likely to result in a similar balance of metal. • Differences may result from alternate mining software used or approaches to solid volumes modelled, as the Leapfrog modelling method tends to create more fluid and drillhole constrained objects than a sectionally produced wireframe approach. • The mineralisation was modelled with a relatively strict gold cut-off of • 0.3 g/t Au, which was confirmed by statistical evidence and other deposits in the Laverton operations that are being or have been mined using the same modelling cut-off for ore–waste delineation. • All modelled lodes were treated as hard boundaries for statistics and estimation, although where geological and statistical observations deemed suitable, the lodes were grouped into domains for increased sample counts. • The composited samples within the modelled lode objects were used to estimate the corresponding block object codes with the resource block model. • The lodes show high continuity through the oxidation/weathering profile without dispersion halos. Statistics were reviewed, including grade distributions, and contact analysis, between the oxidation domains, which showed that no boundaries were present, and therefore no hard boundaries by oxidation domain were applied. • Displacement by brittle faulting is evident in the stratigraphy and mineralisation. The fault plane orientations are unclear, but the significant offset across the planes was incorporated into the models of the lodes and stratigraphy by truncation on the fault planes into new objects. • The mineralisation was modelled with a relatively strict gold cut-off of • 0.3 g/t Au, which has been confirmed as appropriate for the mining methods and ore markouts. • The following objects were modelled that the Competent Person considers adequate to control the MRE. o Lodes: 15 o BIF–chert units::8 • Oxidation/weathering: base of complete oxidation (BOCO), top of fresh (TOFR) • While the mineralisation is not entirely hosted within the BIF-chert horizons, the extensive continuity of the BIF-chert ridge has led to a reasonable confidence in the mineralisation and grade continuity, notwithstanding the brittle offsets. • The modelling of the fault planes has caused the continuity to be reduced, but without the offsets applied,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		the mineralisation continuity displays unrealistic warping of the mineralisation and stratigraphic wireframes. • The lodes show high continuity through the oxidation/weathering profile without dispersion halos.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Maxwells Mineral Resource area extends over an east-west strike length of 640m (from 419,960mE – 420,600mE), has a maximum width of 40m and includes the 200m vertical interval from 450mRL to 250mRL. • The thickness of the lodes ranges from 2 m – 10 m, averaging 3 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Geological modelling, sample compositing, block modelling and grade estimation were undertaken using Surpac™ software. • Statistical analysis including variography was undertaken in Supervisor™ • software. • Samples were composited to 1 m intervals ("composites") based on • assessment of the raw drillhole sample intervals. Statistics were weighted by composite length in Supervisor. • Statistical analysis was completed in Snowden Supervisor™ 8.14 software, including modelling of the spatial continuity of gold grades by variography. • Statistics were length-weighted. • Cell de-clustering analysis using cell size combinations of 10 m to 50 m in X, Y and Z directions were undertaken for the Max_Central domain, as the data were more clustered. A 20 m cube was selected based on the analysis that the declustered mean grade was significantly lower than the naïve mean, while being within the range of other declustered cell sizes and not extremely lower. De-clustering was also analysed for the other domains, but was not applied, as it had immaterial impact on statistics reviewed. • Domains were based on spatial characteristics (location, orientation, and geometry) of lodes. • Visual validation of composite grades was reviewed in Surpac to determine if there were any trends with depth or accumulation on weathering/oxidation boundaries. • Multi-block kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) was undertaken to assess the effect of changing key kriging neighbourhood parameters on block grade estimates. Kriging efficiency (KE), slope of regression (SOR) and negative weights were determined for a range of block sizes, minimum and maximum samples, search dimensions, and discretisation grids. Statistics were invariable for changes in discretisation. • Ordinary kriging was adopted to interpolate grades into cells for the mineralised domains. The technique is considered appropriate to allow the geostatistical continuity determined from variography to weight samples during estimation and allow a locally adequate estimate for detailed mine planning, while ensuring a globally unbiased estimate per lode. • A three-pass expanding search ellipse strategy was used, honouring the anisotropic ratios from the relevant domain variogram orthogonally, except for the first pass, which employed dynamic anisotropy (DA), and the dynamic orientation of the search ellipse in Surpac causes the major and semimajor directions to be incorrect. DA was employed as local flexures not related to modelled structural offsets (which divided the deposit's modelled objects) were evident. • Search parameters for each pass were as follows: • Pass 1: ○ Search ellipse size 44 m, isotropic in the major-semimajor plane, DA ○ Minimum samples: 9 ○ Maximum samples: 22 ○ Maximum samples per hole: 6 ○ Discretisation: 3 by 3 by 3 • Pass 2: ○ Search ellipse size 100% of the full range of the domain variogram (44 m to 118 m) ○ Minimum samples: 9 ○ Maximum samples: 22

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		o Maximum samples per hole: 6 o Discretisation: 3 by 3 by 3 • Pass 3: o Search ellipse size 300 m o Minimum samples: 4 o Maximum samples: 10 o Maximum samples per hole: 6 o Discretisation: 3 by 3 by 3 • Grades have not been interpolated into the waste, as there is little evidence for a grade halo or mineralisation in other objects. • In 2019, Dacian Gold updated the MRE following the receipt of data from 37 RC holes for a total length of 2,900m drilled during 2019 • The deposit has not been mined; therefore, no production data is available. • No assumptions have been made regarding the recovery of by-products. • No deleterious elements have been estimated. • A parent block size of 15 m x 15 m x 10 m (X x Y x Z) was chosen, which was supported KNA and by drill hole spacing all directions. • Sub-celling to 1/8 of parent cell in all directions has provided appropriate resolution for volume control to account for the moderately thin lode wireframes. • Most of the deposit has been drilled at a density of 20m by 20m and out to 40m by 40m on the fringes. • No assumptions have been made regarding SMUs. • Gold has been estimated univariately and in isolation of other variables. • Geology and grade were used to define the mineralisation lodes. Within each lode, the estimate was constrained to blocks within the lode wireframe using only top-cut composited samples from the corresponding lode. • High-grade top-caps were applied to limit the influence of extreme outliers on the grade estimate. The top-caps were applied to the mineralisation domains following statistical analysis. • The top-cuts were kept at around 1% – 2% of the distribution. • Validation of the estimate was completed for the resource block models using numerical methods (histograms, CDFs and swath plots) and validated visually against the input raw drillhole data, declustered data, composites and blocks.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades have been estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The MRE has been reported above a lower cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au. • A RL was considered for reporting above the MRE at this cut-off; however, as the mineralisation is no more than 140 m depth from surface RPEEE is established for the shallow depths, no RL cut-off was applied. • The reporting cut-off parameters were selected based on known UG economic cut-off grades from other Westralia UG operations.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• It is assumed that the deposit will be amenable to open pit methods, as has been undertaken for similar deposits in the Laverton project.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The ore is intended to be processed at the Laverton Processing Facility. Recoveries achieved to date are 92.3%.
Environmental factors or	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of*	• Maxwell Bore lies within the Laverton mining leases, where many historic pits and and several mines are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
assumptions	*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.*	active, in a very mature mining district. Therefore, Dacian believes that there will be no impediments to the approval of mining the deposits again. • Waste rock will be stored in a conventional waste dump.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• The wireline gamma-density data logged throughout Laverton by Surtech systems in February 2021 were used to assist the density determination of the MRE, although they were not taken from the Maxwell Bore deposit. • The density for mafic material of differing oxidation states was taken from the density assigned to the Craic deposit, whose style of mineralisation is mafic- hosted. The waste laterite and colluvium was assigned based on the Competent Person's knowledge of similar material throughout Laverton and similar geological settings in the Yilgarn. As the BIF material was frequently logged as chert-rich BIF or chert, the densities applied were lower than those determined by wireline gamma-density and diamond core immersion methods. • The gamma-density data were further adjusted by total porosity determined by borehole magnetic resonance (BMR) logging. • For gamma-density, the data are quantitative and independent of sample weight, and have been analysed by modelled material types. • For core immersion-method density data, no relationship to sample weight has been determined, and is expected to be unrelated, as the core density data • show little variation with lithological types.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resources have been classified based on the guidelines specified in The JORC Code. Classification level is based on: • Drill density data • Geological understanding • Quality of gold assay grades • Continuity of gold grades • Economic potential for mining. • For Indicated Mineral Resources, statistical consideration has been employed to assess the grade estimate quality in considering large, contiguous and coherent zones of blocks form zones where: • From the 15 total lodes modelled in the deposit, only two lodes each from the Max_Central and Max_East domains total that displayed the highest geological confidence were considered. • Drill hole spacing reached a nominal maximum of 20 m. • Estimation dominantly was undertaken in search pass 1. • Number of samples was near the optimum. • Slope of regression formed large volumes of > 0.4 with cores of 0.6. • Inferred Mineral Resources: • All other mafic-hosted mineralisation, as the drill hole spacing and pierce was never greater than 80 m within the geological model that is considered robust. • Unclassified material: All material outside of the mineralisation. • All factors the Competent Person has deemed relevant to the MRE have been incorporated into the classification of Mineral Resources. • The result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal audits were completed by Dacian, which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such*	• The accuracy of the MRE is communicated through the classification assigned to the deposit. The MRE has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) using a qualitative approach. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 and Section 3 of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	this table. • The MRE statement relates to a global estimate of in-situ tonnes and grade. • The deposit has not been mined; therefore, no production data is available.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – RAMORNIE

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Ramornie

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Surface and underground (UG) Diamond (DD) core, surface Reverse Circulation (RC) chips and surface RC chips with DD tail (RCD) core informed both the Mineral Resource estimate (MRE).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Dacian surface diamond core was sampled as half core at 1m intervals or to geological contacts. To ensure representative sampling, half core samples were always taken from the same side of the core. • Dacian RC holes were sampled over the entire length of hole. Dacian RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals via an on-board cone splitter.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• RC holes within mineralisation were dominantly sampled on 1 m intervals in mineralisation via either a riffle splitter (historic samples) or on-board cone splitter (Dacian) mounted at the base of the cyclone to achieve a representative split of approximately 3 kg samples. • Diamond core was sampled as half core if drilled from surface or full core if UG on 1 m intervals or to geological contacts, sampled into lengths in sample bags to achieve approximately 3 kg. • Dacian surface RC holes were sampled over the entire length of hole. • Surface samples were submitted to NATA certified contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce either a 40 g or 50 g charge for fire assay with an AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling that informed the modelling area of the MRE included 1,258 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes for 41,467 m, 380 diamond (DD) holes for 94,366.04 m, and 18 RC holes with diamond tails (RCD) for 11,374.97 m. However, many of these holes were targeted at the Westralia stratigraphy from which the Ramornie structure (host of the modelled mineralisation) intersects in the south. • Drilling that intersected modelled mineralisation and was used to estimate grades for the MRE update included 194 RC drill holes for 704 m, 81 diamond (DD) holes for 303.202 m, and 5 RCD holes for 18 m. • Of the 63% of holes that intersected mineralisation drilled since from 2000, 33% were drilled by Dacian. The remainder were drilled from 1988. • For Dacian RC holes, a 5¼" to 5 ¾" face sampling hammer bit was used. • UG DD drilling was mostly sampled whole core with NQ2 sized equipment. • Dacian DD was sampled as half core, mostly HQ3 and PQ3 with minor PQ2. • Dominion holes nwere drilled with RC rigs utilising face-sampling hammers for maximum sample return.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Recoveries from historical holes are unknown. • Recoveries from Dacian diamond drilling were measured and recorded into the database. Recovery was generally above 95% in fresh rock.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Dacian RC holes were drilled with a powerful rig with compressor and booster compressor to ensure enough air to maximise sample recovery. The splitter was cleaned at the end of each rod, to ensure that efficient sample splitting. The weight of each sample split was monitored. Drilling was stopped if the sample split size changed significantly. • Dacian RC drilling activities, sample volumes, quality and recoveries were monitored by the supervising

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		geologist to ensure good recoveries • Sample splitters were cleaned on a regular basis. • As the UG DD core has a smaller diameter, the core was sampled whole.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• No relationship has been noted between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• All RC holes were logged for geology, alteration, and visible structure. • All RC chip trays were photographed. • All drill holes were logged in full. • RC drilling was logged by passing a portion of each sampled metre into a sieve to remove rock flour from coarse chips, the chips are then washed and placed into metre marked chip trays for logging. The un-sieved sample was also observed for logging purposes. For Dacian drilling, where the material type does not allow for the recovery of coarse rock chips the rock flour is retained as a record. The detail is considered common industry practice and is at the appropriate level of detail to support the MRE. • All Dominion RC holes have lithological, weathering and mineralisation information stored in the database. • For historical RC drilling, where available the original logs and laboratory results are retained by Dacian as either original hard copies or as scanned copies. • Dacian's DD core was photographed wet and dry, and geotechnically logged to industry standards. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the logging detail supports the MRE.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• All holes were logged qualitatively by geologists familiar with the geology and control on the mineralisation for various geological attributes including weathering, primary lithology, primary & secondary textures, colour and alteration. • For Dacian drilling, diamond core was photographed both wet and dry. For RC drilling chip trays are photographed. Diamond core is retained on site. • The wireline gamma-density data is quantitative in nature.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All surface diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology, and structure. Structural measurements were taken using a kenometer to record alpha and beta angles relative to a bottom of hole line marked on the oriented core. The quality of the bottom of hole orientation line is also recorded. • All drill holes were logged in full, from start of hole to bottom of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Core was cut in half using a core saw at either 1 m intervals or to geological contacts; core samples were collected from the same side of the core where orientations were completed.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• Dacian RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. Most samples were dry, any wet samples are recorded as wet, this data is then entered into the sample condition field in the drillhole database. • At all times, an attempt was made to keep samples dry. If due to significant groundwater inflow or drilling limitations sample quality became degraded (consecutive intervals of wet sample or poor sample recovery), the RC hole was abandoned. • The RC sample was split using the cone splitter to give an approximate 3kg sample. The remainder was collected into a plastic sack as a retention sample. At the grain size of the RC chips, this method of splitting is considered appropriate. • Dominion historical RC samples were collected at the rig using riffle splitters if dry while wet samples were bagged for later splitting. Samples condition was not recorded for a majority of the historic sampling. For historic RC drilling, information on the QAQC programs used is limited but acceptable with original batch reports having been reviewed and retained by Dacian.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• For RC drilling, the sub-sample preparation by splitting by cone or riffle splitters is an industry standard method of creating a representative split. • For non-grade control (GC) RC surface drilling, sample preparation was conducted by a contract, National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) Australia accredited laboratory. • Most Dominion samples were prepared at an onsite lab, while the remainder of their samples were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		assayed by fire assay at Analabs. • After drying, Dacian samples were subject to a primary crush, then pulverised and homogenised to 85% passing 75µm before a 40 g or 50 g charge was scooped. This is an industry standard and appropriate method for preparing samples for fire assay.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• For Dacian RC drilling, RC field duplicates were taken from the on-board cone splitter at 1 in 50 or 1 in 25 for exploration and infill drilling respectively. • Externally prepared Certified Reference Materials were inserted within the sample stream for QAQC. • No information is available for the historic holes. • The internal consistency of the wireline geophysical data was demonstrated by repeat logging of against a calibration hole at Laverton. o The wireline geophysical data logged throughout Laverton by Surtech systems in February 2021, although they were not taken from the Ramornie deposit. • Prior to mobilisation to site, the instrument was calibrated immediately against standard materials for density. • A high correlation was shown between the gamma-density and core density determinations where collected on the same holes.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	• For Dacian exploration DD drilling field duplicates were not taken. • For Dacian RC drilling, field duplicates are generally taken a 1 in 25 samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• For surface drilling, the analytical technique used was a 40g or 50g lead collection fire assay and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS). This is a full digestion technique. This is a commonly used method for gold analysis and is considered appropriate for this project. • Non-GC Samples were analysed at NATA accredited laboratories. • Most Dominion holes were analysed at an onsite lab using fire assay (50g), while the remainder were assayed by fire assay at Analabs. • No information regarding the analysis of the 32 MM series holes is known. • For Dacian drilling analysed at Bureau Veritas, sieve analysis was carried out by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm was being attained. • For Dacian surface RC and diamond drilling, QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials, standards (1 in 20) and blanks (1 in 50). For diamond drilling additional coarse blanks and standards are submitted around observed mineralisation. • Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received and were acceptable in all cases. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. • No QAQC data has been reviewed for historic drilling, although mine production and twinned drill holes have validated drilling results. The historic drilling that informs the MRE has been almost entirely mined or represents an insignificant proportion of the informing data.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• The wireline gamma-density data logged throughout Laverton by Surtech systems in February 2021 were used to assist the density determination of the MRE, although they were not taken from the Ramornie deposit. • As the Ramornie mineralisation is proximal to Transvaal and Criac, the lodes lie on extensions from Westralia through to Transvaal, and the geology and mineralisation types are equivalent to Transvaal, the densities applied were selected from Craic and Transvaal data and analysis. • The Transvaal and Craic density estimates utilised quantitative geophysical data, most notably wireline gamma-density data, that was captured by Surtech using a dual-density instrument, sonde serial number 9239B, with logging by unit SL33, and a caesium radioactive source. • The logging in counts-per-second (c/s) used a compensated density logging tool equipped with a Cs137

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		radioactive source. • The CPS values were then converted to physical property values using calibrations determined specifically for each physical property parameter. • The final data were supplied in a Logging ASCII Standard (CSV) file format. • Single and three arm callipers were used in-hole to identify areas where blowouts and significant aberrations in the hole rugosity were encountered; any deviations from within 20% of the nominal hole diameter were removed from the analysis.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Certified reference materials demonstrate that sample assay values are accurate. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. • Commercial laboratories used by Dacian were audited in April 2021 by the Competent Person. The laboratory is monitored regularly by Dacian through QAQC practices, and strong communication channels are in place for data quality. • The on-site laboratory was visited by the Competent Person twice in December 2020, is monitored regularly by Dacian through QAQC practices, and strong communication channels are in place for data quality. • Umpire laboratory test work was completed in 2019 over mineralised intersections with good correlation of results. • Umpire testwork of grade control pulp duplicate samples from December 2020 through June 2021 between PAL/LW_AAS and FA40AAS methods showed high correlation. • Where QC data are available, acceptable levels of precision and accuracy have been established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Significant intersections were visually field verified by several company geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	• Recent have verified the intersections of historic mineralisation by either confirming the continuity of the mineralisation and geological interpretations or twinning the mineralisation.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Prior to 2021, primary data was collected into a custom logging Excel spreadsheet and then imported into a DataShed drillhole database. The logging spreadsheet included validation processes to ensure the entry of correct data. • From January 2021, primary data was collected into LogChief logging software by MaxGeo and then imported into a Data Shed drillhole database. Logchief has internal data validation.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Assay values that were below detection limit are stored in the database in this form, but are adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value for grade estimates. The following records were set to half detection limit: ○ Negative below detection limit assays ○ Zeros ○ Nulls ○ Unsampled intervals • Any negatives below -1 were set to null, as these represent lab error codes such as samples not received, samples destroyed in sample preparation, insufficient sample volume/weight etc.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• All Dacian hole collars were surveyed in a local grid with transform parameters determined from surveyed pillars accurately surveyed in both the local “MTM2017” grid and MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS to 3cm accuracy. • Historic drill hole collar coordinates were tied to a local Dominion Mining grid with subsequent conversion to MGA94 Zone 51. • The down-hole survey method for 160 RC holes and 57 DD holes (including diamond tails) informing the resource is varied. Survey methods include Eastman SS, Reflex, Gyro, Camtek, Sunto, SingleShot, Devi Rapid, Azi Aligner and EMS. • Open pit (OP) mine workings support the locations of historic drilling. • UG DD and all Dacian RC holes were down hole surveyed with a north seeking gyro tool at <=30m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		intervals down the hole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• The grid system used is the local "MTM2017" grid, with all collars and surveys transformed from either the MGA94 Zone 51 or historic Dominion grids.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Topographic surfaces were prepared from detailed ground, mine, and aerial surveys. • Material above all surfaces was coded in the model as depleted to ensure no mineralisation above these surfaces was included in the MRE. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the topographic control provides the quality required to report the Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not being reported • The drill hole spacing is highly variable as a result of the variable drilling and sampling techniques. • RC GC holes have achieved a high density of mineralisation pierce points in and ~20 m below the pits of up to 4 m by 4 m. • The exploration RC and DD holes are typically on 20 m sections, although they extend wider to 80 m sections and greater, at which spacing the material has not been classified.
	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.	• The mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation procedures and classification applied under the JORC Code, and mining has shown a high correlation with the historically mined lodes with the mineralisation interpretation. • There is less confidence in the interpretation of the deeper, flatter-dipping Ramornie South lodes, as this is these are the only lodes with the orientation, and the lodes have been drilled exclusively from underground on a shallower angle than optimum. • This has been mitigated by the data density of nominal 20 m spaced pierce points and classification as Inferred.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Samples have been composited to 1m lengths in mineralised lodes for statistics and estimation. • Compositing was completed using a 'best-fit' method in Surpac software, which forces all samples to be included in one of the composites by adjusting composite lengths, while keeping it as close as possible to 1m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Surface holes were drilled at a planned bearing (azimuth) that approximates a perpendicular orientation of mineralised lodes. • The nature of the UG DD holes means the drilling orientations are highly variable. • Additionally, the deeper, flatter lodes of Ramornie South have been predominantly drilled from UG on a flat angle, which has caused a lower than optimum angle of intercept for most drilling into the lodes. This has caused a lower confidence in the mineralisation model. • This has been mitigated by the data density of nominal 20 m spaced pierce points and classification as Inferred. • Where possible, the surface drill holes have mostly intersected the mineralisation at a high angle.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody was managed by the companies that owned the projects at the time, and no issues regarding historic sample security are known. • Dacian samples were stored on site until collected for transport to the sample preparation laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Dacian personnel had no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport. Tracking spreadsheets were used by Dacian personnel to track the progress of samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Regular reviews of RC and DD sampling techniques were completed by the Dacian Senior Geologists and the Principal Resource Geologist, which concluded that sampling techniques are satisfactory. • No audits or reviews have been documented for historic sampling techniques, but the data have been reviewed by checking historic logging files with database records. • Commercial laboratories used by Dacian were audited in April 2021 by the Competent Person.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Competent Person visited the on-site contract laboratory twice in December 2020 to review processes. All laboratories were performing at and producing results for a standard required to report a MRE in accordance with the JORC Code. • Review of Dacian QAQC data has been carried out by company geologists.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Ramornie

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• The Ramornie deposit is located within two Mining Leases, M39/018 (~95% by area) and M39/228 (~5%), 100% owned by Mt Morgans WA Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Dacian Gold Ltd.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	• The above tenements are all in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Open pit and underground mining has occurred since the 1890s across Mt Morgans. • Exploration activities at the deposit have been undertaken by Anaconda, Auswhim, Dominion, Homestake Gold, Plutonic, Placer, Barrick, and Range River. • A high proportion of the historic data is confirmed by recent drilling and is of a quality that, in the Competent Person's view, supports the MRE at the classification applied.

Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The mineralisation has been formed along three parallel structures to or within the local Ramornie – Transvaal Shear that cross-cuts the Westralia stratigraphy in greenschist facies altered basalt flows.
		• Gold mineralisation is hosted within north-northeast trending shear-hosted lodes.
		• The style of mineralisation is less well understood than other deposits, such as the proximal Transvaal and Craic deposits, but as the former lies on the same local Ramornie – Transvaal Shear, the mineralisation style is expected to be equivalent.
		• Mineralisation and host rocks within the OP exposures confirm the geometry of the mineralisation.
		• A relatively shallow oxidation profile exists of 5 m – 10 m completely oxidised and ~25 m of transitional material.
		• The deposit has been divided into three zones based on the three structural corridors hosting the modelled lodes, all of which strike north relative to Grid North (NE in MTM2017); this division forms the "Ramornie Complex" of:
		  ○ Ramornie South – a structure that hosts sub-vertical lodes that dip steeply to the NW and SE (MTM2017 grid) which were mined from the Ramornie and Ramornie North pits, and, at the SW end, a discrete mineralised area that has developed four lodes that dip and plunge moderately to the NE across the structure.
		  ○ Ramornie Central – a structure that hosts sub-vertical lodes that dip steeply to the SE (MTM2017 grid)
		  ○ Ramornie – a structure that hosts sub-vertical lodes that dip steeply to the SE (MTM2017 grid), and which were mined in the Sarah pit.
		• The porphyry dykes strike NNE to NE, and display a moderate dip to the E or NE, cross-cutting or delineating the mineralised structures into the lodes.

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	• Exploration results are not being reported.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does	• Exploration results are not being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Exploration results are not being reported. • No grade-weighting or other techniques have been applied to gold grades in figures.
	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.	• Exploration results are not being reported.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalent values have been used
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The drilling angle of holes is highly variable owing to the surface RC and DD, in-pit GC, and UG DD drilling types and locations. • Additionally, the deeper, flatter lodes of Ramornie South have been exclusively drilled from UG on a flat angle, which has caused a lower than optimum angle of intercept for most drilling into the lodes. This has caused a lower confidence in the mineralisation model.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• The surface drill holes have mostly intersected the mineralisation at a high angle.
	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').	• Exploration results are not being reported.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body this ASX release.
Balanced Reporting	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• All Dacian hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS to within 3cm. Dacian holes were down-hole surveyed either with a north seeking gyroscopic tool at 30m intervals to 20cm accuracy. • Historic drill hole collar coordinates were tied to a local grid with subsequent conversion to MGA94 Zone 51. The transformation parameters were taken from the Dominion Mining reference manual, which were used to recalculate the collar positions in GDA94 MGA51 by the Competent Person as a check on the accuracy, finding little to no difference in the positions for Transvaal. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the recent Dacian 2021 drill holes have confirmed the locations of the mineralisation with acceptable accuracy for supporting the MRE.
	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Exploration results are not being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The wireline geophysical data logged throughout Laverton by Surtech systems in February 2021 was used to inform the MRE, although they were not taken from the Maxwell Bore deposit. • Gamma-density values at 10 cm spacing were measured downhole as described within this Table 1 on six RC holes at Craic, and six DD and three RC holes at Transvaal. Analysis and results were used to inform the density estimate for Ramornie.
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.*	• UG optimisation of the MRE for inclusion in the Dacian LOM is planned, which will provide guidance on the locations of infill drilling to permit a MRE update.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Ramornie

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		with geologists as the primary data sources and labs. • Extensive validation was undertaken by the database administrator. • Data were loaded into DataShed back-end SQL Server DB on a related data schema, providing a referentially integral database with primary key relations and look-up validation fields. • Additional validation completed in Datamine by Dacian geologists, with any validation issues relayed to DB administrator. All Dacian drilling data has been verified as part of a continuous validation procedure. Once a drill hole is imported into the data base reports of the collar, down-hole survey, geology, and assay data are produced. These are then checked by a Dacian geologist in geological software and any corrections are sent to the data base administrator to complete. • All data were checked for the following errors: o Duplicate drillhole IDs o Missing collar coordinates o Mis-matched or missing FROM or TO fields in the interval tables (assays, logging etc) o FROM value greater than TO value in interval tables o Non-contiguous sampling intervals o Sampling interval overlap in the assay table o The first sample in the interval file not starting at 0 m o Interval tables with depths greater than the collar table EOH depth. • Survey data were checked for large deviations in azimuth and dip between consecutive records, with none found.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• The Competent Person has made several site visits during 2020 and 2021, and has worked with the site-based geologists and mining engineers on the MRE and reconciliation processes relevant to this estimate. • Inspection of the equipment used by Dacian's drilling contractor at the time of the visits found all operators working to a standard required to report the MREs in accordance with the JORC Code. • The Competent Person visited the on-site laboratory twice in December to review processes, and each of the two National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accredited offsite contract laboratories in 2021. All laboratories were performing at and producing results for a standard required to report the MREs in accordance with the JORC Code.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• N/A
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretations for the MRE is low to moderate, as the drilling density is low in most of the deposit, and the angle of intersection of the mineralisation is low. • Where OP extraction has occurred and the lodes extend below the pit or along the same mineralising structure, the confidence is moderate.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• Geological logging has been used to assist identification and delineation of lithology, weathering and mineralisation. • The following mineralisation modelling techniques were incorporated into the modelling, which has formed assumptions regarding the continuity: o Logging of weathering was used to model base-of-complete-oxidation (BOCO) and top-of-fresh (TOFR) surfaces. Isolated peaks and troughs created by variable logging were ignored for a smoother surface that is assumed to be less likely to be influenced by subjective differences or error in the logging. o Any internal waste units not assayed across several metres were excluded from mineralisation wireframes to provide coherent geometries. o All lodes were modelled above a moderately strict cut-off of 0.5g/t, except for the retention of continuity, where lower grades were allowed. o Boundary strings were utilised to control the strike and down dip extents beyond the last known drill hole data. o Amorphous blob-shapes were prevented to avoid estimates 'seeing' composites across holes and around fluid boundaries.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ All lodes were treated as hard boundaries for statistics and estimation. ○ Porphyry intrusions were modelled predominantly in the Ramornie Central area on the same trend of the those modelled at Beresford (Westralia mine corridor).
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• Alternate interpretations may consider a different gold grade cut-off for the modelling of mineralisation, which will change the tonnages and have a complementary higher or lower grade for. Either of these are likely to result in a similar balance of metal. • Differences may result from alternate mining software used or approaches to solid volumes modelled, as the Leapfrog modelling method tends to create more fluid and drillhole constrained objects than a sectionally produced wireframe approach. • Further drilling is likely to improve the geological understanding of Ramornie.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	• All lodes were treated as hard-boundaries for statistics and estimation. • High-grade accumulations are noted within the porphyries across the contacts of the basalt, and within the planes of the mineralised structures. The samples and volumes within the mineralised structures and in the porphyry volumes have been estimated independently with a hard boundary to the basalt-hosted mineralisation within the same lode. However, the grades rapidly decrease moving into the porphyries where sample density is lower, causing higher-grade clustering within the porphyries near their contacts, so that the grades are likely to have smeared through the thickness of the porphyry volumes without an ability (such as an alteration halo or other geologically confirmed hard boundary) to control the grades from smearing away from the contact into the porphyry volume. Therefore, have not been classified nor reported, • Statistics were reviewed, including grade distributions, contact analysis and variogram continuity, between the oxidation domains, which showed that no boundaries were present, and therefore no hard boundaries by oxidation domain were applied. • Porphyry units are also mineralised at times but not visually recognisable as mineralised. Lodes generally are truncated by the porphyries into discrete lode objects, but where the mineralising structures cross-cut the porphyries, the mineralisation appears to extend sub-metre scale into the porphyries, and therefore the MREs exclude porphyry-hosted mineralisation. • The following objects were modelled that the Competent Person considers adequate to control the MRE. ○ Lodes: 21 ○ Porphyry dykes: 32 ○ Oxidation/weathering: base of complete oxidation (BOCO), top of fresh (TOFR)
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• The mineralised lodes at Mt Marven occur within a greater shear corridor and are hosted by both mafic and porphyry units suggesting gold mineralisation continued post-intrusion. A WNW structure splits the mineralisation between the historic northern and southern pit.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Ramornie South: ○ Strike length: 800 m ○ Width: 237 m ○ Depth: 210 m • Ramornie Central: ○ Strike length: 360 m ○ Width: 76 m ○ Depth: 180 m • Ramornie North: ○ Strike length: 1,115 m ○ Width: 120 m ○ Depth: 195 m The thickness of the lodes ranges from 2 m – 10 m, averaging 3 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters*	• Samples were composited to 1 m intervals (“composites”) based on assessment of the raw drillhole sample intervals. Statistics were weighted by composite length in Supervisor. • Statistical analysis was completed in Snowden Supervisor™ 8.14 software, including modelling of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	used.	spatial continuity of gold grades by variography. • Statistics were length-weighted. • Cell de-clustering analysis using cell size combinations of 5m to 20 m in X, Y and Z directions was undertaken for 10 largest lodes by volume. • Domains were based on spatial characteristics (location, orientation, and geometry) of lodes. • Visual validation of composite grades was reviewed in Surpac to determine if there were any trends with depth or accumulation on weathering/oxidation boundaries. • A final cell de-cluster size of 15m X, 15m Y and 10m Z was used for the estimate. • Composites were split by weathering domains and hole type to review populations requiring separate treatment in the estimate. • A total of 10 composites (out of 1,036) were flagged as mineralisation within porphyry solid volumes used for the estimation. Given the low number and the spatial variation of these composites, the impact on the estimation is considered immaterial. • Insufficient statistics existed above the oxide and transitional surfaces within the lodes. The lodes show continuity regardless of the weathering, with no supergene dispersion halo evident. Therefore, the lodes were not split by the oxidation profile. • Multi-block kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) was undertaken using Supervisor™ software to assess the effect of changing key kriging neighbourhood parameters on block grade estimates. Kriging efficiency (KE), slope of regression (SOR) and negative weights were determined for a range of block sizes, minimum and maximum samples, search dimensions and discretisation grids. Statistics were invariable for changes in discretisation. • Ordinary kriging was adopted to interpolate grades into cells for the mineralised domains. The technique is considered appropriate to allow the geostatistical continuity determined from variography to weight samples during estimation. • Geological modelling, sample compositing, block modelling and grade estimation were undertaken using Leapfrog™ software. • The estimation technique is appropriate to allow a locally adequate estimate for detailed mine planning and with a globally unbiased estimate per lode. • A three-pass expanding search ellipse strategy was used, honouring the anisotropic ratios orthogonally. Search parameters for each pass were as follows: o Pass 1 = 25m o Pass 2 = 50m o Pass 3 = 100m • Grades have not been interpolated into the waste, as there is short range continuity of the lodes at Ramornie and little evidence for a grade halo. There were examples of lodes crossing into porphyries however, the mineralisation has been estimated and depleted within these areas. • In each pass, the search ellipse anisotropic ratios and orientations honoured the variogram model. • All Lodes: • 1st Pass: o Max samples 16 o Min samples 6 o Max samples per drillhole 6 o Face samples – N/A o No octants o Grade Limiting of from 8g/t to 25m • 2nd pass: o Max samples 10 o Min samples 2 o Max samples per drillhole 6 o Face samples – N/A o No octants.

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

Grade Limiting from 8g/t to 25m

3rd pass:

Max samples 10
Min samples 2
Max samples per drillhole 6
Face samples – N/A
No octants.
Grade Limiting above 8g/t to 25m

</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</td><td>

A previous MRE by Ashmore Consulting with Sean Serle as Competent Person was announced by Dacian Gold in 2018:

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Indicated</td><td colspan="3">Inferred</td><td colspan="3">Total</td></tr>
<tr><td>kt</td><td>Au (g/t)</td><td>koz</td><td>kt</td><td>Au (g/t)</td><td>koz</td><td>kt</td><td>Au (g/t)</td><td>koz</td></tr>
<tr><td>160</td><td>4.1</td><td>21</td><td>422</td><td>4.0</td><td>55</td><td>582</td><td>4.1</td><td>76</td></tr>
</table>

The “Ramornie OP” MRE previously reported by Dacian was removed due to changes in the Company’s geological understanding of this deposit. The “Ramornie UG” MRE was updated and then publicly updated to 27 koz by Dacian Gold for a reduced area, which was considered to show more reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE):

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Indicated</td><td colspan="3">Inferred</td><td colspan="3">Total</td></tr>
<tr><td>kt</td><td>Au (g/t)</td><td>koz</td><td>kt</td><td>Au (g/t)</td><td>koz</td><td>kt</td><td>Au (g/t)</td><td>koz</td></tr>
<tr><td>212</td><td>3.2</td><td>22</td><td>61</td><td>3.1</td><td>6</td><td>274</td><td>3.1</td><td>27</td></tr>
</table>

The Ramornie UG MRE was then removed from Dacian Gold’s global tabulations on 11/05/2021 as part of a Greater Westralia Area (GWMA) update announcement, which allowed Dacian Gold time to update the MRE for this announcement in full context of the “Ramornie Complex”, rather than isolated zones of the larger mineralised structures.
The Competent Person is not satisfied that the previous MREs took appropriate account 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). Therefore, no comparison has been made to the previous MREs.
Historic mine production figures from the Ramornie pits were not been available to the Competent Person for reconciling the MRE. However, the mineralisation mined by OP methods shows high correlation to the holes drilled and mineralisation modelled on the entire Ramornie resource database since OP extraction.

</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</td><td>No assumptions have been made regarding the recovery of by-products.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</td><td>No deleterious elements have been estimated.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</td><td>
A parent block size of 15 m x 15 m x 10 m (X x Y x Z) was chosen, which was supported KNA and by drill hole spacing all directions.
Sub-celling to 1/8 of parent cell in all directions has provided appropriate resolution for volume control to account for the moderately thin lode wireframes.
Most of the deposit has been drilled at a density of 20m by 20m and out to 40m by 40m on the fringes.
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</td><td>No assumptions have been made regarding SMUs.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</td><td>Gold has been estimated univariately and in isolation of other variables.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</td><td>Geology and grade were used to define the mineralisation lodes. Within each lode, the estimate was constrained to blocks within the lode wireframe using only top-cut composited samples from the corresponding lode.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</td><td>High-grade top-caps were applied to limit the influence of extreme outliers on the grade estimate. The</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		top-caps were applied to the mineralisation domains following statistical analysis.
		• A global Top-cuts were determined for Transvaal lodes within three statistical domains, while a single top-cut was determined for porphyry material, as follows:
		  o Ramornie South flat-dip domain: 12 g/t
		  o Ramornie South steep-dip domain: no top-cut (no outliers)
		  o Ramornie Central domain 1: 25 g/t
		  o Ramornie Central domain 2: 30 g/t
		  o Ramornie North domain: no top-cut (no outliers)
		• The top-cuts were kept at around 1% – 3% of the grade distribution for each lode or statistical domain, for ~5% of the metal.

	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Validation of the estimate was completed for the resource block models using numerical methods (histograms, CDFs and swath plots) and validated visually against the input raw drillhole data, declustered data, composites and blocks.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades have been estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The MRE has been reported above a lower cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au where above the 290 m RL or above a lower cut-off of 2.0 g/t Au where below the 290 m RL. • The RL split for the changes to the cut-off grade were selected by the Competent Person, who considered that the higher-grades were required approximately 150 m from the topographic surface, while above this, the tenor of the mineralisation did not appear to support a deeper RL split. • The reporting cut-off parameters were selected based on known UG economic cut-off grades from Dacian's OP and UG operations.
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.*	• Previous operators mined both deposits using the methods currently in use by Dacian. It is assumed that the same mining methods will be applicable for extraction of in-situ material included in this MRE update.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The ore is intended to be processed at the Laverton Processing Facility. Recoveries achieved to date are 92.3%.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Ramornie, Ramornie North, Sarah and Westralia are within the Laverton mining leases, having been working mines in the past or (latter) an active mine, achieving all requisite environmental approvals. Dacian believes that there will be no impediments to the approval of mining the deposits again. • Waste rock will be stored in a conventional waste dump.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• Specific gravity (immersion method) determinations number 1391 from surface drilling and 402 from UG drilling. These are plotted by depth to determine if any relationship exists, notwithstanding the issue that UG depths are not related to the depth from surface. However, the analysis shows that a high proportion of the data fall within a range of ~2.65 t/m^3 – 2.9 t/m^3. • This data was used to confirm that the gamma density data from the closest and geologically related deposit, Craic, was suitable from which to apply densities. The densities applied to the Craic MRE update (in this announcement) are listed below by lithological and oxidation types.

Oxidation	Porphyry	Mineralisation & Mafic waste
Oxide	1.6 (none)	1.7
Trans	2.3	2.6
Fresh	2.7	2.9

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	• Void space has been accounted for in the industry-standard, immersion method core density determination process. • The gamma-density data were further adjusted by total porosity determined by borehole magnetic resonance (BMR) logging.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• For gamma-density, the data are quantitative and independent of sample weight, and have been analysed by modelled material types. • For core immersion-method density data, no relationship to sample weight has been determined, and is expected to be unrelated, as the core density data show little variation with lithological types.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• The Mineral Resources have been classified based on the guidelines specified in The JORC Code. Classification level is based on: o Drill density data o Geological understanding o Quality of gold assay grades o Continuity of gold grades o Economic potential for mining. • Unclassified material: o Mined volumes including mineralisation were set to 0 and insitu set to 1. o No exploration potential mineralisation was classified, as the drilling density for modelled mineralisation was insufficient to support an Inferred classification. o Mined areas, chiefly the historical pits and UG workings, were set to AIR min code for depletion purposes. • For Inferred Mineral Resources, the following statistical considerations for the quality of the grade estimate were used to classify large, contiguous, and coherent zones of blocks: o Drill hole spacing reaches 20 m to 20 m. o Estimation was undertaken in search passes of 1 and 2. o Number of samples was used was near the optimum.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	• All factors the Competent Person has deemed relevant to the MRE have been incorporated into the classification of Mineral Resources.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal audits were completed by Dacian, which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• The accuracy of the MRE is communicated through the classification assigned to the deposit. The MRE has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) using a qualitative approach. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 and Section 3 of this table.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	• The MRE statement relates to a global estimate of in-situ tonnes and grade.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• Historic mine production figures from the Ramornie pits were not been available to the Competent Person for reconciling the MRE. However, the mineralisation mined by OP methods shows high correlation to the holes drilled and mineralisation modelled on the entire Ramornie resource database since OP extraction.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – TRANSVAAL AND CRAIC

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Transvaal and Craic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Surface and underground (UG) Diamond (DD) core, surface Reverse Circulation (RC) chips and surface RC chips with DD tail (RCD) core informed both the Transvaal and Craic Mineral Resource estimates (MRE). • Underground drive face samples taken by chipping channels cut into drive faces were also used to inform the Craic MRE within the first pass of the grade estimate. • Quantitative wireline gamma-density data was captured by geophysical sondes in Dacian RC and DD holes for informing the density estimates.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Dacian surface diamond core was sampled as half core at 1m intervals or to geological contacts. To ensure representative sampling, half core samples were always taken from the same side of the core. • Dacian RC holes were sampled over the entire length of hole. Dacian RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals via an on-board cone splitter. • Face samples were sampled across the full length of the drive face, perpendicular to the lode orientations, and to geological contacts. • Geophysical sondes used in the wireline data capture were calibrated against known density standards and repeat logging of a calibration hole at Laverton. • The wireline gamma-density data were compared to the core density for transitional material, which showed that acceptable correlations existed for inclusion of either dataset in the MRE.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• RC holes within mineralisation were dominantly sampled on 1 m intervals in mineralisation via either a riffle splitter or on-board cone splitter mounted at the base of the cyclone to achieve a representative split of approximately 3 kg samples. • Diamond core was sampled as half core if drilled from surface or full core if UG on 1 m intervals or to geological contacts, sampled into lengths in sample bags to achieve approximately 3 kg. • Dacian surface RC holes were sampled over the entire length of hole. • Surface samples were submitted to NATA certified contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce either a 40 g or 50 g charge for fire assay with an AAS finish. • Face samples were collected by Range River on underground drives on 4.5 m – 5.5 m advances across the full width of the face and perpendicular to lode orientations on approximately 1 m lengths or to geological contacts. The samples were collected by cutting channels into the drive face and chipping pieces of the channel into sample bags. • Face samples and UG DD core was submitted to an on-site laboratory for crushing and pulverizing. The sample charge size for fire assay is unknown, but is believed to have been either from 30 g to 50 g, with an AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling that informed the Craic MRE included 91 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes for 31,344.2 m, 91 diamond (DD) holes for 9,045.17 m, seven RC holes with diamond tails (RCD) for 1,279.2 m and 113 face samples for 427.08 m. • Drilling that informed the Transvaal MRE update included 623 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes for 56640 m, 274 diamond (DD) holes for 18,736.55 m, and 52 RCD holes for 16,851.79 m. Face samples were not included for the Transvaal MRE, as no information was available for them. • Drilling that intersected modelled Transvaal mineralisation and was used to estimate grades for the MRE update, included 1,307 RC drill holes for 17,277.52 m, 654 diamond (DD) holes for 4,983.11 m, and 353 RCD holes for 4,647.29 m. • Drilling that intersected modelled Craic mineralisation and was used to estimate grades for the MRE update, included 498 RC drill holes for 1,707.22 m, 79 diamond (DD) holes for 195.64 m, 6 RCD holes for 23.16 m, and 74 face samples for 147.75 m • Nearly 100% of holes that intersected Craic mineralisation were drilled since from 1990, 95% since 2000, and 4% by Dacian. • 87% of holes that intersected Transvaal mineralisation were drilled since from 1990, 13% since 2000, and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		10% by Dacian. • Reverse circulation (RC) drilling and surface diamond drilling informed the Minerals Resource estimate (MRE) for Transvaal and Craic, while face sampling of drives informed the first pass only for Craic. • For Dacian RC holes, a 5¼" to 5 ¾" face sampling hammer bit was used. • UG DD drilling was mostly sampled whole core with NQ2 sized equipment. • Dacian DD was sampled as half core, mostly HQ3 and PQ3 with minor PQ2.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Recoveries from historical holes are unknown. • Recoveries from Dacian diamond drilling were measured and recorded into the database.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Dacian RC holes were drilled with a powerful rig with compressor and booster compressor to ensure enough air to maximise sample recovery. The splitter was cleaned at the end of each rod, to ensure that efficient sample splitting. The weight of each sample split was monitored. Drilling was stopped if the sample split size changed significantly. • Dacian RC drilling activities, sample volumes, quality and recoveries were monitored by the supervising geologist to ensure good recoveries • Sample splitters were cleaned on a regular basis. • As the UG DD core has a smaller diameter, the core was sampled whole.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• No relationship has been noted between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• All RC holes were logged for geology, alteration, and visible structure. • All RC chip trays were photographed. • All drill holes were logged in full. • RC drilling was logged by passing a portion of each sampled metre into a sieve to remove rock flour from coarse chips, the chips are then washed and placed into metre marked chip trays for logging. The un-sieved sample was also observed for logging purposes. For Dacian drilling, where the material type does not allow for the recovery of coarse rock chips the rock flour is retained as a record. The detail is considered common industry practice and is at the appropriate level of detail to support the MRE. • Dacian's DD core was photographed wet and dry, and geotechnically logged to industry standards. • For historical RC drilling, where available the original logs and laboratory results are retained by Dacian as either original hard copies or as scanned copies. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the logging detail supports the MRE.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• All holes were logged qualitatively by geologists familiar with the geology and control on the mineralisation for various geological attributes including weathering, primary lithology, primary & secondary textures, colour and alteration. • For Dacian drilling, diamond core was photographed both wet and dry. For RC drilling chip trays are photographed. Diamond core is retained on site. • The wireline gamma-density data is quantitative in nature.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All surface diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology, and structure. Structural measurements were taken using a kenometer to record alpha and beta angles relative to a bottom of hole line marked on the oriented core. The quality of the bottom of hole orientation line is also recorded. • All drill holes were logged in full, from start of hole to bottom of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Core was cut in half using a core saw at either 1 m intervals or to geological contacts; core samples were collected from the same side of the core where orientations were completed.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• Dacian RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. Most samples were dry, any wet samples are recorded as wet, this data is then entered into the sample condition field in the drillhole database. • At all times, an attempt was made to keep samples dry. If due to significant groundwater inflow or drilling limitations sample quality became degraded (consecutive intervals of wet sample or poor sample recovery), the RC hole was abandoned. • The RC sample was split using the cone splitter to give an approximate 3kg sample. The remainder was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		collected into a plastic sack as a retention sample. At the grain size of the RC chips, this method of splitting is considered appropriate. • Dominion historical RC samples were collected at the rig using riffle splitters if dry while wet samples were bagged for later splitting. Samples condition was not recorded for a majority of the historic sampling. For historic RC drilling, information on the QAQC programs used is limited but acceptable with original batch reports having been reviewed and retained by Dacian.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• For RC drilling, the sub-sample preparation by splitting by cone or riffle splitters is an industry standard method of creating a representative split. • For non-grade control (GC) RC surface drilling, sample preparation was conducted by contract, National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) Australia accredited laboratories. • After drying, Dacian samples were subject to a primary crush, then pulverised and homogenised to 85% passing 75µm before a 40 g or 50 g charge was scooped. This is an industry standard and appropriate method for preparing samples for fire assay.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• For Dacian RC drilling, RC field duplicates were taken from the on-board cone splitter at 1 in 50 or 1 in 25 for exploration and infill drilling respectively. • Externally prepared Certified Reference Materials were inserted within the sample stream for QAQC. • Dacian completed a drilling program of RC and diamond drilling in 2013 to confirm and infill Transvaal historic sampling. A total of seven RC drill holes were completed for 1,462m and nine diamond drill holes with RC precollars were completed for 4,345.65m. • In addition sampling of one historical diamond drill hole, 94TVRD004 was completed in 2014. Much of the historical assay information for the Transvaal drilling comprises large generic assay batches (not original batches) that only have gold values and do not include weight or lab QC information. These batches may not have assay method information included (currently UN_UN). • For the Range River data, a total of seven original batches were able to be sourced. These have been loaded with QC information, however sample weights were not originally reported with these batches. • The Competent Person has reviewed the analysis of available historic QC samples, and the Dacian confirmatory/infill drilling, and found that the available results showed a low risk to reporting a MRE. • The internal consistency of the downhole gamma-density data was demonstrated by repeat logging of against a calibration hole at Laverton. • Prior to mobilisation to site, the instrument was calibrated immediately against standard materials for density. • A high correlation was shown between the gamma-density and core density determinations.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	• For Dacian exploration DD drilling field duplicates were not taken. • For Dacian RC drilling, field duplicates are generally taken a 1 in 25 samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• For surface drilling, the analytical technique used was a 40g or 50g lead collection fire assay and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS). This is a full digestion technique. This is a commonly used method for gold analysis and is considered appropriate for this project. • Non-GC Samples were analysed at NATA accredited laboratories. • GC holes were analysed at an onsite lab using fire assay (50g). • For Dacian drilling analysed at Bureau Veritas, sieve analysis was carried out by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm was being attained. • For Dacian surface RC and diamond drilling, QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials, standards (1 in 20) and blanks (1 in 50). For diamond drilling additional coarse blanks and standards are submitted around observed mineralisation. • Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received and were acceptable in all cases. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and replicates. • No QAQC data has been reviewed for historic drilling, although mine production and twinned drill holes have validated drilling results. The historic drilling that informs the MRE has been almost entirely mined or represents an insignificant proportion of the informing data.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• Quantitative geophysical data, most notably wireline gamma-density data, were captured by Surtech using a dual-density instrument, sonde serial number 9239B, with logging by unit SL33, and a caesium radioactive source. • The logging in counts-per-second (c/s) used a compensated density logging tool equipped with a Cs137 radioactive source. • The CPS values were then converted to physical property values using calibrations determined specifically for each physical property parameter. • The final data were supplied in a Logging ASCII Standard (CSV) file format. • Single and three arm callipers were used in-hole to identify areas where blowouts and significant aberrations in the hole rugosity were encountered; any deviations from within 20% of the nominal hole diameter (1,460 mm for RC) were removed from the analysis.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Certified reference materials demonstrate that sample assay values are accurate. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. • Commercial laboratories used by Dacian were audited in April 2021 by the Competent Person. The laboratory is monitored regularly by Dacian through QAQC practices, and strong communication channels are in place for data quality. • Where QC data are available, acceptable levels of precision and accuracy have been established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Significant intersections were visually field verified by several company geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	• Recent confirmatory RC holes drilled with pierce points <5 m from historic mineralisation pierce points have verified the intersections of historic mineralisation by either confirming the continuity of the mineralisation and geological interpretations or twinning the mineralisation.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Prior to 2021, primary data was collected into a custom logging Excel spreadsheet and then imported into a DataShed drillhole database. The logging spreadsheet included validation processes to ensure the entry of correct data. • From January 2021, primary data was collected into LogChief logging software by MaxGeo and then imported into a Data Shed drillhole database. Logchief has internal data validation.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Assay values that were below detection limit are stored in the database in this form, but are adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value for grade estimates. The following records were set to half detection limit: ○ Negative below detection limit assays ○ Zeros ○ Nulls ○ Unsampled intervals • Any negatives below -1 were set to null, as these represent lab error codes such as samples not received, samples destroyed in sample preparation, insufficient sample volume/weight etc.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• All Dacian hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS to 3cm accuracy. • Craic UG DD and all Dacian RC holes were down hole surveyed with a north seeking gyro tool at <=30m intervals down the hole. • For historic RC holes, surveys were either by magnetic camera shot or unknown. Most Transvaal surveys have an unknown method, but have been taken on 5 m to 10 m intervals at high precision, so it is assumed they are magnetic camera shot surveys. • Dacian DD holes were down hole surveyed with a north seeking gyro tool at 12m intervals down the hole. • Historic holes have no down hole survey information recorded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		• Historic drill hole collar coordinates were tied to a local grid with subsequent conversion to MGA94 Zone 51. The transformation parameters were taken from the Dominion Mining reference manual, which were used to recalculate the collar positions in GDA94 MGA51 by the Competent Person as a check on the accuracy, finding little to no difference in the positions for Transvaal.
		• Craic:
		  ○ For Craic, of the 1,342 DD, RCD, RC and face samples, 41 RC holes (3 drilled in 1986, 8 drilled in 1988, one drilled in 1990, 17 drilled in 1992 and 12 drilled in 1997) had an "Orig_Grid_ID" collar survey ID of "TVL" (Transvaal), all of which did not match the transform parameters. The greatest difference of the errors was 5.9 m.
		  ○ Of these holes with errors, three were beyond the limits of the mineralisation interpretation, 22 were drilled from surface above the current pit and whose intervals agreed with the waste or mineralisation in the surrounding holes, and the remainder were drilled under the pit and also agreed with the waste or mineralisation in the surrounding holes.
		  ○ The Competent Person reviewed the potential shift in the mineralisation interpretation and grade estimate, and concluded that there was no material impact on the MRE.
		  ○ Approximately 20% of the Craic face samples were found to be in impossible locations in relation to the UG development, which occurred from rounding or copying of Z/RL coordinate values from a previous record. The Competent Person noted that the mineralisation interpretation and grade estimate displayed high-visual correlation with the drives, and the resulting face sample locations were clearly located within the drives from logical vertical shift. Therefore, the Z coordinate/RL value in the database was adjusted to force the collar position to be ~1 m above the floor of the drive from which they were sampled.
		  ○ The Competent Person is satisfied that the recent Dacian 2021 drill holes have confirmed the locations of the mineralisation with acceptable accuracy for supporting the MRE.
		• All Dacian hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS to within 3cm. Dacian holes were down-hole surveyed either with a north seeking gyroscopic tool at 30m intervals to 20cm accuracy.
		• Open pit (OP) and UG mine workings support the locations of historic drilling.

	Specification of the grid system used.	• The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51 grid. • Historic drill hole collar coordinates were tied to a local grid with subsequent conversion to MGA94 Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Topographic surfaces were prepared from detailed ground, mine and aerial surveys. • Material above all surfaces was coded in the model as depleted to ensure no mineralisation above these surfaces was included in the MRE. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the topographic control provides the quality required to report the Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not being reported • The drill hole spacing is highly variable as a results of the variable drilling and sampling techniques. • Craic and Transvaal RC GC holes have achieved a high density of mineralisation pierce points in and ~20 m below the pits of up to 4 m by 4 m. • Craic face samples have been taken on 4 m advances, which has created a highly clustered dataset when incorporated with the exploration and resource drilling. Therefore, samples were declustered prior to statistics, and the face samples were used in the first estimation pass only. • The exploration RC and DD holes are typically on 20 m sections, although they extend wider to 40 m sections outside of the modelled mineralisation. • Transvaal holes and face samples have achieved a high density of mineralisation pierce points in well drilled areas of 5 m by 5 m to 20 m by 20 m, extending out to 80 m by 80 m on the fringes of the deposit.
	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.	• The mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation procedures and classification applied under the JORC Code, and the high correlation of historically mined lodes and mineralised structures with the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation interpretation has further supported this.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Samples have been composited to 1m lengths in mineralised lodes for statistics and estimation. • Compositing was completed using a 'best-fit' method in Surpac software, which forces all samples to be included in one of the composites by adjusting composite lengths, while keeping it as close as possible to 1m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Surface holes were drilled at a planned bearing (azimuth) that approximates a perpendicular orientation of mineralised lodes. • The nature of the UG DD holes means the drilling orientations are highly variable, but most holes achieve a high angle to the planes of mineralisation.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody was managed by the companies that owned the projects at the time, and no issues regarding historic sample security are known. • Dacian samples were stored on site until collected for transport to the sample preparation laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Dacian personnel had no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport. Tracking spreadsheets were used by Dacian personnel to track the progress of samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Regular reviews of RC and DD sampling techniques were completed by the Dacian Senior Geologists and the Principal Resource Geologist, which concluded that sampling techniques are satisfactory. • No audits or reviews have been documented for historic sampling techniques, but the data have been reviewed by checking historic logging files with database records. • Commercial laboratories used by Dacian were audited in April 2021 by the Competent Person. • The Competent Person visited the on-site contract laboratory twice in December 2020 to review processes. All laboratories were performing at and producing results for a standard required to report a MRE in accordance with the JORC Code. • Review of Dacian QAQC data has been carried out by company geologists.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Transvaal and Craic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• The Craic and Transvaal deposits are located within Mining Lease M39/228, 100% owned by Mt Morgans WA Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Dacian Gold Ltd.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	• The above tenements are all in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration activities have been undertaken by Anaconda, Auswhim, Dominion, Homestake Gold, Plutonic, Placer and Range River. • A high proportion of the historic data is confirmed by recent drilling and is of a quality that, in the Competent Person's view, supports the MRE at the classification applied. • The initial ore reserve for Transvaal was 1 Mt @ 3 g/t, then increased to 2 Mt @ 3.45 g/t (this being unreliable due to poor record keeping). • The Transvaal open pit (OP) was mined by Plutonic from late 1991 through mid-1994. In a project summary document, Plutonic estimated that 900 koz was mined from Transvaal OP, but did not know this with accuracy. • For UG mining, Plutonic reported knowledge of 500 t @ 5 g/t for 80 koz being UG resources from an unreferenced source. A feasibility study from Nov 1995 through Jan 1996 used a resource of 596 kt @ 5.96 g/t between the 340 m Rl and 195 m RL. • Plutonic regained the operation in Jan 1996, which received a final feasibility study that showed a life of mine (LOM) of 509 kt @ 5.32 g/t @ 74 koz, targeting yearly stope production of 170 kt/a. • The first cut in the Transvaal portal took place on 22/03/1996. The final UG blast block took place in April

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1998. During the UG mining, 7,571.4 m was developed, and 599,704 t @ 3.87 g/t for 68,102 oz was trucked to the mill.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit is Archean lode gold style. • Both deposits consist of a series of mineralised structures within greenschist facies altered basalt flows and quartz feldspar porphyry dyke intrusions. • The lodes strike north to NNE, dip steeply east and generally plunge moderately to the north. The porphyry dykes strike NNE to NE, and display a moderate dip to the E or NE, cross-cutting or delineating the mineralised structures into the lodes. • Gold mineralisation is hosted within north-northeast trending shear-hosted lodes. For Transvaal, the anastomosing lode-porphyry bodies are hosted along an extension of the Ramornie Transvaal Shear Zone, whereas the mineralisation of Craic is hosted on a parallel local shear structure east of the Ramornie Transvaal Sheer Zone on two dominant mineralised structures. • High-grade accumulations are evident at the contacts within the pre-mineralising porphyry dykes. • Mineralised intervals typically display altered and fractured or strained zones in the basalt and an alteration mineral assemblage associated with elevated pyrite-pyrrhotite that is a combination of chlorite-carbonate to sericite-albite alteration. For Transvaal, these alteration zones are distinct, but at Craic they are more subtle and thinner. • Mineralisation is hosted within porphyries across the contacts of the basalt within the planes of the mineralised structures, but the grades rapidly decrease moving into the porphyries, and therefore have not been classified nor reported. • Mineralisation and host rocks within the OP exposures confirm the geometry of the mineralisation. • The oxidation profile for Transvaal is very shallow, with no or sub-metre scale completely oxidized material. The transitional zone extends only 10s of metres. • For Craic, a deeper oxidation profile of 1 m – 5 m completely oxidised and 25 m – 40 m of transitional 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.	• Exploration results are not being reported.
	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.	• Exploration results are not being reported.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Exploration results are not being reported. • No grade-weighting or other techniques have been applied to gold grades in figures.
	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.	• Exploration results are not being reported.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalent values have been used
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Most drill holes are angled to the west so that intersections are orthogonal to the expected orientation of mineralisation. It is interpreted that true width is approximately 60%–100% of down hole intersections.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• The holes are drilled approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the plane of mineralisation.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• It is interpreted that true width is approximately 60-100% of down hole intersections depending on the orientation of the target which varies along strike and down dip.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body this ASX release.
	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings	• Historic drill hole collar coordinates were tied to a local grid with subsequent conversion to MGA94 Zone

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced Reporting	*and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	51. The transformation parameters were taken from the Dominion Mining reference manual, which were used to recalculate the collar positions in GDA94 MGA51 by the Competent Person as a check on the accuracy, finding little to no difference in the positions for Transvaal. • Craic • For Craic, of the 1,342 DD, RCD, RC and face samples, 41 RC holes (3 drilled in 1986, 8 drilled in 1988, one drilled in 1990, 17 drilled in 1992 and 12 drilled in 1997) had an "Orig_Grid_ID" collar survey ID of "TVL" (Transvaal), all of which did not match the transform parameters. The greatest difference of the errors was 5.9 m. • Of these holes with errors, three were beyond the limits of the mineralisation interpretation, 22 were drilled from surface above the current pit and whose intervals agreed with the waste or mineralisation in the surrounding holes, and the remainder were drilled under the pit and also agreed with the waste or mineralisation in the surrounding holes. • The Competent Person reviewed the potential shift in the mineralisation interpretation and grade estimate, and concluded that there was no material impact on the MRE. • Approximately 20% of the Craic face samples were found to be in impossible locations in relation to the UG development, which occurred from rounding or copying of Z/RL coordinate values from a previous record. The Competent Person noted that the mineralisation interpretation and grade estimate displayed high-visual correlation with the drives, and the resulting face sample locations were clearly located within the drives from logical vertical shift. Therefore, the Z coordinate/RL value in the database was adjusted to force the collar position to be ~1 m above the floor of the drive from which they were sampled. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the recent Dacian 2021 drill holes have confirmed the locations of the mineralisation with acceptable accuracy for supporting the MRE. • All Dacian hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS to within 3cm. Dacian holes were down-hole surveyed either with a north seeking gyroscopic tool at 30m intervals to 20cm accuracy.
	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Exploration results are not being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• In February 2021, downhole/wireline logging was undertaken by Surtech Systems to achieve gamma-density values at 10 cm spacing downhole as described within this Table 1 on six RC holes at Craic, and six DD and three RC holes at Transvaal.
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.*	• UG optimisation of the MRE for inclusion in the Dacian LOM is planned, which will provide guidance on the locations of infill drilling to permit a MRE update.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Transvaal and Craic

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		DB administrator. All Dacian drilling data has been verified as part of a continuous validation procedure. Once a drill hole is imported into the data base reports of the collar, down-hole survey, geology, and assay data are produced. These are then checked by a Dacian geologist in geological software and any corrections are sent to the data base administrator to complete. • All data were checked for the following errors: o Duplicate drillhole IDs o Missing collar coordinates o Mis-matched or missing FROM or TO fields in the interval tables (assays, logging etc) o FROM value greater than TO value in interval tables o Non-contiguous sampling intervals o Sampling interval overlap in the assay table o The first sample in the interval file not starting at 0 m o Interval tables with depths greater than the collar table EOH depth. • Survey data were checked for large deviations in azimuth and dip between consecutive records, with none found.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• The Competent Person has made several site visits during 2020 and 2021, and has worked with the site-based geologists and mining engineers on the MRE and reconciliation processes relevant to this estimate. • Inspection of the equipment used by Dacian's drilling contractor at the time of the visits found all operators working to a standard required to report the MREs in accordance with the JORC Code. • The visits confirmed that the topography resembled the DTM surface used in the MRE, no historic depletion existed that had not been accounted for, and that no physical impediments were noted for the reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction. • The drill site inspections included checks of the database records and diamond core against collar locations, drilling angles and dips, hole depths by peg notes and RC sample bags where available, and geological logging against sample bags and diamond core. • The diamond core sampling and storage facilities are in good condition. • Regular discussions between the Competent Person during the preparation of the MRE with site-based geologists confirmed that they held a good understanding of the geology, the mineralisation controls on the MRE, and that their adherence to the Dacian procedures ensured good sample quality. • The site visit indicated that there were no matters presented that would prevent reporting the MRE in accordance with the JORC Code. • The Competent Person visited the on-site laboratory twice in December to review processes, and each of the two National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accredited offsite contract laboratories in 2021. All laboratories were performing at and producing results for a standard required to report the MREs in accordance with the JORC Code.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• N/A
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretations for both MREs is very high, as it is based on mining exposure as well as a high drilling density. Visual confirmation of lode position and orientations has been observed and mapped in the OP and UG exposures. • Ongoing infill drilling has confirmed geological and grade continuity.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• Geological logging has been used to assist identification and delineation of lithology and mineralisation. • All lodes were treated as hard-boundaries for statistics and estimation.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• Alternate interpretations may consider a different gold grade cut-off for the modelling of mineralisation, which may increase the tonnages and lower the grade for a reduced grade cut-off and vice-versa for an increased grade. Either of these are likely to result in a similar balance of metal. • However, the volumes and grades mineralisation model has been demonstrated by UG stope production shapes, and which show that the boundaries of the mineralisation are suitable for the delineation of ore and waste.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	• All lodes were treated as hard-boundaries for statistics and estimation.
		• High-grade accumulations are noted within the porphyries across the contacts of the basalt, and within the planes of the mineralised structures. The samples and volumes within the mineralised structures and in the porphyry volumes have been estimated independently with a hard boundary to the basalt-hosted mineralisation within the same lode. However, the grades rapidly decrease moving into the porphyries where sample density is lower, causing higher-grade clustering within the porphyries near their contacts, so that the grades are likely to have smeared through the thickness of the porphyry volumes without an ability (such as a an alteration halo or other geologically confirmed hard boundary) to control the grades from smearing away from the contact into the porphyry volume. Therefore, have not been classified nor reported.
		• Statistics were reviewed, including grade distributions, contact analysis and variogram continuity, between the oxidation domains, which showed that no boundaries were present, and therefore no hard boundaries by oxidation domain were applied.
		• Porphyry units are also mineralised at times but not visually recognisable as mineralised. Lodes generally are truncated by the porphyries into discrete lode objects, but where the mineralising structures cross-cut the porphyries, the mineralisation appears to extend sub-metre scale into the porphyries, and therefore the MREs exclude porphyry-hosted mineralisation.
		• The following objects were modelled that the Competent Person considers adequate to control the MRE.
		  ○ Transvaal lodes: 50
		  ○ Transvaal porphyry dykes: 22
		  ○ Craic lodes: 18
		  ○ Craic porphyry dykes: 27
		  ○ Transvaal oxidation/weathering: top of fresh (TOFR)
		  ○ Craic oxidation/weathering: base of complete oxidation (BOCO), TOFR

	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• The mineralised lodes occur within a greater shear corridor and are hosted by both mafic and porphyry units suggesting gold mineralisation was post-intrusion, but mineralisation preferenced the mafic material. • Grades above 0.5 g/t Au display a high continuity, and therefore this was selected as the mineralisation modelling cut-off. • The mineralised structures are laterally continuous beyond the modelled mineralisation, yet the mineralisation shows sharp cut-offs laterally either where the mafic units are intruded by the porphyries or for other unknown reasons. Therefore, the modelling cut-off has a high influence on the continuity of the grade. • Mineralised intervals typically display altered and fractured or strained zones in the basalt and an alteration mineral assemblage associated with elevated pyrite-pyrrhotite that is a combination of chlorite-carbonate to sericite-albite alteration. For Transvaal, these alteration zones are distinct, but at Craic they are more subtle and thinner. The alteration zones are generally difficult to model.

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 Transvaal Mineral Resource area extends over a N–S strike length of 900m (from 6811800 m N – 6812700 m N). It extends from 419350 mE to 420200 mE and extends from surface (approximately 425mRL) to 150mRL.
		• The Craic Mineral Resource extends laterally over a NNE–SSW strike length of 350 m, and 185 m ENE–WSW, and 215 m vertical depth (425 m RL to 210 m RL). The lodes are from 2 m – 7 m thick.
		• For Transvaal, three domains were created based on lode spatial groupings and orientations, which were used to calculate statistics, top-cuts and model variograms.
		  ○ The NNE-striking domain encompasses 42 lodes, six of which are considered major based on size and sample counts. The lodes in this domain are lying in the dominant orientation for the deposit from south to central north. OP and UG mining has depleted much of the upper parts of these lodes.
		  ○ The NNW-striking domain encompasses seven total and two major lodes lying in the central north to the north, with a north-northwest strike and shallow to moderate plunge.
		  ○ A single lode forms the NW-striking domain, which strikes north-west and lies near the central-southern area of the deposit, which has been mostly depleted by open pit mining.
		• For Craic, all lodes displayed similar geometries and orientations within a tight extent, therefore, all lodes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		were grouped into a single domain.

Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• Samples were composited to 1 m intervals ("composites") based on assessment of the raw drillhole sample intervals. Statistics were weighted by composite length in Supervisor.
		• Statistical analysis was completed in Snowden Supervisor™ 8.14 software, including modelling of the spatial continuity of gold grades by variography. Statistics were length-weighted.
		• Multi-block kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) was undertaken using Supervisor™ software to assess the effect of changing key kriging neighbourhood parameters on block grade estimates. Kriging efficiency (KE), slope of regression (SOR) and negative weights were determined for a range of block sizes, minimum and maximum samples, search dimensions and discretisation grids.
		• Geological modelling, sample compositing, block modelling and grade estimation were undertaken using Surpac™ software.
		• Ordinary kriging was adopted to interpolate grades into cells for the mineralised domains. The technique is considered appropriate to allow the geostatistical continuity determined from variography to weight samples during estimation.
		• The estimation technique is appropriate to allow a locally adequate estimate for detailed mine planning and with a globally unbiased estimate per lode.
		Transvaal
		• As only 157 Transvaal composites out of 2,510 sat above the top of fresh rock, analysis for the oxidation profile was meaningless. The lodes show strong continuity regardless of the weathering, with no supergene dispersion halo evident. Therefore, the lodes were not split by the oxidation profile.
		• Multi-block KNA statistics were reviewed for the mineralised mafic domains, using a maximum of 3 samples per drillhole:
		• Combinations of 5 m, 10 m and 20 m block sizes in X, Y and Z directions were reviewed.
		• 5x by 10y by 5z block size gave among the best statistics and was considered more appropriate for the drillhole density.
		• A search ellipse size matching the full range structure.
		• Transvaal experimental semivariograms did not provide coherent anisotropic directions, so the models were coerced into the plane of mineralisation. This ensured that the anisotropic directions made geological sense by forcing the major direction down-plunge with the mineralisation, the semi-major was orthogonal within the plane of mineralisation, and the minor was across strike.
		• Two spherical structures were modelled for each lode group.
		• After variograms were modelled, a back-transform model was exported with Datamine rotations for use in Datamine parameter files. All variograms contained a low nugget when back-transformed, and typically a very high proportion of the variance accounted for in the short-range structure.
		• A hard-boundary for composites and estimation across the oxidation type boundaries was not applied for the following reasons:
		• Sufficient samples for contact analysis were only available for lode object 4, which included 56 and 128 transitional and fresh samples respectively.
		• Visual review of the locations of the oxide and transitional samples showed that all oxide most transitional samples within mineralisation have been depleted by the pit surface.
		• Minor lodes are almost entirely within the transitional or fresh oxidation type.
		• Minor lodes contain insufficient samples for further splitting by a hard-boundary.
		• The OK estimate was undertaken in three passes based on KNA:
		    o A search ellipse size 75% of the full range structure, expanding out to 150% and 250% on passes two and 3.
		    o Minimum samples of 8 or 9 gave statistics that were at the lower end of acceptable prior to a significant decrease in the quality of statistics, relaxed to two samples in the third pass to allow all blocks to be estimated.
		    o Between 22 and 24 maximum samples inclusive gave the best statistics before e diminishing returns were noted, providing little benefit to the estimate and increasing smoothing and conditional bias; the maximum samples was reduced to 10 on the third pass to ensure previously unestimated fringe

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>blocks would not be informed by samples at extreme distances from the estimated blocks.
o Statistics were invariable for changes in discretisation.
Craic
• Face samples, which exist in lodes 1, 12 and 13, were excluded from statistical analysis to prevent their high-grade, selective and clustered sampling from biasing the statistics.
• Craic composite samples were declustered prior to variography for the major lodes of the statistical domains that contained lodes. A normal-score transform was applied to all data.
• Statistics were invariable for changes in discretisation.
• The second pass was the full range of the variogram, from 16.8 m to 57.6 m, and the minimum samples was 10 and maximum was 20. The third pass was 8x to 12x the full range of the variogram, from 60 m to 224 m, and the minimum samples was 4 and maximum was 8.
• The major direction was modelled with a ratio of between 1.2x to 2.3x the semi-major direction, and 2.3x 6.8x the minor direction. The latter of 6.8x ratio to the minor is an exception, relating to domain South, which incorporates the elongated lodes drilled to a lower density, and that have almost entirely been classified as Inferred.
• Dynamic anisotropy was used only on the first pass to prevent wildly fluctuating large ellipses from weighting samples in high angles to the prevailing orientations of the lodes.
• The OK estimate was undertaken in four passes based on KNA:
o The first pass was conducted for lodes 1, 12 and 13 using face samples, using a search ellipse of 14 m, which was approximately 2 x the short-range spherical structure of the variogram, as below this estimated too few blocks and above this the face samples had too large an influence.
o A search ellipse size of 20 m was used for the second pass of all lodes, expanding out to 150% for the third pass, after which the fourth pass at 100 m was not required, as all blocks had been estimated in prior passes.
o A minimum of 6 gave statistics that were at the lower end of acceptable prior to a significant decrease in the quality of statistics, relaxed to four samples in the third pass to allow all blocks to be estimated.
o A maximum of 14 samples inclusive gave the best statistics before e diminishing returns were noted, providing little benefit to the estimate and increasing smoothing and conditional bias; the maximum samples was reduced to 10 on the third pass to ensure previously unestimated fringe blocks would not be informed by samples at extreme distances from the estimated blocks.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</td><td>Both Transvaal and Craic have historic production records available. However, the mineralisation has not been modelled to accurately take into account the full volumes of the mineralisation that has been depleted by the OP extraction, and therefore the reconciliation is likely to be unreliable. However, the mineralisation modelled in the MRE updates shows strong agreement with the mining voids.
Transvaal
• The most recent Transvaal estimate was undertaken by RungePincockMinarco in 2015, which was publicly announced by Dacian in 2015, shown below.
<table>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>Tonnes (kt)</td><td>Au g/t</td><td>Au Oz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measured</td><td>367</td><td>5.76</td><td>68,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indicated</td><td>404</td><td>5.31</td><td>69,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inferred</td><td>482</td><td>4.71</td><td>73,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>1,253</td><td>5.21</td><td>210,000</td></tr>
</table>
• The previous MRE classified Measured Mineral Resources, which the Competent Person does not believe has been established, and therefore has not been retained for the MRE update.
Craic
• The most recent Craic estimate was undertaken by BMGS in December 2020, which was publicly announced by Dacian in May 2021, shown below.
<table>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>Tonnes (kt)</td><td>Au g/t</td><td>Au Oz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inferred</td><td>96</td><td>9.41</td><td>29,000</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		TOTAL | 96 | 9.41 | 29,000 • The previous MRE did not classify Indicated Mineral Resources, as the drill hole data density, QAQC, bulk density data, and confidence in the geological interpretation was lower. The increased data has lead to both an Indicated component of the MRE update and a lower overall MRE
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• No assumptions have been made regarding the recovery of by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• No deleterious elements have been estimated.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• A parent block size of 5 m x 10 m x 5 m (X x Y x Z) was chosen for both deposits, which was supported KNA and by drill hole spacing in KNA Y and Z directions. Most of both deposits have been sampled at a density that has created pierce mineralisation points space at least 20 m x 20 m for Craic and 25 m x 25 m for Transvaal, out to 80 m x 80 m on the fringes. • Sub-celling to 1/8 of parent cell in all directions has provided appropriate resolution for volume control to account for the moderately thin lode wireframes.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• No assumptions have been made regarding SMUs.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• Gold has been estimated univariately and in isolation of other variables.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• Geology and grade were used to define the mineralisation lodes. Within each lode, the estimate was constrained to blocks within the lode wireframe using only top-cut composited samples from the corresponding lode.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• High-grade top-caps were applied to limit the influence of extreme outliers on the grade estimate. The top-caps were applied to the mineralisation domains following statistical analysis. • Additionally, distance limiting top-cuts were applied to the grade estimate to prevent Au >= • Top-cuts were determined for Transvaal lodes within three statistical domains, while a single top-cut was determined for porphyry material, as follows: o TV_NNE_Strike domain: 38 g/t o TV_NNW_Strike domain: 15 g/t o TV_NW_Strike domain (lode 14): 14 g/t o Porphyry: 4 g/t • For Craic, a continuous distribution was noted for Craic mineralisation, which indicated no extreme outliers. Therefore, relatively high top-cuts were applied: o Mineralisation: 85 g/t Au o Porphyry: 28 g/t Au. o However, a high-grade population was noted in the Craic grade distributions above 20 g/t, which did not display continuity to allow a high-grade sub-domain to be modelled. Therefore, a distance limit of 15 m was applied for grades above 20 g/t to be excluded from the grade estimate. • The top-cuts were kept at around 1% – 2% of the grade distribution for each lode or statistical domain.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Validation of the estimate was completed for the resource block models using numerical methods (histograms, CDFs and swath plots) and validated visually against the input raw drillhole data, declustered data, composites and blocks.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades have been estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The MRE has been reported above a lower cut-off of 2.0 g/t Au. • The reporting cut-off parameters were selected based on known UG economic cut-off grades from Dacian's Westralia UG operation. • Pit optimisations using parameters that the Competent Person deemed appropriate tests for reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) were reviewed, which showed that insufficient material was included above the pit to warrant reporting at lower cut-off grades for Mineral Resources in OP mining scenarios.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Previous operators mined both deposits using the methods currently in use by Dacian. It is assumed that the same mining methods will be applicable for extraction of in-situ material included in this MRE update.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The ore is intended to be processed at the Laverton Processing Facility. Recoveries achieved to date are 92.3%.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Transvaal and Craic are within the Laverton mining leases, having been working mines in the past, achieving all requisite environmental approvals. Dacian believes that there will be no impediments to the approval of mining the deposits again. • Waste rock will be stored in a conventional waste dump.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	Immersion-method density was determined on diamond core. Quantitative gamma-density measurements were captured in February 2021 by Surtech. **Transvaal:** • Core immersion/Archimedes method data: o 1,601 half NQ2 core samples were available. o Samples only taken in fresh rock with no other weathering profile represented. o Composited to 1 meter across mafics and porphyries then averaged to give density for comparison with the wireline data. • Density values assigned in the previous MRE, tabulated below, were used to compare and validate the gamma-density values: Oxidation / Porphyry / Mineralisation & Mafic waste Oxide / N/A / N/A Trans / N/A / N/A Fresh / 2.72 / 2.87 • The updated density estimate was based on the analysis of gamma-density values filtered to be within 20% of the nominal hole diameter, determined by the density caliper arm. The data were further adjusted by total porosity determined by borehole magnetic resonance (BMR) logging. • The following observations were made: o For fresh material, the density was invariable for changes in depth, visually averaged to be 2.9 t/m^3, which was assigned to the fresh mineralisation and waste. o A vertical alignment of density for fresh porphyry material, with a visual average of 2.7 t/m^3. o There was no influence of RC or DD hole type on the densities. o There is no relationship between density and lithology. As the weathering profile is so shallow, which is confirmed by the densities, an estimated visual average was assigned for oxide and transitional densities. o The gamma-densities for fresh agree with the previous assignment calculated from DD core. • The final densities were applied based on the above. Oxidation / Porphyry / Mineralisation & Mafic waste Oxide / N/A / N/A Trans / 2.3 / 2.6 Fresh / 2.7 / 2.9 **Craic:**

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

- Wireline gamma-density data were captured by Surtech on six holes for 886.2 m
- The density values were adjusted by borehole magnetic resonance (BMR) imaging, giving a quantitative, porosity-adjusted value (dry-bulk density).
- Compared to the oxidation logging and the oxidation model, the gama-density data show a gradational increase with depth within the shallow oxidation profile to the TOFR, after which the data are stable in a reasonably tight range.
- Core immersion/Archimedes method data were captured by Range River on 21 holes surface and underground diamond for 644.02 m
- There is no information on the core immersion-method density samples, and therefore the data were not used.
- The final density values assigned to the Craic MRE are shown below.

<table>
<tr><td>Oxidation type</td><td>Porphyry</td><td>Mineralisation & Mafic waste</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oxide</td><td>1.7</td><td>1.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transitional</td><td>2.3</td><td>2.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fresh</td><td>2.7</td><td>2.9</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</td><td>

- Void space has been accounted for in the industry-standard, immersion method core density determination process.
- The data were further adjusted by total porosity determined by borehole magnetic resonance (BMR) logging.
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</td><td>

- For gamma-density, the data are quantitative and independent of sample weight, and have been analysed by modelled material types.
- For core immersion-method density data, no relationship to sample weight has been determined, and is expected to be unrelated, as the core density data show little variation with lithological types.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</td><td>

The Mineral Resources have been classified based on the guidelines specified in The JORC Code. Classification level is based on:

- Drill density data
- Geological understanding
- Quality of gold assay grades
- Continuity of gold grades
- Economic potential for mining.

Indicated Mineral Resources:

- Statistical consideration has been employed to assess the grade estimate quality in considering large, contiguous and coherent zones of blocks form zones where:
  - Drill hole spacing reaches a nominal maximum of 25 m.
  - Estimation was undertaken in search passes of 1 and 2.
  - Number of samples was near the optimum.
  - Slope of regression formed large volumes of > 0.4 with cores of 0.6.
- Unclassified material:
- Porphyries.
  - Single intercept and other poorly informed lodes.
  - Remnant material that AW determined failed the RPEEE test from UG depletion.
- Inferred Mineral Resources:
  - All other mafic-hosted mineralisation.
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).</td><td>

- All factors the Competent Person has deemed relevant to the MRE have been incorporated into the classification of Mineral Resources.
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</td><td>

- The result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal audits were completed by Dacian, which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• The accuracy of the MRE is communicated through the classification assigned to the deposit. The MRE has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) using a qualitative approach. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 and Section 3 of this table.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	• The MRE statement relates to a global estimate of in-situ tonnes and grade.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• Both Transvaal and Craic have production records available. However, the mineralisation has not been modelled to accurately take into account the full volumes of the mineralisation that has been depleted by the OP extraction, and therefore the reconciliation is likely to be unreliable. However, the mineralisation modelled in the MRE updates shows strong agreement with the mining voids.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – MCKENZIE WELL

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – McKenzie Well

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Surface (RC) holes were angled to intersect the targeted mineralised zones at optimal angles. • DCN RC holes are sampled over the entire length of hole. DCN RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals via an on-board cone splitter. • DCN samples were submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce either a 40g or 50g charge for fire assay. • For all historical RC drilling the original logs and laboratory results are retained by Dacian as either original hard copies or as scanned copies. • McKenzie Well Historic RC drilling was undertaken by Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd between 1987 and 1990 using a RC rig contracted from Robinson Drilling in Kalgoorlie. • McKenzie Well historical RC samples were collected at 1m intervals into plastic bags using a riffle splitter. 2m composites were then collected for analysis. • McKenzie Well historical RC samples were submitted to Australian Assay Laboratories Group in Leonora for crushing and pulverising to produce a 50g charge for fire assay with a 0.01ppm detection limit.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC holes, a 5¼" face sampling bit was used. • For Historic RC drilling across the McKenzie Well project RC holes were completed using a Schram rig contracted from Robinson Drilling (Kalgoorlie), hole diameters are not recorded, field observations of historic RC collars suggest the bit size was approximately 5 inch.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC drilling sample volumes, quality and recoveries are monitored by the supervising geologist, with a geologist always supervising RC drilling activities. • RC holes are drilled with a powerful rig with compressor and booster compressor to ensure enough air to maximise sample recovery. The splitter is cleaned at the end of each rod, to ensure that efficient sample splitting. The weight of each sample split is monitored. Drilling is stopped if the sample split size changes significantly • Recoveries from historical drilling are unknown. • In DCN drilling no relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• RC drilling was logged by passing a portion of each sampled metre into a sieve to remove rock flour from course chips, the chips are then washed and placed into metre marked chip trays for logging. Where the material type does not allow for the recovery of coarse rock chips the rock flour is retained as a record.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The un-sieved sample is also observed for logging purposes.The detail is considered common industry practice and is at the appropriate level of detail to support mineralization studies. • RC drilling is logged qualitatively by company geologists for various geological attributes including weathering, primary lithology, primary & secondary textures, colour and alteration. All drill chips are photographed in the chip trays and RC chip trays are retained on site. • At McKenzie Well, historic RC holes were logged for geology, alteration and structure, The Company retains copies of either the original or scanned copies of the geological logs. • All DCN and historic drill holes were logged in full from start of hole to bottom of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• DCN RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. A majority of samples were dry. Any wet samples are recorded as wet under sample condition, this data is then entered into a database. • The RC sample was split using the cone splitter to give an approximate 3kg sample. The remainder was collected into a plastic sack as a retention sample. At the grain size of the RC chips, this method of splitting is considered appropriate. • For RC drilling, sample quality was maintained by monitoring sample volume and by cleaning splitters on a regular basis. If due to significant groundwater inflow or drilling limitations sample quality is degraded (consecutive intervals of wet sample or poor sample recovery) the RC hole is abandoned. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold. • Externally prepared Certified Reference Materials are inserted as QAQC. • RC field duplicates were taken at 1 in 50. • For DCN samples, sample preparation was conducted by a contract laboratory. After drying, the sample is subject to a primary crush, then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. • All historical RC samples were collected at the rig using riffle splitters. Samples condition was not recorded for a majority of the historic sampling. For historic RC drilling, information on the QAQC programs used is limited but acceptable with original batch reports having been reviewed and retained by DCN.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• For DCN drilling, the analytical technique used was a 40g or 50g lead collection fire assay and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. This is a full digestion technique. Samples were analysed at Bureau Veritas in Perth or Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. This is a commonly used method for gold analysis and is considered appropriate for this project. • For DCN drilling, sieve analysis was carried out by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm was being attained. • For DCN RC drilling, QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials (1 in 20) and blanks (1 in 50). • Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received and were acceptable in all cases. • QAQC data has been reviewed for historic RC drilling and is acceptable. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. • Certified reference materials demonstrate that sample assay values are accurate. • Umpire laboratory test work was completed in 2019 over mineralised intersections with good correlation of results. • Commercial laboratories used by DCN were audited in November 2019. • For historic RC drilling, a fire assay technique was used and are viewed as appropriate with a detection limits of 0.01ppm for all results. Information on the QAQC programs used is limited but acceptable with original batch reports having been reviewed and retained by DCN. Historic RC assay results will not be used for resource estimation or economic evaluation until a number of the historic assays have been validated through the completion of twinned RC holes by DCN.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.*	• Significant intersections were verified visually in the field by company geologists and Senior Geologists. • Twin holes:

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – McKenzie Well

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• McKenzie Well exploration project is located within Mining Lease M39/1137. • The above tenement is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• At McKenzie Well, previous exploration activities were completed by Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd between 1987 and 1990.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• All Dacian Gold deposits are located within the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. • The McKenzie Well exploration project occurs within the same stratigraphy as the Westralia project and it is assumed that the mineralisation type, setting and style is comparable to Westralia. • The Westralia (including the Phoenix Ridge deposit) group of deposits are BIF hosted, sulphide replacement, mesothermal Archaean gold deposits comprising sedimentary packages composed predominantly of BIF but also including chert, mudstone, shales, conglomerate and minor felsic volcaniclastic rocks. All are intercalated within or separated by ultramafic volcanic rocks and variably intruded by felsic porphyry dykes and lamprophyres. Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		carbonate fractures and fine veinlets within BIF. BIF acts as the primary host for mineralisation though other rock types including basalt, porphyry intrusive and ultramafic may also be mineralised in smaller volumes and with less continuity. The grade and geometry of mineralisation is controlled by cross cutting structures that are interpreted to introduce reduced fluids into the oxidised BIF host.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All information that is material to the understanding of exploration and infill drilling results completed by DCN is documented in the appendices (results table) that accompany this announcement. • Previous Dacian and historical RC results referenced in this release, drilling information and significant intercepts have been included as appendices in the previous announcement about McKenzie Well dated 24 July 2020 "Mt Morgan's Gold Operation Exploration Update".
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are reported as length weighted averages of the individual sample intervals. • No high-grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results, where an intercept includes a much higher-grade interval, a second, shorter high grade intercept is also reported within the results table. • For McKenzie Well RC drilling, intersection with a grade (g/t) multiplied by down hole length (m) greater than 1.0 have been reported, using a 0.5g/t lower cut-off, and can include 2m of internal dilution. • Historic RC drilling intersections have been reported using a 0.5g/t lower cut-off, and can include 2m of internal dilution. • No metal equivalent values have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• At McKenzie Well, surface drill holes are angled to -60 degrees which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the expected trend of mineralisation. It is interpreted that true width is approximately 60-100% of down hole intersections depending on the orientation of the target which varies along strike and down dip.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No exploration results are reported this ASX release.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No exploration results are reported this ASX release.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey 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.*	• All interpretations for McKenzie Well mineralisation are consistent with observations made and information gained during mining at the analogous Westralia UG mining projects including Beresford and Allanson. • The DCN RC drilling subject of this announcement is part of a larger RC drilling program and further information will be reported when data become available.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Targeting for this area is under review.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• Ongoing DB validation undertaken by dedicated DB admin communicating with geologists as the primary data sources and labs. Extensive validation undertaken by the database administrator. Data loaded into DataShed with back-end SQL Server DB on a related data schema, providing a referentially integral database with primary key relations and look-up validation fields.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Additional validation completed Surpac by Dacian geologists, with any validation issues relayed to DB administrator.
	Data validation procedures used.	• *All data were checked for the following errors:* ○ Duplicate drillhole IDs ○ Missing collar coordinates ○ Mis-matched or missing FROM or TO fields in the interval tables (assays, logging etc) ○ FROM value greater than TO value in interval tables ○ Non-contiguous sampling intervals ○ Sampling interval overlap in the assay table ○ The first sample in the interval file not starting at 0 m ○ Interval tables with depths greater than the collar table EOH depth. ○ Survey data were checked for large deviations in azimuth and dip between consecutive records, with none found.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person has not visited McKenzie Well, but has made several visits to the Laverton area, including the same BIF stratigraphy that hosts the Westralia Area deposits. The Competent Person relied on colleagues for their knowledge and guidance in the preparation of the MRE, and has reviewed the drilling and sampling practices for the same drilling contractor as the RCdrilling campaign that sampled the deposit for Dacian Gold. • The Competent Person has not visited Bureau Veritas, the laboratory in Kalgoorlie, that undertook the assaying for Dacian samples.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The confidence in the geological model is moderately high. The BIF stratigraphy conforms well to the nominal mineralisation modelling cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au. Geological mapping of the BIF outcrops was used to guide the surface extension of the mineralisation wireframe interpretations. The mapping and wireframes broadly showed high correlation. Geological logging was informed by strong knowledge of the Westralia stratigraphy, in which the resources are located.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• Detailed geological/alteration/structural logging in conjunction with chemical assays have been used during the interpretation process to minimise assumptions and risk. • The DGPS collar pick-ups in 2019 of the pegs of the 17 historic drillholes completed in 1988 (“MWRC1” through “MWRC19”), and which informed the Mineral Resource estimate, are assumed to be in the original positions of the collars without significant movement. Although it is possible that the pegs may have moved to a significant degree, these historic holes have been infilled to a high degree by the density of recent 2020 drilling by Dacian Gold (90 holes), meaning that the Mineral Resource estimate does not rely on any clusters of historic holes. Although no holes have been twinned, the mineralisation intercepts between the historic and recent drilling shows good visual correlation.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• *A change in the mineralisation modelling cut-off used may yield different tonnages and grades. However, the Competent Person expects the variance in volumes to be low, while the estimate of global metal is likely to balance when compared to alternate estimates of tonnages and grade.*
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	• Geology, alteration, structure and chemistry have been used to guide the model. Wireframes have been constructed for the host BIF mineralisation as determined by the geological logging and chemical assays. *The Mineral Resources are hosted within two banded iron formation limbs of an overturned, south plunging syncline with vergence to the SSE at the fold hinge, where several axial planar lodes have developed. The geological model of the banded iron formation (BIF) forms the basis of the mineralisation model, as the two showed high visual correlation. The wireframes of BIF encompass 10 lodes of mineralisation, lodes 1 through 5 lying on the the western-most Viper Tooth limb, and lodes 6 through 10 lying on the eastern-most Welshgreen limb. The lodes were used to select and composite samples as hard-boundaries, determine statistics, and estimate grades by each individual lode by the corresponding composites within the lode.* • Following statistical analysis, *two domains representing the lodes of the two limbs* were created to group mineralisation lenses together. Composites were selected within the mineralisation discretely. The block model was coded with the wireframes and the MRE was conducted by constraining composites and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		blocks to each relevant domain • *Investigation of the geological logging was undertaken for the presence porphyry dykes that commonly deplete the mineralisation in the Westralia deposits, but only insignificant intercepts were identified, and no geological continuity was established.*
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• *The geology has a substantial impact on the grade and continuity. Spatial statistics on the Viper Tooth and Welshgreen domains modelled with moderate nuggets and a single, short range structure in the major direction along strike for 32 m and 40 m respectively. These ranges were approximately 1.5 times higher than the semi-major, down-dip direction, and up to 15 times higher than across the strike, which is across the bedding of the banded iron formation units.*
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• *The lodes all outcrop at surface in part. The true thickness ranges from 2 m to 14 m, averaging approximately 4 m.* • *The lodes of the Viper Tooth limb exhibit a strike length of approximately 550 m in a WSW direction, and extend 170 m NNE across strike, where lode 1 synformally folds under the Welshgreen limb. The depth from surface to the base of lode 1 is 150 m, although the nominal average depth of all Viper Tooth lodes is 45 m. Lodes formed in the axial plane as fold nose cleavage style mineralisation are shorter in length – these are coplanar with the Viper Tooth lodes, and therefore have been grouped with this domain.* • *The Welshgreen domain lodes strike 335 m NW, exhibit a plan extent across strike of 65 m, and extend 65 m from surface, averaging approximately 40 m.*
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• Samples were composited to 1 m intervals based on assessment of the raw drillhole sample intervals. • The following high-grade top-cuts were applied to the mineralisation domains following statistical analysis completed in Snowden Supervisor™ software: • Viper Tooth domain: no top-cut. • Welshgreen domain lodes: 7 g/t Au top-cap. • Quantitative kriging neighbourhood analysis (QKNA) was undertaken using Supervisor™ software to assess the effect of changing key kriging neighbourhood parameters on block grade estimates. Kriging efficiency (KE) and slope of regression (SOR) were determined for a range of block sizes, minimum and maximum samples, search dimensions and discretisation grids. • Ordinary kriging was adopted to interpolate grades into cells for the mineralised domains and low-grade halo domains around the mineralisation, inside which the composites for the high-grade domain were removed. • The block size appropriately reflects the inputs of the open-pit scenario, and the drillhole spacing, which varies from 20 m to 40 m sections along strike. Mineralisation pierce points are evenly spaced, varying from 20 m to 40 m in the Viper Tooth domain and 40 m to 80 m in the Welshgreen domain. • The estimate employed a three-pass search strategy to improve the local grade estimate for well informed blocks and to ensure all blocks received a grade estimate. The first pass was equal to the full range of the variogram model—32 m for the Viper Tooth domain lodes and 40 m for the Welshgreen domain lodes—honouring the anisotropic ratios orthogonally (approximately 1.5:1 major:semi-major and 14:1 major:minor for lodes of both domains). The second pass equated to 200% of the full range, and the third was set to 200 m. All blocks received an estimated grade, and therefore no assignment was necessary. • Dynamic anisotropy was used for lode 1 of the Viper Tooth domain, as the wireframe folded around in a synformal shape. A very minor number of samples were included in the folded wireframe, and as such did not influence the statistics. Therefore, dynamic anisotropy was used instead of splitting into separate domains. • All geological modelling and grade estimation was undertaken using Surpac™ 2020 software.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	• *Unpublished, internal estimates undertaken by previous geologist in alternate software yielded comparable results.*
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• *No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products.*
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine	• *No deleterious or other non-grade variables have been estimated.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	drainage characterisation).	
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• *Drilling chiefly lies on 40 m by 40 m grid angled obliquely to the SSW to intersect the strike of the stratigraphy and mineralisation at a high-angle. The grid was infilled to 20 m by 20 m on 5 sections. Kriging neighbourhood analysis statistics showed with is nominally 40 m by 20*in the Y direction
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• *No assumptions have been made regarding SMUs.*
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• *No assumptions have been made about correlation between variables.*
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• *The mineralisation lodes, representing the banded iron formation*
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• *Top-cuts (or caps) were reviewed by statistical domain. The Viper Tooth lodes were not cut, as their maxima (approximately 7 g/t) did not display outliers beyond the classically log-normal distributions, and the CV was below 1.0. The Welshgreen lodes were top-capped at 7 g/t.*
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Standard model validation has been completed using numerical methods (histogram and swath plots) and validated visually against the input raw drillhole data, composites and blocks.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. The densities taken from other deposits of the Westralia area were adjusted to remove moisture content, and were taken from mining reconciliation.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resources have been reported above a lower cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au, which is the cut-off used by Dacian Gold for low-grade stockpiles in active mining, and also an industry standard in the Competent Person's experience.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The Mineral Resources are assumed to be amenable to open pit mining methods based on numerous other similar deposits in the Laverton area successfully mined by Dacian Gold and previous operators. The Merinal Resources lie approximately 9.6 km from the historic Westralia pit and approximately 23.7 km and 29 km respectively as the crow flies and via potential haul route to the Jupiter mill. It is assumed that these distances will not cause any issues with haulage that would prevent the Mineral Resources from achieving reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The Laverton mine site is an active mining operation that has established high recoveries for BIF-hosted mineralisation recently mined by Dacian Gold within the same Westralia stratigraphy as that modelled for the McKenzie Well Mineral Resources. Therefore, any material mined and processed from the deposit is assumed to conform to results of processing of Westralia mineralisation.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The Laverton mine site is an active mining operation with waste and residue disposal in place. The Mineral Resource model includes the same Westralia stratigraphy as that recently mined by Dacian Gold, and therefore any material mined and processed from the deposit is assumed to conform to the same material and methods that gained environmental approval in recent mining.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• The bulk density has been assumed, as no density data were available for the McKenzie Well drilling. The densities chosen were selected from information on other Westralia deposits.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	• The immersion method has adequately accounted for void spaces. Moisture has not been considered in the original density, and therefore a conservative density assignment has been used. The densities of various rock types has not been considered in the assignment. The Competent Person has reflected the risk of density to the MRE in the classification.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• The bulk density is assumed to be influenced by the host rock and not the gold content. The BIF-hosted gold material has been
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resources have been classified as entirely Inferred within the mineralisation volumes. Although a reasonable confidence has been established in the geological model and a moderate confidence in the grade estimate, confidence in the quality control and density data is low.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate has been the subject of Dacian Gold's internal peer review process prior to public release.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource accuracy is communicated through the classification of Inferred assigned to the deposit. The MRE has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code using a qualitative approach. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 and Section 3 of this Table.

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Stockpiles Jupiter Dump Leach

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Dacian RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. Most samples were dry, any wet samples are recorded as wet, this data is then entered into the sample condition field in the drillhole database. • The RC sample was split using the cone splitter to give an approximate 3 kg sample. The remainder was collected into a plastic sack as a retention sample. At the grain size of the RC chips, this method of splitting is considered appropriate. • Samples were analysed by different methods depending on the vintage of Dacian drilling, as follows: o 2016: ICPES o 2018: fire assay o 2022: pulp-and-leach (PAL) method employing the Leachwell™ leaching process
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Dacian RC holes were sampled over the entire length of hole. • Dacian RC drilling was sampled at 1 m intervals via an on-board cone splitter.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling -problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Dacian RC drilling was sampled on 1 m intervals via an on-board cone splitter to achieve approximately 3 kg samples, and then samples were dried in laboratories. • For fire assay and ICPES, samples were submitted to a contract laboratory. After drying, the sample was subject to a primary crush, then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm to produce either a 40g or 50g. Sample preparation was conducted by a contract, National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) Australia accredited laboratory. • For samples analysed by PAL, dried samples were subjected to a primary and secondary crush to 90% passing 3 mm, before being cone split into a 600 g subsample. The 600 g sample was then pulverised to 90% passing 80 um and simultaneously leached for 60 minutes in a PAL machine using 2 kg of grinding media, 1 Litre of water and 2 x 10 g cyanide tablets (75% NaCN). The leached solution was separated by centrifuge and analysed by AAS.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• All holes were drilled by Dacian, two west-angled holes in 2016 on pads prepared on the eastern side of the dump, 41 in 2018 from the top of the dump on 30 m spacing, and 273 in 2022 infilling to 10 m spacing where possible. • For 2018 and 2022 RC holes, a 5½" drill bit face sampling hammer was used two holes, while for the two 2016 holes, a 5⁵/₈" drill bit face sampling hammer bit was used.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Recoveries were highly variable, from unrecovered to high, owing to the nature of the Dump Leach material. • Recovery was recorded into logging spreadsheets. • Frequent unsampled intervals and low recoveries were encountered.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Of the 10,579 m of drilling, only 8,378 m was sampled on 1 m intervals. The 21% of unsampled metres represents a significant proportion of missing intervals to estimate the grade, which has been considered in the classification.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Dacian RC holes were drilled with a powerful rig with compressor. • Recoveries were highly variable, from unrecovered to high, owing to the nature of the Dump Leach material.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• No relationship has been established between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• The material sampled is composed entirely of heterogenous waste rock mixed from extraction and dumping of multiple sources of the historic Joanne and Jenny pits of the Jupiter deposit mined and dumped from 1994 through 1996. • The Competent Person is satisfied that further logging detail is not required, and that this supports the MRE at the classification stated.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• N/A
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• N/A
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• N/A
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• Dacian RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. Most samples were dry, any wet samples are recorded as wet, this data is then entered into the sample condition field in the drillhole database. • The RC sample was split using the cone splitter to give an approximate 3kg sample. The remainder was collected into a plastic sack as a retention sample. At the grain size of the RC chips, this method of splitting is considered appropriate.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• For RC drilling, sample quality was maintained by monitoring sample volume and by cleaning splitters on a regular basis. If due to significant groundwater inflow or drilling limitations sample quality became degraded (consecutive intervals of wet sample or poor sample recovery), the RC hole was abandoned.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• For Dacian RC drilling, RC field duplicates were taken from the on-board cone splitter at 1 in 50 or 1 in 25 for exploration and infill drilling respectively. • Externally prepared Certified Reference Materials were inserted within the sample stream for QAQC.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	• Field duplicates were generally taken at a 1 in 25 sample ratio.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• For fire assay, 40 g or 50 g lead collections were then analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS). This is a full digestion technique. Samples were analysed at Bureau Veritas in Perth or Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. This is a commonly used method for gold analysis and is considered appropriate for this project. • For PAL assays, samples were analysed at the onsite SGS laboratory, using a Pulverise and Leach (PAL) technique which analyses a 600g subsample. The leached solution is analysed by AAS. PAL is a partial digestion method.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• N/A
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials (1 in 20) and blanks (1 in 20). • Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received, and were acceptable in all cases. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. • Certified reference materials demonstrate that sample assay values are accurate. • Commercial laboratories used by Dacian were audited in April 2021 by the Competent Person. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		laboratory is monitored regularly by Dacian through QAQC practices, and strong communication channels are in place for data quality. • The on-site laboratory was visited by the Competent Person twice in December 2020, is monitored regularly by Dacian through QAQC practices, and strong communication channels are in place for data quality.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• The variable heterogeneity of the dump-leach material types negates the identification of significant intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	• No twin holes were drilled. Twin holes are likely to show no value, as the high variability of the samples and their sources related to no geological control will result in highly variances over very short distances.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Prior to 2021, primary data was collected into a custom logging Excel spreadsheet and then imported into a DataShed drillhole database. The logging spreadsheet included validation processes to ensure the entry of correct data. • From January 2021, primary data was collected into LogChief logging software by MaxGeo and then imported into a DataShed drillhole database. Logchief has internal data validation.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Assay values that were below detection limit are stored in the database as a negative detection limit value but were adjusted to half of the detection limit value for grade estimates. The following records were set to half detection limit: o Negative below detection limit assays o Zeros o Any negatives below –1 g/t were set to null, as these represent lab error codes such as samples not received, samples destroyed in sample preparation, insufficient sample volume/weight etc. • Missing sample intervals related to insufficient sample recovery were not treated by adjustment to zero, half detection or quarter detection limit. • Missing sample intervals are a significant component of the dataset. The MRE has been classified accordingly for this missing data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• All Dacian hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS to 3 cm accuracy. • The short nature of the vertical holes negates the need for down-hole surveys.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51 grid.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Topographic surfaces were prepared from detailed ground, mine, and aerial surveys. • Material above all surfaces was coded in the model as depleted to ensure no mineralisation above these surfaces was included in the MRE. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the topographic control provides the quality required to report the Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The 2022 drilling infills the ~30 m by 30 m spaced 2018 drilling to ~10 m by 10 m where possible on the dump-leach structures.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	• As the volume being estimated is highly heterogenous, there is no geological control other than the dump leach volume, and therefore no geological nor grade control continuity is possible. • The classification is applied on the basis that the entire volume of the dump leach will be mined. If this is undertaken, then the data spacing is sufficient to support the Mineral Resource estimation procedures and classification applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• No sample compositing has been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• As the volume being estimated is highly heterogenous, there is no orientation possible to create unbiasedness nor prevent it. Therefore, the vertical orientation is appropriate.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• N/A
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by Dacian. Samples are stored on site until collected for transport to the sample preparation laboratory in Kalgoorlie.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Dacian personnel have no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport. Tracking spreadsheet are used by Dacian personnel to track the progress of samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Regular reviews of RC sampling techniques are completed by the Dacian Senior Geologists and the Principal Resource Geologist, which concluded that sampling techniques are satisfactory. • Commercial laboratories used by Dacian were audited in April 2021 by the Competent Person. • The Competent Person visited the on-site contract laboratory twice in December 2020 to review processes. All laboratories were performing at and producing results for a standard required to report a MRE in accordance with the JORC Code. • Review of Dacian QAQC data has been carried out by company geologists.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Stockpiles Jupiter Dump Leach

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

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

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

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

	Data validation procedures used.	• Ongoing database (DB) validation has been undertaken by a dedicated DB administrator communicating with geologists as the primary data sources and labs.
		• Extensive validation was undertaken by the database administrator.
		• All Dacian drilling data has been verified as part of a continuous validation procedure. Once a drill hole is imported into the data base reports of the collar, down-hole survey, geology, and assay data are produced. These are then checked by a Dacian geologist in geological software and any corrections are sent to the data base administrator to complete.
		• All data were checked for the following errors:
		  ○ Duplicate drillhole IDs
		  ○ Missing collar coordinates
		  ○ Mis-matched or missing FROM or TO fields in the interval tables (assays, logging etc)
		  ○ FROM value greater than TO value in interval tables

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Non-contiguous sampling intervals ○ Sampling interval overlap in the assay table ○ The first sample in the interval file not starting at 0 m ○ Interval tables with depths greater than the collar table EOH depth. ○ Survey data were checked for large deviations in azimuth and dip between consecutive records, with none found.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• The Competent Person has made several site visits during 2020 and 2021, and has worked with the site-based geologists and mining engineers on the MRE and reconciliation processes relevant to this estimate. • The Competent Person visited the on-site laboratory twice in December 2020 to review processes, and each of the two National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accredited offsite contract laboratories in 2021. All laboratories were performing at and producing results for a standard required to report a MRE in accordance with the JORC Code.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	N/A
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• There is no confidence in the internal geology of the Dump Leach structure, as no domaining is possible. • Therefore, the geological model consists entirely of the volume of the Dump Leach pad.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• The Dump Leach upper surface was surveyed by drone aerial photogrammetry at high resolution, then resampled on a lower density grid. The lower surface was taken from historic topographic surfaces built from hole collar positions drilled on the surface, which were surveyed by DGPS.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• No alternative interpretation is possible.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	• The geological model consists entirely of the volume of the Dump Leach pad. • No further geological domaining is possible to control the estimate.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• The highly heterogenous and variable nature of the samples affects the continuity of grade and geology. • The MRE is reported globally on the basis that the entire Dump Leach volume will be processed.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Dump Leach is a relatively regular square shape aligned north–south, with rehabilitated terraces, measuring approximately 350 m (from 68126700 m N – 6813050 m N and 423080 m E – 423445 m E). The top is a relatively consistent 440 m RL, while the base sits at approximately 405 m RL at its east sloping down to approximately 400 m RL at its west, making the thickness approximately 37.5 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• The drill hole intervals within the surveyed Dump-leach volume were coded, and samples for those intervals were selected into 1 m composites. Variography was undertaken solely to determine a range for the search ellipse to use in the estimation process. • A top-cut of 12.5 g/t was applied after statistical analysis of the input grade distribution. The top-cut was aggressive, cutting only three samples or 0.1% of the distribution. The estimation method selected, inverse distance (ID) cubed (ID3), provides a highly localised estimate that prevents any samples from becoming unrepresentatively high on the volume they influence compared to other samples, and no statistical influence or impact on Kriging weights is possible from outliers. • The estimate of gold grades was undertaken using the 1 m composite samples as a combined dataset, for PAL assays only, and for non-PAL assays (fire assay and ICPES), which were estimated into three different gold attributes. The estimate employed an isotropic, three-pass expanding search ellipse of sizes 30 m, 60 m, and 240 m with minima of and maxima of 8, 8, and 6 respectively, and maxima of 20, 20, and 12 respectively, and with a maximum of four samples per hole in each search pass. • The final grade estimates on datasets with different volumes of sample data showed consistent agreement between the grade estimates, showing low sensitivity to the geochemical analysis method, and higher sensitivity to the volume of samples. • The final assay grade assigned to all blocks of the entire Dump-leach volume was the average of the PAL assay dataset. • Density was estimated by determining the volume and weight of three excavation sites across the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		western side of the Dump-leach dump, employing the following process: • The Dump-leach dump was aerial photogrammetrically surveyed in high resolution with a drone by prior to excavation.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	• The estimated grade of the dump leach was 0.84g/t. During the dump leach treatment, 36 koz of gold was recovered (giving rise to a 38% recovery). • Dacian estimated 3.5 Mt @ 0.5 g/t for 58 koz of entirely Measured Mineral Resources under a different Competent Person for the Dump Leach stockpile, which was determined as the balance of the recovered gold during heap leach processing, and the remainder unextracted. • The updated MRE is established from quantitative drilling, density, and metallurgical recovery data. Therefore the reconciliation between the balance of gold from the gold recovered by Heap Leaching used as the basis for the previous MRE, and the MRE update, is highly variable.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• No assumptions have been made regarding the recovery of by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• No deleterious elements or other non-grade variables have been estimated.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• A parent block size of 10 m x 10 m x 2.5 m (X x Y x Z) was chosen, which is approximately the drill hole spacing, meaning that the volume of the blocks is large. • In the mine area, most of the deposit has been sampled at a density of 5 m x 10 m (on a rotated drilling grid to enable drilling perpendicular to the mineralisation direction) • Sub-celling to 1/4 of parent cell in all directions has provided appropriate resolution for volume control to account for the moderately thin lode wireframes.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• It has been assumed that the entire Dump Leach volume will be mined without any selectivity.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• No assumptions about correlation between variables.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• The geological model consists entirely of the volume of the Dump Leach pad. • No further geological domaining is possible to control the estimate.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• A top-cut of 12.5 g/t was applied after statistical analysis of the input grade distribution. The top-cut was aggressive, cutting only three samples or 0.1% of the distribution. • The estimation method selected, inverse distance (ID) cubed (ID3), provides a highly localised estimate that prevents any samples from becoming unrepresentatively high on the volume they influence compared to other samples, and no statistical influence or impact on Kriging weights is possible from outliers.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• The estimated grade of the dump leach was 0.84g/t. During the dump leach treatment, 36 koz of gold was recovered (giving rise to a 38% recovery). • Dacian estimated 3.5 Mt @ 0.5 g/t for 58 koz of entirely Measured Mineral Resources under a different Competent Person for the Dump Leach stockpile, which was determined as the balance of the recovered gold during heap leach processing, and the remainder unextracted. • The updated MRE is established from quantitative drilling, density, and metallurgical recovery data. Therefore, the reconciliation between the balance of gold from the gold recovered by Heap Leaching used as the basis for the previous MRE, and the MRE update, is highly variable.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades have been estimated on a dry in situ basis. • The moisture content has been assumed to be 7.5%. The Dump-leach has remained in place since construction in 1994 and completion in 1996, followed by heap-leach processing. Therefore, there is uncertainty how much addition of moisture by rainfall and subsequent drying has taken place.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• There has been no cut-off grade applied to the MRE, as it has been assumed the entire Dump Leach will be processed without selectivity. The MRE is not applicable to any selectivity based on grade cut-offs.
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*	• It has been assumed the entire Dump Leach will be processed without selectivity.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.*	• In 2022, Dacian undertook metallurgical recovery testwork on four composite samples, which yielded a calculated assay mean gold grade of 0.34g/t and a recovery of 85.7%. • In 2020, metallurgical testwork by Dacian achieved a mean calculated head grade of 0.64 g/t and an 80% recovery. Metallurgical testwork summary for Dump-leach dump undertaken during 2022 (see table below) ○ Note: PAL = pulp-and-leach method employing the Leachwell™ leaching process. • The estimated plant recovery was based on 0.01 g/t solution to tail, which may show lower solution losses for low-grade samples, hence slightly increased recovery.
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 Dump Leach was rehabilitated, and therefore approval is required to allow its disturbance. It is assumed that there will be no impediment to mine the Dump Leach.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• Density was estimated by determining the volume and weight of three excavation sites across the western side of the Dump-leach dump, employing the following process: ○ The Dump-leach dump was aerial photogrammetrically surveyed in high resolution with a drone by prior to excavation. ○ A loader with a Load-Right bucket weightometer excavated three lower sections of the Dump-leach dump, which provided tonnages of 55.1 t, 56.06 t, and 59.45 t. ○ Loader buckets are calibrated approximately every six months by Sitech, the most recent being 14 June 2022 for the loader used to undertake the density determinations. • The excavated sections were side cast into three piles for each excavation site. • After excavation, the surface and the side cast piles were surveyed again by a drone. • The volume was calculated as m^3 between the two surfaces in Deswik. • The density of the three excavations was calculated for each excavation section separately and aggregated by dividing the tonnes by the volume to achieve the following t/m^3 determinations: ○ Site 1: excavation section = 2.24 t/m^3; side cast pile = 1.84 t/m^3 ○ Site 2: excavation section = 2.03 t/m^3; side cast pile = 1.81 t/m^3 ○ Site 3: excavation section = 1.90 t/m^3; side cast pile = 1.87 t/m^3 ○ Weighted-average: excavation sections = 2.04 t/m^3; side cast piles = 1.84t/m^3
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	• Density samples were not dried prior to weighing. The moisture content has been assumed to be 7.5%. The Dump-leach has remained in place since construction in 1994 and completion in 1996, followed by heap-leach processing. Therefore, there is uncertainty how much addition of moisture by rainfall and subsequent drying has taken place. • The porosity has been accounted for in the loader volume and weight method. • The moisture-adjusted, weighted-average of the side cast piles was fixed at 1.7 t/m^3 as the final density assignment for the entire Dump-leach dump volume.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• For gamma-density, the data are quantitative and independent of sample weight, and have been analysed by modelled material types.

Metallurgical testwork summary for Dump-leach dump undertaken during 2022

Composite name	HL 21	HL 28	HL 52	HL57	Average
Assay Values from Hole (g/t)	0.71	0.78	0.40	0.44	**0.58**
Recalculated Head Grade (g/t)	0.29	0.51	0.32	0.25	**0.34**
PAL Final Tail (g/t)	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	
PAL Recovery (%)	87.9	92.1	87.4	88.1	
Estimated Plant Recovery (%)	84.4	90.2	84.2	84.1	**85.7**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• For core immersion-method density data, no relationship to sample weight has been determined, and is expected to be unrelated, as the core density data show little variation with lithological types.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• The MRE has been classified based on the guidelines specified in The JORC Code. Classification level is based on: ○ Drill sample density data ○ Geological understanding ○ Quality of density samples ○ Reliability of the density estimate ○ Quality of gold assay grades ○ Continuity of gold grades ○ Economic potential for mining • The Mineral Resources have been classified as Inferred on the basis that the dump leach volume solely defines the geological model, meaning that the grade estimate has no further geological control. Therefore, despite the drill hole density reaching 10 m by 10 m for a significant proportion of the area, the estimate of grades and the recovery of metal cannot be defined on a locally accurate basis, and only a global grade is applicable. Therefore, Mineral Resources are only classified on the bases that the entire Dump-leach dump volume is mined and treated with no selectivity. • Internal financial modelling by Dacian shows that the estimated grade may be economic once blended with other material. The Competent Person has established that RPEEE exists on the basis that there are enough grounds for Mineral Resource classification by reference to Clause 41 of the JORC Code: "If some portion of the mineralised material is currently sub-economic, but there is a reasonable expectation that it will become economic, then this material may be classified as a Mineral Resource." • However, the uncertainty in the grade estimate from the sampling loss and proportion attributable to cavities, means that the inability to provide an accurate estimate of the tonnages and particularly the grade at such marginal financial modelling measures means that the confidence in the RPEEE is low. Therefore, the Dump Leach will remain Inferred until material can be batch treated to demonstrate RPEEE.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	• All factors the Competent Person has deemed relevant to the MRE have been incorporated into the classification of Mineral Resources.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal audits were completed by Dacian, which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• The accuracy of the MRE is communicated through the classification assigned to the deposit. The MRE has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) using a qualitative approach. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 and Section 3 of this table.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	• The MRE statement relates to a global estimate of in-situ tonnes and grade.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• Production figures are not available.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria - BRUNO-LEWIS, KYTE AND RAESIDE
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Bruno-Lewis, Kyte and Raeside

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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.*	**Diamond** Historic (pre-2014) diamond core (DD) sampling utilised half core or quarter core sample intervals; typically varying from 0.3m to 1.4m in length. 1m sample intervals were favoured and sample boundaries principally coincided with geological contacts. Recent (2014-2018) diamond core (DD) samples, either HQ3 or NQ2 in size diameter, were either cut in half longitudinally or further cut into quarters, using a powered diamond core drop saw centred over a cradle holding core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.2 to 1.25m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. 2019 diamond core samples, either HQ3 or NQ2 in size diameter, were either cut in half longitudinally or a third longitudinally, using an automated Corewise core saw Core was placed in boats, holding core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.3 to 1.3m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. **RC** Historic reverse circulation (RC) drill samples were collected over 1m downhole intervals beneath a cyclone and typically riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). 1m sub-samples were typically collected in pre-numbered calico bags and 1m sample rejects were commonly stored at the drill site. 3m or 4m composited interval samples were often collected by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear (wet samples). If composite samples re turned anomalous results once assayed, the single metre sub-samples of the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for individual gold analysis. Recent reverse circulation (RC) drill samples were collected by passing through a cyclone, a sample collection box, and riffle or cone splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and averaged 3-4kg. 2019-20 RC drilling samples were collected in 1m downhole intervals by passing through a cyclone, a collection box and then dropping through a cone splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and averaged 3-4kg. **AC/RAB** Historic air core (AC) and rotary air blast (RAB) were typically collected at 1 metre intervals and placed on the ground with 3-4kg sub-samples collected using a scoop or spear. Three metre or four metre composited interval samples were often collected by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear (wet samples). If composite samples returned anomalous results once assayed, the single metre sub-samples of the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for individual gold analysis. **Assay Methodology** Historic sample analysis typically included several commercial laboratories with preparation as per the following method, oven drying (90-110°C), crushing (<-2mm to <-6mm), pulverizing (<-75µm to <-105µm), and riffle split to obtain a 30, 40, or 50gram catchweight for gold analysis. Fire Assay fusion, with AAS finish was the common method of analysis however, on occasion, initial assaying may have been carried out via Aqua Regia digest and AAS/ICP finish. Anomalous samples were subsequently re-assayed by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. Recent sample analysis typically included oven drying (105-110°C), crushing (<-6mm & <-2mm), pulverising (P90% <-75µm) and sample splitting to a representative 50gram catchweight sample for gold only analysis using Fire Assay fusion with AAS finish. Multi element analysis was also conducted on approximately 10% of samples, predominantly through ore zones. This was conducted via a 4-acid digest with ICP-MS/OES determination for a 48 element suite. **Rock Chips** All rock chip samples are taken using a pick. The samples are taken from outcrop where possible. Samples

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		KIN attempted to validate historical logging data and to standardize the logging code system by incorporating the SOG and Navigator logging codes into one. **Diamond** Historical diamond core logging was recorded into drill logs for most of the diamond drilling programs since 1985. A review of historical reports indicates that logging noted core recovery, fractures per metre and RQD, lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering, and other features. Core was then marked up for cutting and sampling. Navigator's procedure for logging of diamond core included firstly marking of the bottom of the core (for successful core orientations), then recording of core recovery, fractures per metre and RQD, lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering, and other features. Core was then marked up for cutting and sampling. Navigator DD logging is predominantly to geological contacts. Navigator logging information was entered directly into handheld digital data loggers and transferred directly to the database, after validation, to minimize data entry errors. Drill core photographs, for drilling prior to 2014, are available only for diamond drillholes completed by Navigator. KIN core logging was carried out on site once geology personnel retrieve core trays from the drill rig site. Core was collected from the rig daily. The entire length of every hole is logged. Recorded data includes lithology, alteration, structure, texture, mineralisation, sulphide content, weathering, and other features. Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are also recorded. KIN core logging was to geological contacts. Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture, and grain size. Quantitative logging includes percentages of identified minerals, veining, and structural measurements (using a kenometer tool). In addition, logging of diamond drilling includes geotechnical data, RQD and core recoveries. Drill core was photographed at the Cardinia site, prior to any cutting and/or sampling, and then stored at Cardinia. Photographs are available for every diamond drillhole completed by KIN and a selection of various RC chip trays. SG data is also collected. All information collected was entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, validated in the field, and then transferred to the database. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies. Diamond drillholes completed for geotechnical purposes were independently logged for structural data by geotechnical consultants. **RC/AC/RAB** Historical RC, AC, and RAB logging (including Navigator) was entered on a metre by metre basis. Logging consisted of lithology, alteration, texture, mineralisation, weathering, and other features. For the majority of historical drilling (pre-2004) the entire length of each drillhole have been logged from surface to end of hole. KIN RC logging of was carried out in the field and logging has predominantly been undertaken on a metre by metre basis. KIN logging is inclusive of the entire length of each RC drillhole from surface to end of hole. Recorded data includes lithology, alteration, structure, texture, mineralisation, sulphide content, weathering and other features. Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are also recorded. Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Quantitative logging includes identification and percentages of mineralogy, sulphides, mineralisation, and veining. Photographs are available for a selection of recent KIN RC drillholes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		All information collected is entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, validated in the field, and then transferred to the database. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ 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.*	**Diamond** Historic diamond drill core (NQ/NQ3 or HQ/HQ3) samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, and occasionally in quarters for the larger (HQ/HQ3) diameter holes, using a powered diamond core drop saw centred over a cradle holding the core in place. Half core or quarter core sample intervals typically varied from 0.3m to 1.4m in length. 1m sample intervals were favoured and are the most common method of sampling, however sample boundaries do principally coincide with geological contacts. The remaining core was retained in core trays. 2017-18 diamond drill core samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, with some samples cut into quarters, using a powered diamond core drop saw blade centred over a cradle holding the core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.2 to 1.25m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. The remaining core was retained in their respective core trays and stored in the Cardinia core yard for future reference. 2019-20 diamond drill core samples collected for analysis were longitudinally cut in half, with some samples cut into thirds, using an automated Corewise powered diamond core saw with the blade centred over a boat holding the core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.2 to 1.25m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. The remaining core was retained in their respective core trays and stored in KIN's yard for future reference. All KIN diamond drill core is securely stored at the Cardinia core yard. All sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation procedures conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel were to standard industry practice. Sub-sampling and sample preparation techniques used are considered to maximise representivity of drilled material. QA/QC procedures implemented during each drilling program are to industry standard practice. Samples sizes are considered appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation and as an industry accepted method for evaluation of gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. **RC/AC/RAB** Historic sampling was predominantly conducted by collecting 1m samples from beneath a cyclone and either retaining these primary samples or passing through a riffle splitter to obtain a 3-4kg subsample for analysis. First pass sampling often involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear/tube (wet samples) to obtain 3m or 4m composited intervals, with the single metre split samples being retained at the drill site as spoil or in sample bags. If composite sample assays returned anomalous results, the single metre samples for this composite were retrieved and submitted for analysis. RC/AC/RAB sampling procedures are believed to be consistent with the normal industry practices at the time. Samples obtained from conventional RC drilling techniques with cross-over subs often suffered from down hole contamination, especially beneath the water table. Samples obtained from RC drilling techniques using the face sampling hammer suffered less from down hole contamination and were more likely to be kept dry beneath the water table, particularly if auxiliary and booster air compressors were used. These samples are considered to be representative. Most of the Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were collected at 1m downhole intervals from beneath a cyclone and then riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). After splitting, 1m sub-samples were typically collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and the 1m sample rejects were commonly stored at the drill site in marked plastic bags, for future reference. First pass sampling often involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear/tube (wet samples) to obtain 3m or 4m composited intervals, with the single metre split sub-samples being retained at the drill site. If the composite sample assays returned anomalous results, single metre sub-samples for the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		submitted for analysis. Navigator included standards, fields duplicate splits (since 2009), and blanks within each drill sample batch, at a ratio of 1 for every 20 samples, with the number of standards being inserted at a ratio of 1 for every 50 samples. Recent RC sub-samples were collected over 1 metre downhole intervals and retained in pre-marked calico bags, after passing through a cyclone and either a riffle splitter, prior to March 2018, or cone splitter, after March 2018. The majority of RC sub-samples consistently averaged 3-4kg. Sample reject from the riffle splitter were retained and stored in plastic bags and located near each drillhole site. When drilling beneath the water table, the majority of sample returns were kept dry by the use of the auxiliary and booster air compressors. Very few wet samples were collected through the splitter, and the small number of wet or damp samples is not considered material for resource estimation work. KIN RC drill programs utilised field duplicates, at regular intervals at a ratio of 1:25, and assay results indicate that there is reasonable analytical repeatability considering the presence of nuggety gold. All sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation procedures conducted and/or supervised by KIN geology personnel are to standard industry practice. Sub-sampling and sample preparation techniques used are considered to maximise representivity of drilled material. QA/QC procedures implemented during each drilling program are to industry standard practice. Samples sizes are considered appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation and as an industry accepted method for evaluation of gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. No duplicates are taken for rock chip sampling. Sample sizes are approximately 3kg, this is considered appropriate for the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Numerous assay laboratories and various sample preparation and assay techniques have been used since 1981. Historical reporting and descriptions of laboratory sample preparation, assaying procedures, and quality control protocols for the samples from the various drilling programs are variable in their descriptions and completeness. Assay data obtained prior to 2001 is incomplete and the nature of results could not be accurately quantified due to the combinations of various laboratories and analytical methodologies utilised. Since 1993, the majority of samples submitted to the various laboratories were typically prepared for analysis firstly by oven drying, crushing and pulverizing to a nominal 85% passing 75µm. In the initial exploration stages, Aqua Regia digest with AAS/ICP finish, was generally used as a first pass detection method, with follow up analysis by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. This was a common practice at the time. Mineralised intervals were subsequently Fire Assayed (using 30, 40 or 50 gram catchweights) with AAS/ICP finish. Approximately 15-20% of the sampled AC holes may have been subject to Aqua Regia digest methods only, however AC samples were predominantly within the oxide profile, where aqua regia results would not be significantly different to results from fire assay methods. Limited information is available regarding check assays for drilling programs prior to 2004. During 2004-2014, Navigator utilised six different commercial laboratories during their drilling programs, however Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories conducted the majority of assaying for diamond, RC, and AC samples using Fire Assay fusion on 40 gram catchweights with AAS/ICP finish. Since 2009 Navigator regularly included field duplicates and Certified Reference Material (CRM), standards and blanks, with their sample batch submissions to laboratories at average ratio of 1 in 20 samples. Sample assay repeatability and blank and CRM standard assay results were typically within acceptable limits. • KIN sample analysis from 2014 to 2018 was conducted by SGS Australia Pty Ltd's ("SGS") Kalgoorlie and Perth laboratories. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm) and riffle split to obtain a 50 gram catchweight. Analysis for gold only was carried out by Fire Assay fusion technique with AAS finish (SGS Lab Code FAA505). • KIN regularly inserted blanks and CRM standards in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:50. This allowed for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		at least one blank and one CRM standard to be included in each of the laboratory's fire assay batch of 50 samples. Field duplicates are typically collected at a ratio of 1:50 samples and test sample assay repeatability. Blanks and CRM standards assay result performance is predominantly within acceptable limits for this style of gold mineralisation. • KIN requested laboratory pulp grind and crush checks at a ratio of 1:50 or less since May 2018 in order to better qualify sample preparation and evaluate laboratory performance. Samples have generally illustrated appropriate crush and grind size percentages since the addition of this component to the sample analysis procedure. • SGS include laboratory blanks and CRM standards as part of their internal QA/QC for sample preparation and analysis, as well as regular assay repeats. Sample pulp assay repeatability, and internal blank and CRM standards assay results are typically within acceptable limits. From late 2018 samples have been analysed by Intertek Genalysis, with sample preparation either at their Kalgoorlie prep laboratory or the Perth Laboratory located in Maddington. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm) and split to obtain a 50 gram catchweight. Analysis for gold only was carried out by Fire Assay fusion technique with AAS finish. • KIN regularly inserted blanks and CRM standards in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:25. Field duplicates were typically collected at a ratio of 1:25 samples to test sample assay repeatability. Blanks and CRM standards assay result performance is predominantly within acceptable limits for this style of gold mineralisation. • KIN requested laboratory pulp grind and crush checks at a ratio of 1:50 or less since May 2018 in order to better qualify sample preparation and evaluate laboratory performance. Samples have generally illustrated appropriate crush and grind size percentages since the addition of this component to the sample analysis procedure. • Genalysis included laboratory blanks and CRM standards as part of their internal QA/QC for sample preparation and analysis, as well as regular assay repeats. Sample pulp assay repeatability, and internal blank and CRM standards assay results are typically within acceptable limits. The nature and quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures used are satisfactory and appropriate for use in mineral resource estimations. Fire Assay fusion is a total extraction technique. Most assay data used for the mineral resource estimations were obtained by the Fire Assay technique with AAS or ICP finish. AAS and ICP methods of detection are both considered to be suitable and appropriate methods of detection for this style of mineralisation. Aqua Regia is considered a partial extraction technique, where gold encapsulated in refractory sulphides or some silicate minerals may not be fully dissolved, resulting in partial reporting of gold. No other analysis techniques have been used to determine gold assays. Best practice QAQC methods for all drilling operations and the treatment and analysis of samples have been adhered to. Regular laboratory site visits and audits have been conducted since April 2018 on an annual basis.
Verification of sampling and assay	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Verification of sampling, assay techniques, and results prior to 2004 is limited due to the legacy of the involvement of various companies, personnel, drilling equipment, sampling protocols and analytical techniques at different laboratories. During 2009, a selection of significant intersections had been verified by Navigator's company geologists and an independent consultant McDonald Speijers ("MS"). MS were able to validate 92% of the assay records in 50 randomly selected check holes, and only 6 assay discrepancies were detected (< 0.2%), only 2 of those were considered significant. MS concluded that the very small proportion of discrepancies indicated that the assay database was probably reliable at that time. In 2009, Runge Ltd ("Runge") completed a mineral resource estimate report for the Cardinia Project area, including Kyte and Bruno-Lewis deposits. Runge's database verification included basic visual validation in Surpac and field verification of drillhole positions in February 2009. Runge did not report any significant issues with the database. Since 2014, significant drill intersections have been verified by KIN company geologists during the drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		programs. During 2017, Carras Mining Pty Ltd ("CM") carried out an independent data verification. 38,098 assay records for KIN 2014-2017 drilling programs were verified by comparing laboratory assay reports against the database. 6 errors were found, which are not considered material and which represented only 0.03% of all database records verified for KIN 2014-2017 drilling programs. No adjustments, averaging or calibrations are made to any of the assay data recorded in the database. QA/QC protocol is considered industry standard with standard reference material submitted on a routine basis. There is no significant material difference between historical drilling information and KIN drilling information. Areas without twinned holes illustrate a drill density that is considered sufficient to enable comparison with surrounding historic information. No material difference of a negative nature exists between historical drilling information and KIN drilling information. KIN diamond holes drilled for metallurgical and geotechnical test work illustrate assay results with adequate correlation to both nearby historical and recent drilling results. No adjustment or calibration has been made to assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* *Specification of the grid system used* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Several local grids were established and used by previous project owners. During the 1990s, SOG transformed the surface survey data firstly to AMG and subsequently to MGA (GDA94 zone51). Navigator recognised errors in the collar co-ordinates resulting from transformations and as a result, a significant number of holes were resurveyed and a new MGA grid transformation generated. Historical collars have been validated against the original local grid co-ordinates and independently transformed to MGA co-ordinates and checked against the database. Navigator's MGA co-ordinates were checked against the surveyor's reports. Recent KIN drill hole collars are located and recorded in the field by a contract surveyor using RTK-DGPS (with a horizontal and vertical accuracy of ±50mm). Location data was collected in the GDA94 Zone51 grid coordinate system. A small selection of drillhole collars, which do not have DGPS collar surveys, were picked up with a handheld GPS and individually appraised in regards to their location prior to modelling; the position of these collars is deemed appropriate for the resource estimation work.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Drill hole spacing within the resource areas is sufficient to establish an acceptable degree of geological and grade continuity and is appropriate for both the mineral resource estimation and the resource classifications applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The Cardinia greenstone sequence displays a NNW to NW trend. Drilling and sampling programs were carried out to obtain unbiased locations of drill sample data, generally orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation. At Bruno-Lewis and Kyte, mineralisation is either stratigraphy parallel (trending NNW, steep to moderately W-dipping) or cross-cutting and dipping shallowly to the NE (striking NW). Most of the drilling is therefore predominantly orientated at -60°/225-250° or -60°/090°. Grade Control drillholes were drilled vertically. Since late 2018, Kin's drilling has been largely oriented to 070° to target contact lodes and 225-250° to target the NE-dipping potassic lodes. The chance of sample bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in data thus far.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	KIN employees or contractors were utilised to transport samples to the laboratory. No perceived opportunity for samples to be compromised from collection of samples at the drill site, to delivery to the laboratory, where they were stored in their secure compound, and made ready for processing is deemed likely to have occurred. On receipt of the samples, the laboratory independently checked the sample submission form to verify samples received and readied the samples for sample preparation. Intertek sample security protocols are of industry standard and deemed acceptable for resource estimation work.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Historic drilling and sampling methods and QA/QC are regarded as not being as thoroughly documented

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		compared to current standards. In house reviews of various available historical company reports of drilling and sampling techniques indicates that these were most likely conducted to industry best practice and standards of the day. Independent geological consultants Runge Ltd completed a review of the Cardinia Project database, drilling and sampling protocols, and so forth in 2009. The Runge report highlighted issues with bulk density and QA/QC analysis within the supplied database. Identified issues were subsequently addressed by Navigator and KIN. Carras Mining Pty Ltd (CM), an independent geological consultant, reviewed and carried out an audit on the field operations and database in 2017. Drilling and sampling methodologies observed during the site visits were to industry standard. No issues were identified for the supplied databases which could be considered material to a mineral resource estimation. During the review, Carras Mining logged the oxidation profiles (base of complete oxidation and top of fresh rock) for each of the deposit areas, based on visual inspection of selected RC drill chips from KIN's recent drilling programs, and a combination of historical and KIN drillhole logging. Final adjustments were made with input from KIN geologists. The oxidation profiles were used to assign bulk densities and metallurgical recoveries to the 2017 resource models. Past bulk density test work has been inconsistent with incorrect methods employed, to derive specific gravity or in-situ bulk density, rather than dry bulk density. Navigator (2009) and recent KIN (2017) bulk density test work was carried out using the water immersion method on oven dried, coated samples to derive dry bulk densities for different rock types and oxidation profiles. This information has been incorporated into the database for resource estimation work. CM conducted site visits during 2017 to the laboratory to validate the methodology. Drilling, sampling methodologies, and assay techniques used in these drilling programs are appropriate to mineral exploration industry standards of the day. Laboratory site visits and audits were introduced in April 2018 and are conducted on an annual basis. This measure ensures that all aspects of KIN QAQC practices are adhered to and align with industry best practice.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Bruno-Lewis and Kyte

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 Bruno-Lewis Project is located 25-30km NE of Leonora within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the Northeastern Goldfields. The Bruno-Lewis and Kyte deposits include granted mining tenements M37/86 (expiry 21/12/2028), M37/227 (expiry 17/07/2031), M37/277 (expiry 10/04/2032), M37/300 (expiry 21/10/2032), M37/428 (expiry 03/02/2036) and M37/646 (expiry 27/06/2027). All tenements are renewable for further periods of 21 years. Genesis purchased the tenements from Navigator Mining Pty Ltd on in 2023 under an Asset Sale Agreement. The following royalty payment may be applicable to the Bruno and Kyte deposit: • Vox Royalty in respect of M37/86 (purchased off Gloucester Coal Ltd in November 2022) - 1% of the quarterly gross value of sales for gold ounces produced, in excess of 10,000 ounces. There are no known native title interests, historical sites, wilderness areas, national park or environmental impediments over the outlined current resource areas, and there are no current impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Companies involved in the collection of the majority of the gold exploration data since 1985 and prior to 2014 include: Thames Mining NL ("Thames") 1985; Mt Eden Gold Mines (Aust) NL (also Tarmoola Aust Pty Ltd "MEGM") 1986-2003; Centenary International Mining Ltd ("CIM") 1986-1988, 1991-1992; Metana Minerals NL ("Metana") 1986-1989; Sons of Gwalia Ltd ("SOG") 1989, 1992-2004; Pacmin Mining Corporation ("Pacmin") 1998-2001, and Navigator Resources Ltd ("Navigator") 2004-2014. In 2009 Navigator commissioned Runge Limited ("Runge") to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Bruno, Lewis, and Kyte deposits. Runge reported a JORC 2004 compliant Mineral Resource estimate, at a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		cut-off grade of 0.7g/t Au, totalling 4.34Mt @ 1.2 g/t au (169,700 oz Au) for Bruno, Lewis and Kyte. A trial pit (Bruno) was mined by Navigator in 2010, and a 'test parcel' of ore was extracted and transported firstly to Sons of Gwalia's processing plant in Leonora, and finally to Navigator's processing plant located at Bronzewing, where approximately 100,000 tonnes were processed at an average head grade of 2.33 g/t au (7,493 oz Au).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Cardinia Project area is located in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km on a NNW trend across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned within the Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ) a splay limb of the Kilkenny Lineament. The MSZ denotes the contact between Archaean felsic volcanoclastics and sediment sequences in the west and Archaean mafic volcanics in the east. Proterozoic dolerite dykes and Archaean felsic porphyries have intruded the sheared mafic/felsic volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequence. Mineralisation at Bruno-Lewis is largely controlled by the stratigraphic contact between basalt and felsic volcanics. Gold is associated with significant sulphide mineralisation in the sediments and volcaniclastics between the 2 volcanic units. Gold Is also hosted within shallowly NE-dipping lodes, associated with increased potassic-sericite alteration and quartz stockwork veining. These lodes also host the mineralisation at Kyte. Substantial supergene mineralisation sits above both styles of mineralisation.
Drill Hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* 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 o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Material drilling information for exploration results has previously been publicly reported in numerous announcements to the ASX by Navigator (2004-2014) and KIN since 2014.
Data Aggregation Methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	When exploration results have been reported for the resource areas, the intercepts are reported as weighted average grades over intercept lengths defined by geology or lower cut-off grades, without high grade cuts applied. Where aggregate intercepts incorporated short lengths of high-grade results, these results were included in the reports. Since 2014, KIN have reported RC drilling intersections with low cut off grades of >= 0.4 g/t Au and a maximum of 2m of internal dilution at a grade of <0.4g/t Au. There is no reporting of metal equivalent values.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The orientation, true width, and geometry of mineralised zones have been primarily determined by interpretation of historical drilling and continued investigation and verification of KIN drilling. Drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths not true widths. Accompanying dialogue to reported intersections normally describes the attitude of mineralisation.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Appropriate maps and sections are included in the main body of this report.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Public reporting of exploration results by KIN and past tenement holders and explorers for the resource areas are considered balanced. Representative widths typically included a combination of both low-grade and high-grade assay results. All meaningful and material information relating to this mineral resource estimate is or has been previously reported.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or*	Since 2018, a campaign of determining Bulk Densities has been undertaken. The water displacement method was used on drill samples selected by the logging geologist. These measurements are entered into the logging software interface and loaded to the Datashed database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	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 work at the deposit will include extensional and infill drilling in portions of the deposit that have RPEEE. Down dip lode extensions are likely targets for further exploration.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Raeside

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Raeside Project area is centred ~10km ESE of Leonora within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the Northeastern Goldfields. Raeside includes granted mining tenement M37/1298 (expiry 23/09/2035), which is renewable for further periods of 21 years. Genesis purchased the tenement from Navigator Mining Pty Ltd in 2023 under an Asset Sale Agreement. The following royalty payment may be applicable to areas within the Raeside Project that comprise the deposits being reported on: • Halloran & Prugnoli, in respect of dead mineral tenements M37/256, M37/369, M37/377, M37/379, P37/4046 and MLA37/563, which are partly or wholly overlain by M37/1298 - $1.00 per tonne of ore mined and milled for the extraction of gold or other saleable mineral. There are no known native title interests, historical sites, wilderness areas, national park or environmental impediments over the resource areas, and there are no current impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Gold was first discovered in the Leonora district about 1896 and it is likely that the first prospecting activity in and around the Raeside Project area would have occurred at about that time. Initial production from Raeside was a small underground operation in the early 1970's when 60t @ 6.0 g/t Au was produced. In 1989, Triton Resources Limited (Triton) entered into an arrangement with local prospectors (Halloran and Prugnoli) to acquire some tenements in what is known as the Forgotten Four area. The Triton Raeside Joint Venture mined the Forgotten Four (1990-1992) to 45m depth. Production statistics include: • 1990: Mined and processed 6,280t @ 5.18 g/t Au (959oz) at the Tower Hill plant in Leonora with 91.7% recovery. • 1992: Mined and processed 40,537t @ 4.14 g/t Au (4,993oz) at the Harbour Lights plant in Leonora with 92.57% recovery. Finally a 2,822t parcel of ore (4.47 g/t Au) (389oz) was sold to Harbour Lights. In 1992 remnant ore from low grade stockpiles totaling 6,200t @ 1.0 g/t Au (199oz) was processed. Thus total production from the nearby Forgotten Four open cut yielded 55,839t @ 3.92 g/t Au (7,030oz) with an estimated recovery of approximately 92%. None of the reported production figures have been confirmed from official Mines Department records. The larger Raeside Project originated in 1992, when Triton (70%) formed a joint venture with Sabre Resources N.L. (Sabre) (20%) and Copperwell Pty Ltd (Copperwell), a subsidiary of Cityview Energy Corporation (10%). The three companies amalgamated their tenement holdings in the area and the joint venture applied for additional tenements. Until sometime in 1994 the project was managed on behalf of the joint venture by Westchester Pty Ltd. Incomplete drilling records indicate that Westchester had been involved to some extent in managing exploration in the area for Triton prior to 1992. After mid-1994 Triton appears to have taken over as project manager. Before 1995, drilling programs were apparently dominated by first-pass rotary air blast (RAB) drilling, with local reverse circulation (RC) rotary or percussion drilling to follow up in places where mineralisation was detected. Because of RAB drilling difficulties (clays and water) air core (AC) drilling was subsequently adopted as the first-pass method. Triton's drilling programs were suspended in June 1995 while a major review of results was undertaken, and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		a pre-feasibility study was conducted. Drilling resumed in about April 1995. Another economic evaluation of the project was undertaken by Triton in 1998-1999 which indicated that a stand-alone operation was not possible, but that the project could be viable as a supplementary feed source for an existing, nearby process plant. SOG farmed into the project in January 2000 and subsequently acquired full ownership. They carried out limited amounts of predominantly RC drilling, aimed mainly at confirming previous results from the Michelangelo deposit. Navigator Resources Ltd (Navigator) acquired the Raeside project from SOG in September 2004. Subsequent work by Navigator has focused mainly on other projects in the Leonora district, with only very small amounts of additional drilling having been completed in the Raeside area. In 2009, Navigator commissioned MS to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Raeside deposits. MS reported a JORC 2004 compliant Indicated Mineral Resource estimate, at a low cutoff grade of 0.7g/t Au, totalling 1.28Mt @ 2.68 g/t Au (111,000oz). KIN acquired the Raeside Project from Navigator's administrator in 2014.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Raeside Project area is located 10km ESE of Leonora in the central part of the Norseman- Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km on a NNW trend across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The regional geology comprises a sequence of Archaean greenstone lithologies. The area is underlain by very poorly exposed rocks units. The gold deposits at Raeside occur within or close to the margins of a large NW (320º) trendy body of dolerite within a sequence of sediments and volcanoclastic rocks near the southern margin of porphyry intrusive. Most of the gold recovered from mining the nearby Forgotten Four mine was from shear bound quartz vein stockworks or sheeted veins and/or quartz carbonate veins within a narrow carbonaceous shale (dipping 40º-60º East) lying within a granophyric quartz dolerite and carbonate / sericite / sulphide altered wall rocks. Gold mineralisation at Michelangelo is hosted by a uniform metamorphosed medium grained dolerite. The deposit occurs on or above the basal sheared contact of the quartz dolerite. Four or five extensive quartz vein structures dip at 30°-40° to the northeast, extending over a strike length of 575m with a total stratigraphic thickness of approximately 90m. The position of the footwall has been roughly delineated however no other convincing geological boundaries are defined. Gold mineralisation at Leonardo occurs mainly in a partly carbonaceous-graphitic shale (coded as generic metasediment) close to/adjacent to but above the quartz mafic contact. The mineralisation dips 35°-50° to the east however this ore body exhibits significant differences to the other deposits. Initially the mineralisation at Leonardo is hosted in sedimentary rocks above the quartz diorite. Secondly the mineralisation is associated with a zone of strong bleaching, sericitisation and silicification, often up to +20m wide. The strike length of the steeply plunging north main shoot is approximately 60m. Thirdly the gold mineralisation occurs within a relatively linear shear zone that is traceable over 2km of strike; the shear contains significant mineralisation in at least three other locations along strike. Mineralised zones at Forgotten Four are mainly hosted by mafics however the uppermost (strongest) zone of mineralisation appears to be positioned just below the lower contact of overlying sediments, and one of the lower zones appear to coincide with a sporadically developed sediment wedge in the mafic rocks. The sediments are also mineralised. At the Forgotten Four the strongest zone of mineralisation is just below the lower contact with the overlying carbonaceous shale and sediments. The bulk of the mineralisation is hosted by dolerite along the upper contact with the interbedded shale and the quartz diorite. There are at least two lodes at Forgotten Four, one of which was partly mined by Triton (55,839t @ 3.92 g/t Au for 7,030oz Au) the second lode occurs in the hanging wall to the south. Mineralisation at Krang appears to be broadly related to the metasediments however, once again, no convincing geological boundaries are defined. Along the eastern side of the deposit mineralisation appears to be broadly associated with the contact zones between mafic and metasedimentary units. Some of the mineralisation is associated with massive quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite lodes which display high but erratic grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		Gold mineralisation occurs internal to the quartz dolerite unit which displays varying dips ranging from 30° to 60° to the northeast; interpretation suggests two different structural styles. Mineralisation occurs in at least four separate pods over a continuous strike length of about 700m.
Drill Hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Material drilling information for exploration results has previously been publicly reported in numerous announcements to the ASX by Navigator (2004-2014) and KIN since 2014.
Data Aggregation Methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	When exploration results have been reported for the resource areas, the intercepts are reported as weighted average grades over intercept lengths defined by geology or lower cut-off grades, without high grade cuts applied. Where aggregate intercepts incorporated short lengths of high grade results, these results were included in the reports. Since 2014, KIN have reported RC drilling intersections with low cut off grades of >= 0.5 g/t Au and a maximum of 2m of internal dilution at a grade of <0.5g/t Au. There is no reporting of metal equivalent values.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The orientation, true width and geometry of the mineralised zones have been determined by interpretation of historical drilling and verified by KIN's drilling. The majority of historic drill holes within the pit area are inclined at -60° towards 280° (west). Later drilling was undertaken on the Raeside local grid, with a base line orientated to 330º (northwest). The KIN RC drilling is orientated towards 225º (SW), which is regarded as the optimum orientation to intersect the target mineralisation. Since the mineralisation is moderately dipping (-40º to -60º easterly), drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths, not true widths. Accompanying dialogue to reported intersections normally describe the attitude of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Appropriate maps and sections are included in the main body of this report.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Public reporting of exploration results by KIN and past tenement holders and explorers for the resource areas are considered balanced. Representative widths typically included a combination of both low-grade and high-grade assay results. All meaningful and material information relating to this mineral resource estimate is or has been previously reported.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Since 2018, a campaign of determining Bulk Densities has been undertaken. The water displacement method is used on drill samples selected by the logging geologist. These measurements are entered into the logging software interface and loaded to the Datashed database.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further work at the deposit will include extensional and infill drilling in portions of the deposit that have RPEEE. Down dip lode extensions are likely targets for further exploration.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Bruno-Lewis

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	The data used for the MRE were collected drill data collected before 2022. These data have been uploaded into Maxwell's Datashed application by the Database Administrator (DBA). This application includes quality protocols which must be met for uploading to occur (examples: data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		duplication, validation of geological field). Finally, the data are reviewed upon upload to Micromine before final use. (Examples: DH surveys present, overlapping intervals, 'From' and 'To's concurrent). Data used in the Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") were exported as a series of .csv files, which were imported into an Access database where further database validation was carried out, including the following: • Checks for mismatched maximum hole depths between drill hole tables: collar, survey, assay, lithology • Sample depth overlaps • Duplicate collar ID • 3D visual validation of holes in plan and section view to check for obvious drillhole trace and hole collar errors. • Replacing negative values to half detection values
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	Mr. Andrew Grieve of Cube Consulting conducted a formal site visit during November 2020, visiting Cardinia.
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 geological interpretation for Bruno-Lewis was carried out by Kin Mining on predominantly 20m by 20m drill hole spacing, with some areas of tighter 10m x 10m grade control drilling and wider 20m+ spaced drilling. 7,602 drill holes were used in the mineralisation interpretation which consist of 4,318 RC, 46 DD, 1,546 RAB and 1,692 AC drill holes. The increased geological understanding of the project by Kin Mining though the 2020/2021 drilling program has guided the geological interpretation of Bruno-Lewis. The confidence in the interpretation is directly reflected in the classification of the MRE. A nominal bottom cut-off of 0.4g/t Au was used in the interpretation of the mineralised lodes, with a 'minimum mining width' allowance for inclusion of internal waste. The Bruno-Lewis prospect stratigraphy constitutes a lower felsic volcanic unit which is overlain by a much thinner unit of felsic volcaniclastics interbedded with sediments (predominantly shales and siltstones). This unit is in turn overlain by the mafic sequence comprising pillow basalts with occasional dolerite units. At the approximate location of the Lewis trial pit, the stratigraphy is offset by faulting, exhibiting sinistral strike slip movement. This offsets the northern block to the SW by approximately 350m. The stratigraphy is intruded by several NE dipping felsic porphyry units as well as later Proterozoic dolerite dykes. The mineralisation model consists of the following: Potassic Lodes (99 domains): Moderately NE-dipping, NW-striking primary mineralisation lodes, associated with and sub-parallel to the NE-dipping porphyry intrusions. Characterised by potassic alteration, quartz stockwork veining and disseminated pyrite. 6 different trends (Bruno, Liston, Cooper, Lewis, Cassius and Frazier) have so far been identified, with numerous lodes belonging to each. Contact Lodes (41 domains): Moderate to steeply W-dipping, stratigraphy-parallel primary mineralisation lodes. Located on or near the stratigraphic contacts, or within the central interbedded volcaniclastic and sediment unit. Typically, pyrite-rich with limited strike extent. They have been divided into 'Contact North' and 'Contact South', separated by the fault offset at the approximate location of the Lewis trial pit. Due to the deeper weathering in the north, and a lack of drilling into fresh rock, the Contact North lodes are much more poorly defined than the contact south lodes. Criteria for definition of continuity in the contact lodes are not considered to be as reliable as those for the potassic lodes. Supergene (37 domains): Flat-lying, near-surface supergene lodes. These lie above both the potassic and contact-related primary mineralisation. The supergene lodes have been defined and grouped based on the primary mineralisation they are interpreted to be associated with. Topographic surface and weathering surfaces were provided by Kin Mining which were used to code the block model for oxidation and for assigning density to the blocks. No alternative interpretations were carried out.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		Geological observations, particular the presence of lithologies (contacts) and structural features (faults), support this interpretation. The gold mineralisation is interpreted to be structurally and stratigraphically controlled.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The three types of mineralised lodes interpreted at Bruno-Lewis occur as follows: Potassic Lodes - occur between 6812700mN and 6814900mN, for a total strike length of 2,200m and range between elevations of 230mRL and 420mRL. Contact Lodes - occur between 6812400mN and 6814500mN, for a total strike length of 2,100m and have been delineated between elevations of 260mRL and 420mRL. Supergene Lodes - occur between 6812800mN and 6814900mN, for a total strike length of 2,100m and have been delineated between elevations of 360mRL and 420mRL.
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 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) was completed in May-21 by Cube Consulting. Although most drill types were used to undertake the mineralisation interpretations, only hole types deemed to have collected assay samples of sufficiently high quality were used to interpolate gold grade. Some 4,362 RC and DD drill holes, for a total of 185,404m of drilling were used in the interpolation of gold for the MRE – all other hole types were excluded. The mineralised lodes and weathering surfaces were modelled in Micromine. These wireframes were re-imported to Surpac and validated. Each object of the interpreted mineralised lodes were given a unique object number, which were used to flag the drill hole database. Samples were composited to 1m downhole within the flagged domains, using "best fit" methodology in Surpac with a 25% or 0.25m threshold for flagging "short" samples. These short composite samples were compared to the longer ones and were found to not be biased in terms of gold grade, and so were incorporated in the gold grade interpolation. Basic statistics for gold grade were calculated for all estimation domains to statistically characterise each domain as well as identify statistical outliers. Most of the domains have low-to-moderate CV following top capping for gold grade. The selection of the top cut value was aided using the histogram, log probability plots and the spatial location of the outlier. Distance limiting of high-grade composites was also applied to the estimate for the second pass interpolation run, in order to mitigate the spatial influence of elevated Au grade and control grade smearing in areas of wider spaced drilling. A distance limit grade threshold of 2g/t Au was applied and composites with a grade higher than this were ignored at distances greater than 21m from the sample. Cube used Isatis software to carry out the analysis of the spatial continuity of the data through variography. The analysis was carried out on the top cut 1m composites for the more well-informed domains. As the gold grade population is positively skewed, a Gaussian transformation was applied to the data to convert the data to a standard normal distribution. The Gaussian transformation reduces the effect of outliers and helps to identify the underlying structure of the variable. The variogram models were then back-transformed to real space for use in the estimation process. The nugget effect was defined using downhole variograms for the domain to be assessed. Omnidirectional variogram models in the plane of the mineralised lodes (i.e. the major/semi-major plane) were modelled for the experimental variograms for the main shear and porphyry lodes. A high degree of anisotropy between the major/semi-major plane and the minor (lode-perpendicular) direction was observed and modelled. The modelled nugget values vary between 15% and 34% of the total sill and the modelled ranges vary between 11 and 42m. Essentially, the various domain types were observed to have relatively similar spatial structure for gold grade, resulting in the choice of relatively uniform search neighbourhood parameters for interpolation across all the lodes. Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis ("KNA") was used to assist with assessing the most appropriate search parameters especially with respect to minimum and maximum allowable samples (set at min=6 to max=16 throughout). A search radius ratio of 3:3:1 was used for the major:semi:minor axis, respectively, based on the observed anisotropy

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		ratios in the variography. The search was divided into four sectors, with a maximum of four samples per sector allowed, in order to ensure that block estimates were informed from a range of directions. First pass interpolation runs used search radii of 21m:21m:7m (major:semi:minor) with just the top cuts implemented while Pass 2 search radii were inflated until all remaining blocks were estimated. The distance limiting previously described was only implemented in Pass 2. Dynamic local rotations, set using digitised trend surfaces for each group of lodes, were used to locally vary both the variogram and search orientation during estimation. Ordinary Kriging ("OK") and Nearest Neighbour ("NN") were used to estimate the gold grade. The NN served as a check estimate only, and it is the OK model which has been reported. No assumptions were made regarding recovery of by-products No potential by products noted in drill logs. No estimates of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables were undertaken. Some sulphide rich lodes are noted at Bruno-Lewis. No other deleterious elements noted in drill logs. Drill spacing at Cardinia Hill is at 20m x 20m spacing or tighter in most of the well mineralised areas. The parent and estimation block size of the block model was chosen to be 10mE x 10mN x 5mRL, which is half the drillhole nominal spacing and within industry standard practice. The parent cells were sub-blocked to 2.5mE x 2.5mN x 1.25mRL, for accurate representation of the volume of the modelled lodes. Gold was estimated in two passes, using a search distance between 21m and 150m. Very poorly informed domains (no. of composites of 5 or less) were not estimated using OK but were instead assigned the mean cut composite grade of the samples within the domain, or of a closely spatially associated domain. No assumptions were made with respect to selective mining units. The model cannot be a local recoverable estimate, and the estimation block size is slightly larger than what would reasonably be expected from an eventual grade control and mining selection. No assumptions were made on the correlation between variables. Lodes are modelled to represent material mineralised by fluid flow through planar structural and/or stratigraphic features. The mineralised domains act as hard boundaries to control the gold interpolation. Block model validation was undertaken by the following means: • Visual validation of blocks values vs drill hole data. • Comparison of global estimated block means by domain vs declustered cut composite means and the NN check estimate. • Swath plots showing estimated block means vs composite means and the NN check estimates in several directions. • No reconciliation data are available.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages estimated on a dry basis only. Moisture was not considered in the density assignment.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The lower cut-off gold grade for reporting mineral resources was 0.4 g/t Au. This was determined by KIN to be appropriate with a gold price of $2600 AUD per ounce and based on reasonable operating costs.
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 method assumptions were made for the estimation of this model. Assumptions were made for open pit mine design and pit optimisation used to constrain the Mineral Resource for reporting:

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Revenue Assumptions</td><td>Gold Price</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2,600</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Revenue</td><td></td><td>$/g</td><td>$83.59</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Cost Assumptions</td><td>Mining Dilution</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Recovery</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mining Cost</td><td></td><td>$/bcm</td><td>Calculated</td></tr>
<tr><td>Processing Recovery and Cost Assumptions</td><td>Recovery</td><td>Oxide</td><td>%</td><td>95%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Trans</td><td></td><td>95%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></td><td>95%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Processing Cost</td><td>Oxide</td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$14.00</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Trans</td><td></td><td>$16.50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></td><td>$20.00</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Haulage</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>Not Calculated</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>G & A Cost</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2.09</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geotechnical Assumptions</td><td></td><td>Oxide</td><td>deg</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Transitional</td><td>deg</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td>deg</td><td>65</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</td><td>PFS level metallurgical test work has been completed for the deposit.
Processing recoveries of 95% assumed for all material types.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td><td>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td>No environmental assumptions have been made for the estimation of this model.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.
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.</td><td>Dry bulk density measurements were collected primarily from diamond drill core. The data collected were mainly in the transitional and fresh zone. Density assignment was based on weathering status on a dry basis. A minor amount of dump material was assigned a density value based on Cube's experience.
The weight in air versus weight in water method was used to measure dry density. Bulk density work considered void spaces and were sealed prior to the wet measurement.
The average bulk density assigned for the May 2021 MRE is as follows:
• Dump = 1.80t/m3
• Oxide = 2.00t/m3
• Transition = 2.34t/m3
• Fresh Porphyry = 2.77t/m3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>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.</td><td>Blocks have been classified as Inferred, Indicated or Measured based on the following:
Measured:
• Blocks within interpreted mineralisation/estimation domains.
• Only within domains containing more than 3 drill holes and more than 5 composite samples.
• Drill spacing of 10m x 10m or tighter.
Indicated:
• Blocks within interpreted mineralisation/estimation domains.
• Only within domains containing more than 3 drill holes and more than 5 composite samples.
• Drill spacing of 20m x 20m or tighter.
Inferred:
• Blocks within interpreted mineralisation/estimation domains.
• Drill spacing wider than 20m x 20m.
This process was also visually and qualitatively guided by:
• The current understanding of geological and mineralisation continuity.
• Data quality.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• Estimation quality: by means of assessing OK quality parameters such as slope of regression. • Validation results by comparing global statistics between composited data and the estimated block, and locally through trend plots. DTM wireframes for the Indicated and Measured boundaries were constructed using the above criteria, so as to smoothly vary the shape of the volume being classified (i.e. to avoid the 'spotted dog' phenomenon. For the sake of continuity, small volumes within the Mineral Resource may not conform exactly to the criteria listed above. The entire volume outside of the interpreted mineralisation/estimation domains was not classified as Mineral Resource. All relevant factors affecting classification have been considered. The MRE appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Persons.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	No audits and reviews have been completed on this MRE.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource Estimate is reflected in the reporting of the MRE in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. The classification of the Mineral Resources as Inferred, Indicated and Measured is deemed appropriate by the CP as noted within the criteria used for the classification. The MRE constitutes a global resource estimate. Production data was not available.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Kyte

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 is uploaded into Maxwell's Datashed application by the Database Administrator (DBA). This application includes quality protocols which must be met for uploading to occur (examples: data duplication, validation of geological fields). Returned assay results are loaded electronically in CSV format into Datashed, by either the DBA, or Senior Geologists. This includes a review of QC results. Finally, the data is reviewed upon upload to Datamine Studio RM before final use. (Examples: DH surveys present, overlapping intervals, 'From' and 'To's concurrent). Historic data does not contain sufficient metadata for thorough validation protocols however it does compare well with recent QAQC controlled data.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	Mr. Jamie Logan conducted a formal site visit during July of 2018 and again in February 2019 where all steps within the sample collection process were reviewed. Drilling, sample handling, logging and sampling, QAQC and dispatch procedures were validated.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	Confidence in the interpretation is directly reflected in the classification. Most of the mineralisation within this model is contained within the supergene zone and is modelled accordingly. Alteration, weathering, and grade information were used to determine this interpretation. Lithological and structural information lacking due to the predominate use of RC drilling and the strongly weathered host (supergene). Alternate interpretations have been considered; however, the current interpretation is considered robust, and conforms to the observed controls. The interpretation is largely based on gold grades, as well as its presence and association with the weathering horizons. Continuity is typical of secondary supergene mineralisation. The primary mineralisation is poorly understood,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		however shares similarities in orientation to mineralisation seen locally at the Lewis and Bruno 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 Kyte MRE covers part of the Bruno-Lewis system. It strikes for approximately 550m, to a depth of 35m, with an average thickness of 12m. The Mineral Resource estimate extends from surface to a maximum depth of 40m 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.*	Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) completed by Palaris Australia. Diamond, RC and Aircore drilling included in the MRE. Domain wireframes created in Datamine RM using a Categorical Indicator approach and Dynamic Anisotropy (DA) with directions derived from weathering surfaces and apparent primary mineralisation orientation. Drillholes composited to 1m, which is based on most samples being 1m or below. All lengths retained. Domains assessed for capping, using multiple methods including reviewing population gaps and Coefficient of Variation (CV). Capping effect is not believed to be material. The outer domain has a cap of 10g/t, while the inner domain has a cap of 14g/t. The previously reported MRE had a cap of 15g/t. Variography undertaken on both domain's as well as the 'waste' material. Kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) reviewed to determine optimal block sizes and estimation parameters. Parent cells of 7.5mE x 7.5mN x 2.5mRL estimated using Ordinary Kriging. Search distances and directions aligned with maximum variogram ranges and rotations. The estimate was compared to the previous estimate, to understand changes. Several internal iterations of this model have been created during the past year, to review sensitivities to the statistical parameters. No assumptions were made regarding recovery of by-products. No potential by products noted in drill logs. No estimates of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables were completed. No deleterious elements noted in drill logs. Nominal Drill spacing of 10m x7m in well informed areas led to parent cells of 7.5mE x 7.55mN x 2.5mRL used. Search distances and directions aligned with maximum variogram ranges and rotations. No assumptions were made on selective mining units. No assumptions were made on the correlation between variables. Domains are modelled to represent material mineralised by supergene enrichment processes from an inferred primary structure. Estimates constrained by domain wireframes however a soft boundary was used between the inner and outer mineralised domains. Model validation is a combined review including: • Visual review of blocks values vs composite values, by section and plan. • Visual review of Kriging efficiencies and Slope of regression outputs. • Review of global means by domain vs declustered cut composite means. • Swath plots showing block means vs composite means in space. Review of Change of Support plots against idealised scenario. No reconciliation data available.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages estimated on a dry basis only.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The lower Cut-off gold grade for reporting mineral resources was of 0.4 g/t Au. This was determined by KIN to be appropriate with a gold price of $2600 AUD and based on reasonable operating costs.
Mining factors or	*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*	No mining method assumptions were made for the estimation of this model.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>assumptions</td><td>eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</td><td>Assumptions were made for the pit optimisation used to constrain the Mineral Resource for reporting.
<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Revenue Assumptions</td><td>Gold Price</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2,600</td></tr>
<tr><td>Revenue</td><td></td><td>$/g</td><td>$83.59</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Mining Cost Assumptions</td><td>Mining Dilution</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Recovery</td><td></td><td>%</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Cost</td><td></td><td>$/bcm</td><td>Calculated</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="8">Processing Recovery and Cost Assumptions</td><td>Recovery</td><td>Oxide</td><td>%</td><td>95%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Trans</td><td></td><td>95%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></td><td>95%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Processing Cost</td><td>Oxide</td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$14.00</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Trans</td><td></td><td>$16.50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td></td><td>$20.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Haulage</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>Not Calculated</td></tr>
<tr><td>G & A Cost</td><td></td><td>$/t ore</td><td>$2.09</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Geotechnical Assumptions</td><td></td><td>Oxide</td><td>deg</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Transitional</td><td>deg</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td>deg</td><td>65</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</td><td>PFS level metallurgical test work has been completed for the deposit.
Processing recoveries of 95% assumed for all material types.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td><td>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td>No environmental assumptions have been made for the estimation of this model.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.
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.</td><td>During 2017 a campaign of determining Bulk Densities was undertaken for use in the 2017 DFS. These values were maintained in this model due to no new drilling being undertaken in this area since.
The mean of these measurements are then assigned to a weathering profile (Oxide, Transition, Fresh rock).
• Oxide = 2.1t/m3
• Transition = 2.2t/m3
• Fresh Porphyry = 2.6t/m3
Previous work considered void spaces and were sealed prior to the wet measurement.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>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.</td><td>Classification is based on a combination of drill spacing, geological confidence and estimation quality. The classification is applied to the model on a domain by domain basis.
• Indicated: 15m x 15m x 15m drill spacing with > 50% Kriging Efficiency and > 75% Slope of regression.
• Inferred: up to 40m x40m x 40m drill spacing with Positive kriging efficiency and > 50% Slope of regression.
Discussed with interpreting Geologists to ensure classification represents geological confidence as well as statistical confidence.
All relevant factors effecting classification have been considered.
The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Audits or reviews</td><td>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</td><td>A previous iteration of the Kyte MRE (1810) was formally reviewed by external consultant Optiro. The estimate was endorsed by Optiro. Several improvements were recommended, none of which were deemed material. These recommendations have been reviewed, largely accepted, and implemented for this update.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence</td><td>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,</td><td>The Mineral Resource Estimate is validated both visually and statistically, and the accuracy is reflected in the reporting as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC code.
The reported Mineral Resource Estimate refers to the global estimate for the Kyte area.
Production Data is not available.</td></tr>
</table>

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

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Raeside

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	Data for these models are largely historic, drilled between 1989 and 2006, with the majority been drilled between 1990 and 1997. This data has been uploaded into Maxwell's Datashed application by the Database Administrator (DBA). This application includes quality protocols which must be met in order for uploading to occur (examples: data duplication, validation of geological field). Considerable effort has been made to audit data, going back through previous models, report and original log/assay sheets. Finally, the data is reviewed upon upload to Datamine Studio RM before final use. (Examples: DH surveys present, overlapping intervals, 'From' and 'To's concurrent). Historic data does not contain sufficient metadata for thorough validation protocols, however, compares well with recent QAQC controlled data.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	Mr. Jamie Logan conducted a formal site visit during July of 2018 and again in February of 2019, including a visit to Raeside and the Forgotten Four pit.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	Confidence in the interpretation is directly reflected in the classification. Overall interpretations have not changed over time and are considered robust. Lithological, structural, alteration and grade information were used to determine this interpretation. Alternate interpretations (including previous interpretations) have been considered and have not changed conceptually for this update. The current Interpretation is considered robust, and conforms to the current thinking, and observed controls. The interpretation is directly based on the presence of, or absence of mineralisation. These deposits are fortunate in that this distinction is clear. Geological observations, particular the presence of lithologies (contacts) and structural features (faults), support this interpretation. Continuity is structurally and/or stratigraphically controlled.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The Raeside Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) strikes for approximately 2,200m towards to North-east, to a depth of 200m, with an average width of 120m. The Mineral Resource estimate extends from surface to a maximum depth of 240m below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine 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.*	Only Diamond and RC drilling included in Estimate. Lodes assigned and wireframes created in Datamine RM. Weathering surfaces constructed in Leapfrog Geo. These wireframes re-imported to Datamine RM and validated. All other work takes place in Datamine RM. Drillholes composited to 1m, which is based on most samples being 1m or below. Comparison of Diamond and RC lengths conducted to support this decision. All lengths retained. Individual lodes assessed for capping, using multiple methods including reviewing population gaps and Coefficient of Variation (CV). Capping effect is not believed to be material. Caps range between 2g/t to 25g/t. No sub-domaining undertaken, however searches kept as small as practical to mitigate any potential conditional bias. Variography undertaken on lodes with sufficient samples. Kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) reviewed to determine guidance on optimal block sizes and estimation

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

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

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Bruno-Lewis

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 Mineral Resource estimate for the Burno-Lewis deposit is a robust global estimate that was used as a basis for conversion to the Ore Reserve estimate. The resource estimate was compiled using exploration, resource definition, and grade control drilling and assay data, geological mapping and historical mining records to validate the model against and solid interpretation wireframes of the geology. • 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 10m NS by 10m EW by 5mvertical. • The Mineral Resource reported for Bruno-Lewis 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 is a full time employee of Genesis Minerals and has conducted multiple site visits which have helped inform the generation of the Ore Reserve estimate.
Study Status	*The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.*	• A Pre-Feasibility Study was undertaken by Genesis Minerals on the Burno-Lewis deposit, to develop the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	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.	mine plan and geotechnical recommendations to a PFS level and provide an Ore Reserve estimate. Ore from Bruno Lewis will be trucked to a combination of the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants. • The Bruno Lewis mine plan is considered technically achievable and involves the application of conventional technology and open pit mining methods widely utilised in the Western Australian goldfields.
Cut-off Parameters	*The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade of 0.6 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 Laverton and Gwalia processing plants.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	*The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e., either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* *The major assumptions made, and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* *The mining dilution factors used.* *The mining recovery factors used.* *Any minimum mining widths used.* *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• Final pit limits were determined from pit optimisations using Whittle Four-X software, the diluted resource model, geotechnical parameters and metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, royalties, modifying mining factors and operating costs, followed by final pit designs and mine scheduling. • Open cut mining will utilise 140t rear dump trucks and 200t & 100t hydraulic excavator mining fleets, using drill and blast on 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 Bruno Lewis deposit. • A detailed Geotechnical assessment of the Bruno Lewis deposit was carried out by Peter O'Bryan & Associates which recommended the wall angles and bench heights based on weathering zones and wall orientation. • The upper benches of the deposit will be RC grade controlled prior to the commencement of mining, with subsequent grade control passes occurring at bench intervals and on patterns to be dictated by the mining schedule and lode width and geometry. • Ore dilution was modelled using minable shape optimisation (MSO) software to generate minable ore block designs. This accounts for planned ore loss and dilution. A skin was then applied to these ore blocks to account for unplanned ore loss and dilution. • Haul road widths of 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. • The Project currently has mine offices, workshops and ablutions. The Project will establish, power, fuel storage, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. Ore will be hauled using road trains to the existing Laverton and Gwalia processing plant.
Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions	*The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• The Burno Lewis ore is free milling and will be processed through a combination of the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants. The 2.9Mtpa Laverton process plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi-Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process. The Gwalia process plant consists of a 1.4 Mtpa crushing and grinding circuit followed by a conventional gravity recovery and carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit. • The metallurgical process is commonly used in Western Australian and international gold mining. • A metallurgical test work program has been undertaken for the Bruno Lewis deposit and used as the basis for determining the milling recovery factors for the pit. All metallurgical test work programs were conducted on representative mineralised composites prepared from diamond drill core. • There are no known deleterious elements, and no allowance is made in the Ore Reserve estimate for deleterious elements. • The average processing recovery for Bruno Lweis is estimated to be 93% • No bulk sample test work has been carried out. Ore from Bruno Lweis will be blended with other ore sources at the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants. • No minerals are defined by a specification.
Environmental	*The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• All environmental studies have been completed for Bruno Lewis and currently, regulatory approvals and permits will be required. At this stage there are no known reasons to believe that approval will not be given prior to scheduled commencement of mining. • Waste rock characterisation was completed on drill samples. The majority of samples were non-acid forming (NAF), with some samples classified as uncertain. However given, the extremely low sulphur

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		levels Acid mine drainage is not considered to be a risk for mining at Bruno Lewis.
Infrastructure	*The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• The Bruno Lewis deposit is located approximately 20km east of the Leonora township and is also within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access to the site is via sealed public highways and private unsealed roads. The site workforce will be primarily fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Leonora airstrip. • The project will establish offices, workshops, power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. The workforce will utilize existing accommodation facilities available at the Laverton operations camp.
Costs	*The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* *Derivation of transportation charges.* *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• Capital costs were derived for the PFS using quotes from specialist equipment and service providers. • Mining costs are estimated based on mining equipment requirements and validated by in house mining service providers (Genesis Mining Services) for load and haul and quotes from external leading drill and blast contractors. Forecast mining costs are in line with current operating costs. • Processing costs have been generated from the experience of operating the Laverton Mill, recently placed on care and maintenance, while Gwalia processing costs are in line with current cost estimates. • Test work does not indicate the presence of deleterious elements. • All costs and revenues were denominated in Australian dollars and no exchange rates were used. • Transportation charges for ore from Bruno Lewis to the Laverton and Gwalia processing plants are based upon contracted haulage costs supplied by a reputable haulage contractor. • No treatment and refining charges were applied. • West Australian State Government royalty of 2.5% and third-party royalties of 1% were included based on statutory or agreed rates as appropriate.
Revenue Factors	*The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* *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$2400/oz was chosen for economic analysis. • No other revenue factors were used.
Market Assessment	*The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• Gold ore from the mine is to be sold to the Perth mint. • There is a transparent quoted market for the sale of gold. • No industrial minerals have been considered.
Economic	*The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The Ore Reserve estimate is based on a Pre-Feasibility level of accuracy with inputs from mining, processing, transportation, sustaining capital and scheduled and costed to generate the Ore Reserve cost model. • The Ore Reserve is economic based on the assumed commodity price and cost estimation, and the Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve Estimate are suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, assumptions, and environment. • Sensitivity analysis has indicated that the project drivers are gold price, mining and metallurgical recovery followed by operating expenditure.
Social	*The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• All relevant stakeholders have been engaged in relation to the Bruno Lewis deposits, which are on-going as required. There are no notable concerns raised to date. Agreements with relevant stakeholders are in place. Granted tenements with prescribed purposes appropriate to the specific activities cover the Bruno Lewis deposit. The operation is covered by the Darlot Registered claim. All associated Mining Leases pre-date the native Title registration. The Darlot Group will continue to be consulted on all heritage matters related to the operation.
Other	*To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary*	• There are no known naturally occurring risks other than those risks present at any other mine site in the region, such as storms and bushfires. • The deposit is subject to a State Government and third-party royalty. No issues are foreseen. All legal and marketing contracts are in place/under negotiation for all critical goods and services to operate. • All proposed mining activities will take place on granted mining leases that are held in good standing. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	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.	required Mining Proposal is anticipated to be approved prior to mining commencing.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• The classification of the underlying Mineral Resource estimate was accepted in the classification of Ore Reserve estimate. • The classification reflects the Competent Persons view of the Bruno Lewis deposit. • No Probable Ore Reserve was derived from Measured Mineral Resource.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken on the Bruno Lewis Ore Reserve.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ conence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The level of confidence in operating costs, geotechnical parameters, metal recoveries, and other technical modifying factors is at least at a PFS level of assessment and in the opinion of the Competent Person, modifying factors applied to estimate the Ore Reserve are appropriately estimated and reasonable. • The Ore Reserve is a global estimate. • Metal prices are subject to market forces and therefore present an area of uncertainty. • In the opinion of the Competent Persons, there are reasonable prospects to anticipate that relevant legal, environmental, and social approvals to operate will be granted within the project timeframe.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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.*	• Surface and underground diamond core is NQ (50.6mm) sized core, sampled to 1m intervals or geological boundaries where necessary and cut into half core. The upper or right-hand side of the core is routinely submitted for sample analysis, with each one metre of half core providing between 2.5 – 3 kg of material as an assay sample. Minimum sample length is 0.30 m for DD core. • RC chips are cone or riffle split and sampled into 1m intervals. • All sampling methods are used to produce representative sample of less than 3 kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3 kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. • Genesis core and chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 40g or 50 g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. • Historical AC, RAB, RC and diamond sampling was carried out to industry standard at that time. Analysis methods include fire assay and unspecified methods.
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drill holes used in the estimate include 186 diamond holes (DDH), 1,066 reverse circulation holes and 125 diamond holes collared from surface have RC pre-collars (RCD). In addition, large number of regional RAB (Rotary Air Blast) and air-core (AC) holes have been completed but excluded from the estimation due to lower sample quality. • DDH typically used NQ (47.6mm) and HQ (63.5mm) sized core (standard double tubes). • Core was oriented using Ace Core Orientation and Ezy Mark orientation tools. • Drill holes were down hole surveyed by either north seeking gyro within the rods or by electronic multi-shot in open holes. Less than 10% of holes were surveyed down hole using a Reflex Single Shot camera. • RC holes used mainly 5½" reverse circulation face sampling hammers.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC sampling recoveries are recorded in the database as a percentage based on a visual weight estimate; no historic recoveries have been recorded. • Diamond core recovery percentages calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals are logged and recorded in the database. Recoveries average >98%. • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade for RC drilling. • Diamond drilling has high recoveries due to the competent nature of the ground meaning loss of material is minimal. • Recovery information for historic holes is unavailable, although this data largely impacts the mined out portions of the project and is not material to the resource estimate
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging of RC chips and diamond drill core records lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. • Geotechnical and structural logging is carried out on all diamond holes to record recovery, RQD, defect number, type, fill material, shape and roughness and alpha and beta angles. • Core is photographed in both dry and wet state. • Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness. • All diamond drillholes and exploration RC holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All drill core is cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw. Samples are always collected from the same side. • Historic diamond drilling has been half core sampled. • All exploration and RC samples are cone or riffle split. Occasional wet samples are encountered; increased air capacity is routinely used to aid in keeping the sample dry when water is encountered. • Historic AC, RAB and RC drilling was sampled using spear, grab, riffle and unknown methods. • RC samples were typically taken at 1m intervals. Half core was sampled on largely 1m intervals based on geological boundaries. • The sample preparation of diamond core and RC chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 85% passing 75 microns. • Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling. • All subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory and are satisfactory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• RC chip samples, and diamond core are analysed by external laboratories using a 50g fire assay with AAS finish. These methods are considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and are total digest methods. • Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia, and unknown methods. • No geophysical tools have been utilised for reporting gold mineralisation at Tower Hill. • QC included insertion of 4 commercial standards per submission batch (4 commercial standards every 50 samples for diamond core), insertion of field duplicates every 40m and 2 blank control samples for every 100 samples. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits and are passed or failed prior to import to SQL database. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QAQC data is reported monthly. • Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grindsize of 85% passing 75 microns. • The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. • Sample pulp residues were submitted to an umpire laboratory to ensure accuracy. • QAQC results indicate that pulveriser bowls were adequately cleaned between samples, that analysis of gold was sound and re-analysis of pulps showed acceptable repeatability with no bias. • Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders.
Verification of sampling and assay	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic)*	• Significant intercepts are verified by the Geology Manager and corporate personnel. • Primary data is collated in a set of excel templates utilising lookup codes. This data is forwarded to the Database Administrator for entry into a secure Datashed database with inbuilt validation functions.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	protocols. *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and validated as much as practicable before entry into the Genesis datashed database. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for resource estimation. Non positive values have been set to half lower detection limit (0.005 ppm).
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Recent drill holes were surveyed using a Real Time Kinetic (RTK) GPS system. • Historical collars were located and verified by mine surveyors using RTK GPS survey equipment. • Recent drillholes have been down hole surveyed gyroscopically. • Historical drill holes have been downhole surveyed by a combination of single and multi-shot cameras.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Average data spacing of between 40m N-S by 30m E-W (up to 80m by 60m) is available for the bulk of the Tower Hill Resource. • Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC classifications applied. • Sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. • Some historic RAB and RC sampling was composited into 3-4m samples with areas of interest re-sampled to 1m intervals. It is unknown at what threshold this occurred.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill holes are positioned to achieve optimum intersection angles to the ore zone as are practicable. • No significant sampling bias is occurring due to orientation of drilling in regard to mineralised structures.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are prepared on site under supervision of Genesis geological staff. • Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into secured cages and collected by the laboratory personnel. • Sample submissions are documented via laboratory tracking systems and assays are returned via email.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Historical data was reviewed and extensively validated in 2003 including cross-checking data against original hard copy records where available. • All data has been reviewed by a Competent Person who is satisfied that the data is sound and suitable for resource estimation. • Since Genesis acquired the deposit an internal review of companywide sampling methodologies was conducted to create the current sampling and QAQC procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Tower Hill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Tower Hill deposit is located on tenements M37/0055 and is 100% owned by Genesis Minerals Limited. • Native title interests over the tenements are by the Darlot group. • The tenement is in good standing at the time of reporting.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold has been mined from the Tower Hill deposit intermittently since discovery in 1898. • Modern exploration commenced in 1983, with open pit mining between 1984 and 1992 producing approximately 200,000 ounces of gold. • St Barbara Limited (SBM) acquired the project in April 2005 as part of the purchase of the Sons of Gwalia (SGW) Gold Division and completed a drill program between mid-2007 and late 2008, with the aim of defining an open-pit resource. • GMD subsequently acquired the deposit following purchase of the Leonora assets from SBM during 2023.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Gross stratigraphy at Tower Hill from west to east is represented by a granitic footwall (FW), followed by a strongly deformed and foliated ultramafic unit, through to a mafic hanging wall (HW). To the south a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		wedge of mafic material between the granitic FW and the ultramafic HW has been logged. • The ultramafic unit has been intermittently intruded by barren felsic dykes running roughly parallel with the granite contact • Gold mineralisation is hosted in a moderately (35-50º) east dipping quartz vein package that sits locally between the granitic FW and the ultramafic HW. • Quartz veins trend north-north-west and extend over a 1km strike. The quartz veins range from 1m to nearly 50m in width at the widest point. • Gold distribution within quartz veins is ambiguous and it is difficult to confidently distinguish between mineralised and un-mineralised veins. • In general veins within the mineralized sequence have internal laminations, fractures and sulphides. • The Ultramafic rocks that host the quartz veins are strongly deformed and very rarely host any gold mineralisation.
Drill Hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* 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* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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 full table of results is included within this document for all holes drilled into the Tower Hill deposit for this release. The table includes all drill hole details as per downhole intercept length.
Data Aggregation Methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All significant intercepts have been length weighted with a minimum Au grade of 1ppm. No high grade cut off has been applied. • Intercepts are aggregated with minimum width of 0.5m and maximum width of 2m for internal dilution. • Where stand out higher grade zone exist with in the broader mineralised zone, the higher-grade interval is reported also. • There are no metal equivalents reported in this release.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drillholes have been designed as perpendicular to the ore body dip as practically possible.
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.*	• Diagrams are included in the announcement to demonstrate location and widths of intercepts.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results from previous campaigns have been reported, irrespective of success or not.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No work other than the released drill holes has been completed.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further resource definition and exploration drill holes are planned.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Tower Hill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• The database used for the estimate an extract from an Datashed SQL database. The primary database is regulated by a locked framework which fixes the relationships between tables. The data model minimises

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	Data validation procedures used.	the potential for data collection and data usage errors through pre-determined look up tables, storage and export functions. • User defined permissions also regulate the ability to add, edit or extract data. • Primary data is recorded using typical manual translation of logging and data capture from written logs and direct import of csv tables through a data import scheme where data is validated upon import or direct data entry options into the database using predefined look up values. • Data that is captured in the field is entered into Excel templates which are checked on import into the database for errors. Assay jobs are dispatched electronically to the lab to minimise the chance of data entry errors. Assay results from the lab are received in CSV format and are checked for errors on import into the database. Data is regularly validated using the mining software. The data validation process is overseen by the Database Administrator.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person regularly visits site (monthly and more when the geological work is more complex and demanding) to assess geological competency and ensure integrity across all geological disciplines.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The interpretation has been based on historical data captured by previous owners and refined by new information generated by Genesis following project acquisition. This knowledge is built on extensive geological logging of drill core, RC chips, detailed open pit mapping and assay data. The gross architecture of the deposit is relatively simple and the interpretation robust. • The current Tower Hill resource has been interpreted from 61 diamond holes (DDH), 1,066 reverse circulation holes (RC) and 125 diamond holes with an RC pre-collar. • The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are robust and are regularly reviewed to discuss the validity of interpretations or possible alternatives. • Geological domains interpreted from all available geological data are used as estimation domains. They are further sub-domained where internal multi-modal grade populations and sufficient sample data is available to improve grade homogeneity and reduce variance.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation at Tower Hill has continuity over 1.2km along strike, and currently >800m down dip. Mineralisation width ranges from ~1 to 50m across strike.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Mineralisation is domained based on geological continuity. All domain wireframes are created using Leapfrog software and all subsequent estimation is completed using Datamine software. • Lode wireframes are intersected with a validated drill database from which all RAB, air core, and erroneous drill holes have been removed. All remaining diamond and RC samples are flagged with a domain identifier and composited to 1m with 0.3m minimum sample. Residual samples are distributed across adjacent component intervals. • Composites are analysed for population outliers by domain and are topcut proximal to population disintegration. The top-cut process affects only 1-2% of the data. • Many of the principal lodes exhibit bi/multi-model grade populations. These internal populations are controlled by grade indicators based on inflexion points derived from domain log probability plots from which indicator variograms are created. Categorical indicator kriging (CIK) is then used to sub-domain lodes with mixed populations. The block model used in the CIK estimation has blocks set at 1x2x1m to ensure sub-domain complexity is maintained then optimised and re-blocked to the parent block size of 5x10x5m. This model is then used to back flag the composite file with the defined sub-domain identifiers. • Variography is created for all domains and sub-domains with sufficient sample data. Output variograms are utilised in kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) to generate optimum parent block sizes and estimation parameters. • Domains and sub-domains are estimated using ordinary kriging utilising the estimation parameters defined in the KNA as inputs. Grade is estimated into parent blocks only and all kriging quality metrics and search pass values are output. The maximum distance of extrapolation from last known data points for the inferred material is dependent on the geological continuity and confidence across the lode, but less than 80m for the deposit. • Search distances are dictated by the range of each individual variogram but typically equate to 1-1.5 times the current 40x40m resource definition spacing. A 3-pass nested search strategy is employed with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		the first pass always set to the full range of the variogram. The second pass is set at 2 times the variogram range with the final pass set at a factor large enough to ensure all blocks comprising the domain are estimated. • The Mineral Resource Estimation is checked against the previous block model estimations following any material update. • No assumptions are made regarding the recovery of by-products for this Mineral Resource Estimation. • No estimation of deleterious elements or non-grade variables is required. • No assumptions have been made regarding the modelling of selective mining units for this Mineral Resource Estimation • No assumptions have been made regarding the correlation between variables for this Mineral Resource Estimation. • Mineralisation is partitioned into estimation domains relative to stratigraphic position, structural orientation, recorded lithology and specific alteration assemblage. The geological interpretation is initially created from drill data and later calibrated with mapping from open pit exposures. • Domains are estimated individually with search geometry and variography controlled by lode orientation and grade continuity respectively. Variogram major search directions are aligned with geologically interpreted high grade shoot trends. • Categorical indicator kriging has been utilised to define sub-domains in lodes with mixed grade populations to limit the spread of high-grade mineralisation. • Dynamic anisotropy has been employed on lodes exhibiting excessive undulation. • Boundary analysis has been conducted on key lodes indicating hard boundaries should be maintained across domain and sub-domain contacts. • Statistical and visual measures are used to validate the accuracy of the estimation. • Volume variance between the wireframe domains and block model domains are assessed. • A visual inspection of input composites is compared to the estimated block model in section for each domain. • The mean grade of the block model is compared to the naïve and declustered mean grades of the composites by domain with any variance greater than 10% investigated. • Swath plots are created by domain and sub-domain in the X, Y, Z, strike and cross strike directions and viewed holistically to vector into any problematic areas. • Kriging efficiency, and slope results are reviewed by domain/sub-domain to give an indication of the quality of the estimate. • Global change of support plots are created and reviewed for principal domains.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The adopted cut-off grades for Mineral Resource Estimation reporting are determined by the current mining cut-off grades. • The current resource is reported within a Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) open pit shell at 0.4g/t cut-off grade and MSO shapes run at 2.5g/t cut-off.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The mineral resource is reported as open pit and underground components at different cut-off's reflective of current break-even grade requirements for the mining method assumed. • To best capture Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE), the mineral resource was reported within an optimised pit shell at $2800 at a 0.4g/t cut off for the open pit resources. • The underground resource has been reported within MSO solids generated at 2.5g/t cut-off and 2.5m minimum mining width. • No assumptions have been made for mining dilution.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation*	• Metallurgical testwork carried out by independent consultancies has indicated that there is moderate to high gravity recovery, with total cyanide soluble recoveries reporting between 91-93%.

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

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Tower Hill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Resource Estimate for Conversion to Ore	*Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• Tower Hill deposit was mined in the 1980's by open pit mining method but is currently not operating. It comprises a pit void adjacent to the town of Leonora filled with surface run-off and groundwater. • The Mineral Resource estimate is based on the interpretation of historical data captured by previous

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Reserves		owners (St Barbara) and refined by new information generated by Genesis following the project acquisition. This knowledge is built on extensive geological logging of drill core, RC chips, detailed open pit mapping and assay data. The gross architecture of the deposit is relatively simple and the interpretation robust. • The Mineral Resource reported for the Tower Hill is inclusive of the Ore Reserve.
Site Visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person is a full time employee of Genesis Minerals and has conducted multiple site visits which have helped inform the generation of the Ore Reserve estimate.
Study Status	*The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• A Pre-feasibility Study (PFS) was undertaken by Genesis Minerals on the Tower Hill deposit, to apply the application of reasonably practical modifying factors to develop the mine plan and production recommendations to underpin the Tower Hill Ore Reserve estimate. The mineralised ore from Tower Hill will be trucked to the Laverton processing plant for processing. • The Tower Hill mine plan is technically achievable and economically viable. The mine plan involves the application of conventional open pit mining and processing techniques widely utilised in the Western Australian goldfields.
Cut-off Parameters	*The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade of 0.50g/t Au is defined as the breakeven grade and estimated using Reserve gold price assumption of $2400/oz. Cut-off grade estimation uses all operating costs associated with processing, ore transportation, royalty payments, and costs for general and administration (G&A) that occurs through the Laverton processing operation.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	*The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e., either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) 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.*	• Tower Hill life of mine pit limit was determined from pit optimisations using Whittle Four-X software, the diluted resource model, geotechnical parameters and metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, royalties, modifying mining factors and operating costs were incorporated to determine the optimum selection of ultimate pit limit, which resulted in the detail life of mine pit design and mine scheduling works. • Tower Hill mining will utilise conventional open pit mining methods. Mining will be carried out using 190t rear dump trucks working under large 300t to 400t capacity hydraulic excavator loading fleets. Drill and blast will be carried out on 10 m benches and excavators operating on 4 m flitches. The Competent Person considers the mining method to be reasonably practical and appropriate for the nature of the Tower Hill deposit. The Life of Mine schedule is developed using practically achievable productive rates and mining sequence to deliver consistence ore supply to the processing plant whilst maintaining pre-strip ratio through pit staging option. • Construction sequence and development planning of noise bunds and waste dumps were prepared in accordance with Noise Assessment guidelines and height restrictions. • A detailed Geotechnical assessment of the Tower Hill deposit was carried out by AMC consultants during the PFS. The study based on two weathering zones, with inter ramp angle ranging from 33° (50° batter angles, 7 m berms and 10 m batter heights) to 55° (70° batter angles, 7 m berms and 20 m batter heights), which represents an overall slope of approximately 39° to 48° after inclusion of ramp system. • The upper benches of the deposit will be RC grade controlled prior to the commencement of mining, with subsequent grade control passes occurring at bench intervals and on patterns to be dictated by the mining schedule and lode width and geometry. • Ore dilution and loss (mining recovery) was modelled through the Stope optimiser (SO) software process to determine the practically minable diluted ore blocks through the selected mining method and mining fleets. The SO process uses the cut-off grade of 0.5g/t and considers the mineralisation dip/direction, minimum mining width, height and length specification of the ore block to determine the application of additional dilution skins around the mineralisation boundaries to accommodate potential dilution and ore loss that occurs through practical mining practices. The resultant diluted ore blocks are then evaluated for mine planning and estimation. • 30m haul road widths for dual lane access ramp and 16m for single access ramp are used in the Tower Hill pit design work. The Life of Mine pit stage options were designed with the bench minimum mining width of 40m, and 30m for any goodbye cuts at the bottom of the pit. • Inferred Mineral Resources were excluded from pit optimisations for the Ore Reserve estimation and treated as waste material.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
Tower Hill mining operation will require minimum surface infrastructure such as establishment of workshops, admin buildings, mine site power and communication service facilities. Some existing infrastructure adjacent to the Tower Hill Reserve pit such as rail and an underground gas pipeline will required to be relocated or removed to enable future mining.
The Tower Hill project will also rely on the nearby Gwalia underground mine infrastructure where appropriate and will share the Gwalia accommodation facilities. Ore will be hauled using road trains to the existing Laverton processing plant.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions</td><td>The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.
Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.
The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.
Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.
The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.
For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?</td><td>
The Tower Hill ore is free milling and will be processed through existing 2.9 Mtpa capacity Laverton processing plant. The Laverton process plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi-Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process.
Since commencement of the processing plant, a total of 14.2Mt (dry) of ore has been processed until the plant was placed on care and maintenance in March 2023.
The metallurgical process is commonly used in Western Australian and international gold mining.
A FS level metallurgical testwork program was completed in Perth by Bureau Veritas Pty Ltd (BV) and managed by Mintrex Pty Ltd. There were 9 variability samples, 1 master composite sample and 3 low-grade samples tested for the following:
Physical properties for comminution circuit design.
Conditions for optimal leaching; and
Gold recovery.
The proposed Tower Hill Recovery Model is based on metallurgical testwork and categorised into two head grade zones for a grind size of 110µm. Table below shows the predicated recovery model for head grades of 1.25g/t and 1.5g/t.

<table>
<tr><th>Gold Head Grade g/t</th><th>Predicted Au Recovery, %</th></tr>
<tr><td>≤1.25</td><td>0.2404*HG + 5834</td></tr>
<tr><td>≥1.50</td><td>0.0097*HG + 0.8930</td></tr>
</table>

There are no known deleterious elements identified for the mineralogical/metallurgical assessments carried out during the Pre-feasibility test work.
No bulk sample test or pilot scale testwork has been performed. However, between 2011 to 2013 low grade stockpile material from Tower Hill was processed through the Gwalia plant. Ore from the Tower Hill deposit will be blended with other ore sources at Laverton processing plant.
No minerals are defined by a specification.
</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>
Tower Hill project sits on a granted mining lease and the area has previously been significantly impacted my mining. Dewatering licence for Tower Hill is granted and flora and fauna studies are completed.
Genesis will self-refer to the EPA for theTower Hill project due to the proximity to the Leonora township. Vegetation clearance, Nosie assessment reports, Mining Proposal and closure plan will be submitted in due course within the scheduled timeframe.
Studies has been completed for Tower Hill rock samples for the characterisation of waste rock and waste dump design. waste rock has been classified as non-acid forming (NAF) and therefore no specific encapsulation is required for any rock material within the waste dump.
</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 Tower Hill project is located close to Leonora township and within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access to the site is via sealed Leonora-Kalgoorlie highway. The site workforce will be combination of drive-in, drive-out from nearby township and fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Leonora airstrip and accommodated within existing Gwalia camp facilities.
The project will require additional establishment of new offices, workshops, surface mining service facilities, site power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plant.
Ore will be treated at the existing Laverton processing plant via road trains using a combination of sealed public roads and dedicated gravel roads. The existing Laverton processing plant is well established with a
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</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		16.5 MW gas fired power station, bore field and tailings storage facility; a 400-person capacity accommodation village; administration offices; workshops; reverse osmosis and wastewater treatment plants. • Some existing infrastructures adjacent to the Tower Hill Reserve pit such as a rail line and underground gas pipeline will be required to be relocated or removed to enable future mining.
Costs	*The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* *Derivation of transportation charges.* *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• The PFS study for the Tower Hill Ore Reserves establishes the capital cost estimate based on the progress made with the various stakeholder engagements, quotations and cost estimations from external consultants, current operating open pit sites and Genesis Mining Services. • Mining costs are estimated based on mining equipment requirements through detailed mine planning and scheduling process and validated by in house mining service providers (Genesis Mining Services) for load and haul and contract service provider for drill and blast services. • Processing costs have been generated from a combination of recent cost studies conducted by external consultants and the past operating performance of the Laverton processing plant, recently placed on care and maintenance. The Laverton plant processing cost has been validated with current Gwalia processing costs. • Test work does not indicate the presence of deleterious elements. • All costs and revenues were denominated in Australian dollars and no exchange rates were used. • Transportation charges for ore from Tower Hill to the Laverton processing plants are estimated based upon current estimates supplied by a reputable haulage contractor. • West Australian State Government royalty of 2.5% and third-party royalties of 1.92% were included based on statutory or agreed rates as appropriate.
Revenue Factors	*The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• Ore production and gold recovery estimates for revenue calculations were based on detailed mine designs, mine schedules, mining factors and cost estimates for mining and processing. • The financial analysis for the Tower Hill Ore Reserves is based on a gold price of A$2400/oz. • No other revenue factors were used.
Market Assessment	*The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• The product from the processing of Tower Hill ore is a gold dore, for which a ready market exists and is traded on an open and transparent market. • Gold dore is sold to precious metal refineries (Perth Mint). Customer and competitor analysis is not required. • No specification is required for gold dore.
Economic	*The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The Ore Reserve estimate is based on a Pre-feasibility level of accuracy with up-to-date inputs from geology, mining, processing, transportation, royalty payment, sustaining capital to generate the Tower Hill Ore Reserve cost model. • The Tower Hill Ore Reserve is technically achievable and economically viable based on the assumed Gold price of $2,400 per ounce and cost estimations. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve Estimate is practical and suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, planning assumptions, and for social and environment factors. • NPV sensitivity has been tested for the major critical input factors, the project is most sensitive to gold price, but the project NPV is robust under sensitivity testing of all inputs. This demonstrates significant positive outcomes for the Tower Hill Ore Reserve.
Social	*The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• All key relevant stakeholders have been engaged and maintained good relationships within relation to the development of Tower Hill project. There are no notable concerns raised to date. • Genesis Minerals is currently working with the Darlot People who are determined Native Title holders over the Leonora area and has established positive engagement and discussions over the period. It is anticipated that an agreement will be entered into within the agreed timeframe.
Other	*To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.*	• There are no known naturally occurring risks other than those risks present at any other mine site in the region, such as storms, in rush of water, and bushfires. • During the mining commencement, noise bunds will be constructed to appropriate heights to contain the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	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.*	noise within permissible limits that arise from the mining activities. • The deposit is subject to a State Government and third-party royalty. • All legal and marketing contracts are either in place or under negotiation for all critical goods and services to operate the Tower Hill project. • All proposed mining activities will take place on granted mining leases that are held in good standing. Tower Hill mining proposal, closure plan and other statutory approvals will be submitted in near time to allow project commencement and on the basis of current good standing and engagement with key authorities it is anticipated that all required approvals will be granted before the project commencement.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• The classification of the Tower Hill Ore Reserve Estimate has been carried out and reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. • The classification reflects the Competent Persons view of the Tower Hill deposit. • 100% Probable Ore Reserve was derived from Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource. • No Proved Ore Reserve was estimated. Inferred class ore is excluded in the estimation and treated as waste.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken on the Tower Hill Ore Reserve.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Detailed mine designs and schedules, application of Modifying Factors for ore loss, dilution and ore processing gold recovery, and subsequent financial analysis used to estimate Ore Reserves are all supported by updated mining assumption for productivity rates and production capacity. • The level of confidence in operating costs, geotechnical parameters, metal recoveries, and other technical modifying factors is at PFS level of assessment and in the opinion of the Competent Person, modifying factors applied to estimate the Ore Reserve are appropriately estimated and reasonable. • The Ore Reserve is a global estimate. • Metal prices are subject to market forces and therefore present an area of uncertainty. • In the opinion of the Competent Persons, there are reasonable prospects to anticipate that relevant legal, environmental, and social approvals to operate Tower Hill project 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 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.*	• Orient Well and Orient Well East Resource is based on 474 RC and 15 DD holes (216 completed by Genesis in 2020) • Orient Well North West Resource is based on 19 RC holes, 1 DD holes all completed by Genesis in 2017-2019); • In addition, a large amount of regional RAB (Rotary Air Blast) and air-core (AC) drilling has been completed at all prospects; • Multiple campaigns of drilling were completed at each of the deposits by various explorers since 1985; • Genesis RC and diamond drilling has included infill and extensional drilling; • In the deposit areas, holes were generally angled at -60° to optimally intersect the mineralised zones; • Genesis RC sampling in mineralised zones comprised 1m samples collected during drilling using a rig mounted cone splitter; • Diamond core was cut using a diamond saw and sampled either at 1m intervals or to geological boundaries; • RC and diamond drilling by previous holders has been completed to industry standard at the time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
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.
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.*	• 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;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		styles; • The Orient Well mineralisation is mainly hosted within a single wide (50m) east dipping felsic rhyolite which strikes broadly NW over a distance of 1500m. • Gold mineralisation is associated with a stockwork of quartz veining with qtz-albite+/-sericite+pyr alteration halos. • Mineralisation at Orient Well East is predominantly hosted within sub-horizontal super-gene enriched layers within a mafic host rock.
Drill Hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• A very large number of drill holes were used to prepare the Mineral Resources; • The quantity of drill holes used to estimate each deposit is included in the body of this release; • The extent of drilling is shown broadly with diagrams included in this announcement; • A summary of all historic holes used in the Mineral Resource was included in a previous announcement dated 24 June 2020; • Results from Genesis drilling have been included in multiple releases to ASX between 15 September 2020 and 17 February 2021.
Data Aggregation Methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All reported assay intervals have been length weighted. No top cuts were applied. A nominal cut-off of 0.3 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;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• Data reviews have been carried out by independent consultants at different times.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• A site visit was undertaken by the Competent Person in February 2021 to verify the extent of mining operations, locate drill collars from previous drilling, review drilling operations and to confirm that no obvious impediments to future project exploration or development were present.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation for the deposits is considered to be high due to the close spaced drilling and generally consistent mineralisation; • The interpretation was based largely on good quality RC drilling, with a small number of diamond holes. • The deposits consist of wide mineralised lodes which have been interpreted based largely on assay data from samples taken at regular intervals from angled or vertical drill holes; • Geological logging has been used to define lithology and weathering domains; • Due to the close spaced drilling, an alternative interpretation is unlikely.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Orient Well mineral resource area extends over a 1500m strike length, and modelled to a depth of 200m below surface with the reported Mineral Resource limited to a depth of 130m; • The Orient Well East mineral resource area extends over a 400m strike length, to a depth of 70m below surface; • The Orient Well North West mineral resource area extends over a 200m strike length to a depth of 130m below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource above 280mRL has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off based on likely cut-off grades determined for open pit mining. • The resource has been limited to material above 280mRL.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Based on the previous production history and the shallow nature of the mineralisation, it is assumed that open pit mining is possible at the project if demonstrated to be economically viable to construct a processing facility or as satellite feed for an existing operation; • No mining parameters or modifying factors have been applied to the Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Extensive metallurgical test work has been undertaken by Genesis and previous operators at the project and has been reviewed; • Results of recent test work and processing results from the previous mining have demonstrated that good gold recovery can be expected from conventional processing methods; • There is nothing to suggest that high gold recoveries will not be achieved from the remaining Mineral Resources.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining 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 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;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade; • Previous open pit mining has been carried out at Orient Well; • No reconciliation data has been located and only global production records have been reviewed.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Orient Well

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Resource Estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	*Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The deposit is located approximately 40km south of Leonora in Western Australia and lies within the Archaean-aged Norseman to Wiluna greenstone belt. • Open pit mining was previously carried out by Melita Mining between 1995 and 1996. Mining was largely restricted to the oxide zone with a maximum pit depth of 50m. • The Resource is based on extensive drilling programs completed between 1988 and 2022 from a combination of RC and diamond drilling. • The deposit was estimated using ordinary kriging ("OK") grade interpolation of 1m composited data within wireframes prepared using 0.2g/t Au envelopes. The block dimensions used in the model were 5m EW by 10m NS by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 1.25m by 2.5m by 1.25m. • The Mineral Resource is reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve.
Site Visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person is a full time employee of Genesis Minerals and has conducted multiple site visits which have helped inform the generation of the Ore Reserve estimate.
Study Status	*The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• A feasibility study (FS) was undertaken by Genesis Minerals on the Orient Well deposit, to develop the mine plan and geotechnical recommendations to a FS level and provide an Ore Reserve estimate. Ore from Orient Well will be trucked to the Laverton processing plant on a toll treatment arrangement. • The Orient Well mine plan is considered technically achievable and involves the application of conventional technology and open pit mining methods widely utilised in the Western Australian goldfields.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade of 0.70 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 Laverton processing plant.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	*The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e., either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (e.g., pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* *The major assumptions made, and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* *The mining dilution factors used.* *The mining recovery factors used.* *Any minimum mining widths used.* *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• Final pit limits were determined from pit optimisations using Whittle Four-X software, the diluted resource model, geotechnical parameters and metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, royalties, modifying mining factors and operating costs, followed by final pit designs and mine scheduling. • Open cut mining will utilise 140t rear dump trucks and 200t & 100t hydraulic excavator mining fleets, using drill and blast on 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• There is minimal existing infrastructure at the Orient Well deposit. The Project will establish offices, workshops, power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. A ROM pad and haulage road network will be developed to transport via road trains to the existing Laverton processing plant.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• The Orient Well ore is free milling and will be processed through the Laverton processing plant. The Laverton process plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi-Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process. • The metallurgical process is commonly used in Western Australian and international gold mining. • A series of metallurgical test work programs have been undertaken for the Orient Well deposit and used as the basis for determining the milling recovery factors for the pit. Domains were established for metallurgical test work with the mineralised zone divided into oxide and fresh. All test work programs were conducted on representative mineralised composites prepared from either RC chips or diamond drill core. • There are no known deleterious elements, and no allowance is made in the Ore Reserve estimate for deleterious elements. • The metallurgical test work indicated a recovery for Orient well of 94.6%. • No bulk sample test work has been carried out. Ore from the Orient Well pit will be blended with the Laverton ore. Orient Well ore was previously milled at the Melita Mining owned 0.75Mt/a Orient Well plant. • No minerals are defined by a specification.
Environmental	*The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and 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 Laverton Mill, recently placed on care and maintenance. • Test work does not indicate the presence of deleterious elements. • All costs and revenues were denominated in Australian dollars and no exchange rates were used. • Transportation charges for ore from Orient Well to Laverton are estimated based upon budgetary haulage costs supplied by a reputable haulage contractor. • No treatment and refining charges were applied under the toll treatment arrangement. • West Australian State Government royalty of 2.5% and third-party royalties of 1% were included based on statutory or agreed rates as appropriate.
Revenue Factors	*The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals, and co-*	• 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#2400/oz was chosen for economic analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	products.	• No other revenue factors were used.
Market Assessment	*The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• Gold ore from the mine is to be sold to the Perth mint. • There is a transparent quoted market for the sale of gold. • No industrial minerals have been considered.
Economic	*The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The Ore Reserve estimate is based on a Feasibility level of accuracy with inputs from mining, processing, transportation, sustaining capital and scheduled and costed to generate the Ore Reserve cost model. • The Ore Reserve is economic based on the assumed commodity price and cost estimation, and the Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve Estimate are suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, assumptions, and environment. • Sensitivity analysis has indicated that the project drivers are gold price, mining and metallurgical recovery followed by operating expenditure.
Social	*The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• All relevant stakeholders will be engaged in relation to the Orient Well operations. There are no notable concerns raised to date. Agreements with relevant stakeholders are in place. Granted tenements with prescribed purposes appropriate to the specific activities cover the Orient Well operations. The Orient Well operations are covered by the Nyalpa Pirniku Registered claim and all associated Mining Leases pre-date the Native Title registration. The Nyalpa Pirniku Group will continue to be consulted on all heritage matters related to the Orient Well Operations.
Other	*To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* *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 – 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 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.*	• 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; • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		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; • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• 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. • 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:* 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* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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	*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;*	• 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;

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

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – 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 Octrober 2023 to verify the extent of mining operations, locate drill collars from previous drilling, review drilling operations and to confirm that no obvious impediments to future project exploration or development were present.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation for the deposits is considered to be high due to the close spaced drilling and generally consistent mineralisation; • 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 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;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• 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 made.*	• Based on the previous production history and the shallow nature of the mineralisation, it is assumed that open pit mining is possible at the project if demonstrated to be economically viable to construct a processing facility or as satellite feed for an existing operation; • No mining parameters or modifying factors have been applied to the Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical test work has been undertaken by Genesis; • Results of recent test work and processing results from the previous mining have demonstrated that good gold recovery 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.
lassification	*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,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		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. • 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 is a full time employee of Genesis Minerals and has conducted multiple site visits which have helped inform the generation of the Ore Reserve estimate.
Study Status	*The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• A pre-feasibility study (PFS) was undertaken by Genesis Minerals on the Puzzle and Puzzle North deposits, to develop the mine plan and geotechnical recommendations to a PFS level and provide an Ore Reserve estimate. Ore from Puzzle will be trucked to the Laverton processing plant on a toll treatment arrangement. • The Puzzle mine plan is considered technically achievable and involves the application of conventional technology and open pit mining methods widely utilised in the Western Australian goldfields.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade of 0.7 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 Laverton processing plant.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	*The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e., either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	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.*	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 Laverton processing plant.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• The Puzzle Reserve ore is free milling and will be processed through the Laverton processing plant. The Laverton process plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi-Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process. • The metallurgical process is commonly used in Western Australian and international gold mining. • A metallurgical test work program was undertaken for the Puzzle deposits and used as the basis for determining the milling recovery factors for each pit. Four domains were established for metallurgical test work with the mineralised zones for Puzzle and Puzzle North divided into oxide and fresh. All test work programs were conducted on representative mineralised composites prepared from either RC chips or diamond drill core. • There are no known deleterious elements, and no allowance is made in the Ore Reserve estimate for deleterious elements. • The metallurgical test work indicated a recovery for Puzzle of 96.7% and for Puzzle North of 97.1%. • No bulk sample test work has been carried out. Ore from the Puzzle pits will be blended with Laverton ore. Puzzle pit was previously mined in 1997. • No minerals are defined by a specification.
Environmental	*The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation.* *Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• Environmental studies have been completed for the Puzzle Project. Regulatory approvals and permits are still to be attained, although there are no reasons to believe that they wouldn't be granted. • Waste rock characterisation was completed on drill samples as a component of the PFS. Puzzle waste rocks were characterised as a low risk of acid formation.
Infrastructure	*The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided or accessed.*	• Puzzle is located 70km south-east of the Leonora township and is within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access is to the site is via sealed public highways and public and private unsealed roads. The site workforce will be primarily fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Leonora airstrip. • The project will establish offices, workshops, power, reverse osmosis, and wastewater treatment plants. The workforce will utilize existing accommodation facilities available at the Leonora township.
Costs	*The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* *Derivation of transportation charges.* *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.*	• Capital costs were derived for the PFS using quotes from specialist equipment and service providers. • Mining costs are estimated based on mining equipment requirements and validated by in house mining service providers (Genesis Mining Services) for load and haul and quotes from external leading drill and blast contractors. • Processing costs have been generated from the experience of operating the Laverton Mill, recently placed on care and maintenance.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.	• Test work does not indicate the presence of deleterious elements. • All costs and revenues were denominated in Australian dollars and no exchange rates were used. • Transportation charges for ore from Puzzle to Laverton are estimated based upon budgetary haulage costs supplied by a reputable haulage contractor. • No treatment and refining charges were applied under the toll treatment arrangement. • West Australian State Government royalty of 2.5% and third-party royalties of 1% for Puzzle and 3.5% for Puzzle North were included. Also included are two separate third party $1/ore tonne royalties (one for each deposit). All royalties are based on statutory or agreed rates as appropriate.
Revenue Factors	*The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals, and co-products.*	• Ore production and gold recovery estimates for revenue calculations were based on detailed mine designs, mine schedules, mining factors and cost estimates for mining and processing. • A base gold price of A$2400/oz was chosen for economic analysis. • No other revenue factors were used.
Market Assessment	*The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• Gold ore from the mine is to be sold to the Perth mint. • There is a transparent quoted market for the sale of gold. • No industrial minerals have been considered.
Economic	*The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The Ore Reserve estimate is based on a Pre-Feasibility level of accuracy with inputs from mining, processing, transportation, sustaining capital and scheduled and costed to generate the Ore Reserve cost model. • The Ore Reserve is economic based on the assumed commodity price and cost estimation, and the Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics that make up the Ore Reserve Estimate are suitable based on the mine design, modifying factors, assumptions, and environment. • Sensitivity analysis has indicated that the project drivers are gold price, mining and metallurgical recovery followed by operating expenditure.
Social	*The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• All relevant stakeholders 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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	and confidence of the estimate. *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Ore Reserve 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

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.*	• Orient Well Laterite Resource is based on 1,392 RAB, 48 RC and 11 diamond (22 completed by Genesis in 2020) • Double J Laterite Resource is based on 193 RC holes • In addition, a large amount of regional RAB (Rotary Air Blast) and air-core (AC) drilling has been completed at all prospects; • Multiple campaigns of drilling were completed at each of the deposits by various explorers since 1985; • Genesis RC and diamond drilling has included infill drilling; • In the laterite deposit areas, holes were generally drilled vertically to optimally intersect the mineralised zones; • Genesis RC sampling in mineralised zones comprised 1m samples collected during drilling using a rig mounted cone splitter; • Diamond core was cut using a diamond saw and sampled either at 1m intervals or to geological boundaries; • RC and diamond drilling by previous holders has been completed to industry standard at the time.
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The majority of drill holes are RAB or Reverse Circulation (RC) with face sampling hammer; • Diamond cored holes were completed mostly with NQ and HQ sized equipment and a standard tube.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Limited records of sample recovery in historical drilling were located for RAB and RC drill samples; • Drill core recovery was determined from physical core measurements; • Genesis RC sampling reported some loss of sample especially in the first metre of drilling; • There is no indication of a relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Company geologists logged in detail each hole at the time of drilling; • All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure; • RC, AC and RAB drilling was logged for various geological attributes; • All drill holes were logged in full; • Core and RC chips have been photographed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Genesis RC samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone and cone splitter in one metre intervals; • For historic RAB, RC and DD drill programs, samples were assayed at commercial laboratories in Western Australia; • Genesis samples were assayed at the Intertek laboratory in Perth. Samples were dried and a 1kg split was pulverized to 80% passing 75 microns; • No QAQC reports have been located for the historic drilling data; • Genesis drilling included extensive QAQC protocols including blanks, standards and duplicates. Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		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.
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 o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• A very large number of drill holes were used to prepare the Mineral Resources; • The quantity of drill holes used to estimate each deposit is included in Table 1 Section 1 of this release.
Data Aggregation Methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All reported assay intervals have been length weighted. No top cuts were applied. A nominal cutoff of 0.3 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*	• The significant results of all resource drill holes have been previously reported;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• 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 Octrober 2023 to verify the extent of mining operations, locate drill collars from previous drilling, review drilling operations and to confirm that no obvious impediments to future project exploration or development were present.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation for the deposits is considered to be high due to the close spaced drilling and generally consistent mineralisation and historical production from the deposits; • The interpretation was based largely on good quality RAB and RC drilling, with a small number of diamond holes. • The deposits consist of regular and consistent zones which have been interpreted based largely on assay data from samples taken at regular intervals from vertical drill holes; • Geological logging has been used to define lithology and weathering domains; • Due to the close spaced drilling, an alternative interpretation is unlikely.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Orient Well laterite mineral resource area extends over a 1000m strike length, to a depth of 15m below surface; • The Double J laterite mineral resource area extends over a 1100m strike length, to a depth of 10m below surface;
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points.* *If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*	• 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;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	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.*	• 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.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		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 – HARBOUR LIGHTS
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Harbour Lights

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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.*	• Sampling boundaries are geologically defined and one metre in length unless a significant geological feature warrants a change from this standard unit. The upper or right-hand side of the core is routinely submitted for sample analysis, with each one metre of half core providing between 2.5 – 3 kg of material as an assay sample. Minimum sample length is 0.30 m. • The majority of the drilling was completed by Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. (Esso) between 1981 and 1985. Diamond and RC holes have generally been sampled on 1m intervals but no details on sampling protocols have been found.
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond drill holes used NQ2 (50.6mm) sized core (standard tubes). Surface drill holes have been down hole surveyed by north seeking gyro. Holes are orientated using a Reflex ACT II RD orientation tool. • Details of earlier RC and DDH drilling techniques have not been located. Diamond holes were surveyed by single shot camera.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill core is metre marked and orientated and checked against driller's blocks to ensure that any core loss is accounted for. Sample recovery for all holes was good. • Details on earlier core recovery are unknown.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All holes are logged primarily for lithology, alteration and vein type/intensity which are key to modelling gold grade distributions. Validation of geological data is controlled via the use of library codes and reliability and consistency of data is monitored through regular peer review. • All holes were logged in fresh rock for lithology, alteration quartz-carbonate veining and sulphides
Sub-sampling techniques	*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.*	• Half core is cut using a core saw before being sent to an accredited lab (SGS laboratory in Kalgoorlie) where the entire sample is crushed to achieve particle size <4mm followed by complete pulverisation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
and sample preparation	*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.*	(90% passing 75 µm). • Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation for earlier holes are unknown but are assumed to conform to standard Eastern Goldfields practices of the time.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and 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.*	• Samples were analysed for gold using fire assay with a 50g charge and analysis by flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS). QC included insertion of 3 commercial standards (1 per 25 samples), use of barren flush material between designated high grade samples during the pulverising stage, re-numbered sample pulp residues re-submitted to original laboratory, and sample pulp residues submitted to accredited umpire laboratory, submission of residual (duplicate) half core from ore intervals. • The analytical method for earlier holes is unknown. Quality control was limited to analysis of pulp duplicates and the drilling of twin holes. Re-sampled selected intervals of earlier drill core which demonstrated good correlation with original assay values. This resampling demonstrated that there was no bias in the original analysis
Verification of sampling and assay	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Sampling data is recorded electronically in spreadsheets which ensure only valid non-overlapping data can be recorded. Assay and down hole survey data are subsequently merged electronically. All drill data is stored in a SQL database on secure company server and validated. • Earlier drilling data has been cross-checked against historic hard copy plots and reports.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* *Specification of the grid system used* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collar location of holes are recorded by DGPS. Hole orientation was measured using TN14 Gyro compass. • Collar survey methods are unknown but are assumed to conform to standard Eastern Goldfields practices of the time.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Surface drilling has been completed on an approximate 25mN x 30mRL pattern decreasing to ~50mN x 100mRL below 170mbs. Mineralised areas have generally been sampled on 1 metre intervals..
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill holes are included to the west which interests the east dipping mineralisation perpendicular to lode orientation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Only company personnel or approved contractors are allowed on drill sites; drill samples are only removed from drill site by approved contractors to the companies' secure core logging/processing facility; cut core is consigned to accredited laboratories for sample preparation and analysis. • For earlier drilling it is assumed that the procedures applied were aligned to the industry practices prevailing at the time of sample collection, dispatch, sample preparation and analysis at accredited laboratories.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The logging and analytical data has been cross-checked against hard copy reports

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Harbour Lights

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The reported resource is completely located within M37/251 and M37/1150 which are 100% owned by St Barbara Limited. The tenement is in good standing at the time of reporting.
Exploration Done by Other	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The majority of the drilling was completed by Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. (Esso)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Parties		between 1981 and 1985
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Gold mineralisation extends over 1km strike length and has been tested to vertical depth of 500m. It is hosted in a sheared ultramafic and overlying high Mg tholeiitic basalt which strike North-northwest and dip at 45 degrees to the east. Gold is associated with pyrite and arsenopyrite in isoclinally folded and boudinaged quartz veins and potassic alteration halos.
Drill Hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No exploration results are presented.
Data Aggregation Methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No exploration results are presented.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No exploration results are presented.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No exploration results are presented
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No exploration results are presented
Other Substantive Exploration Data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No exploration results are presented
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No further resource definition drilling is planned at this stage • Metallurgical test work and mine planning are in progress

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Harbour Lights

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is captured through spread sheets and validated prior to loading into the corporate database which ensures only valid non-overlapping data can be recorded. Assay and down hole survey data are subsequently merged electronically. All drill data is stored in an SQL database on secure company server. Validation of data included visual checks of hole traces, analytical and geological data and ad hoc validation of holes to original core photos and hard copy geological logs.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person has visited site during routine site visits to Leonora.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• Mineralised domains are modelled based on the logging of sulphides (pyrite and arsenopyrite), quartz

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	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.*	veining and potassic alteration halos • A central zone and several sub-parallel zones were modelled to constrain gold estimation. • Weakly mineralised talc chlorite zones were modelled as internal dilution inside the central mineralised domain
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation extends over a one kilometre strike and remains open at depth below the deepest hole intercept of 500m below surface. Mineralisation is parallel to the 45 degree dip of foliation with higher grade zones plunging to the south often associated with isoclinal fold hinges. • The central zone is up to 40m true width in places.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Gold grade was estimated using ordinary kriging with a parent cell size of 10mE x 10mN x 5mRL which is approximately half the drill spacing in the upper areas of the deposit. • Estimation was completed using Isatis Neo and Vulcan software. • Search parameters are as follows: o Search orientation plane strike 20° dip 45° Plunge 160° (south) o 150m by 150m by 30m in the hanging wall and central domains o 200m by 200m by 30m in the footwall domains o Composites selected 4 minimum and 32 maximum • Restricted search of 10m by 10m by 5m for composites greater than 0.4g/t Au for estimation of blocks outside modelled domains. • High grade cap of 40g//t Au was applied to composite grade prior to estimation • The model was validated by plotting composite and block model average values against Northing and RL for gold.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The model is reported at a cut-off of 0.4 g/t Au for oxide and 0.8g/t Au for fresh (sulphide) mineralisation
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The mining method is open pit.
Metallurgical factors or 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 recovery is expected to be 90% for oxide and 85.5% for sulphide based on initial test work.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The project covers an area that has been previously impacted by mining. The tenement area includes existing ethnographic heritage sites. Extensive Aboriginal Heritage Surveys within the tenements and management measures are in place.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• For the oxide material a bulk density of 2.4 was assumed • Bulk density values for fresh material are based on 1315 measurements on drill core with the following mean values applied by lithology and mineralisation groups • Mineralised domains range from 2.8 to 2.85 • Un-mineralised lithologies range from 2.7 to 2.85

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The resource is classified as a function of drill spacing, geological continuity and mining. • Areas where drill hole spacing is up to 50m by 50m and the average distance to composites is less than 50m are classified as indicated • At depth and at the edges of the deposit where the drill spacing is wider the mineralisation is classified as inferred.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The reporting of the company Mineral Resources is guided by the company's Mineral Resource Estimation System and is overseen by the Executive Leadership team. External reviews are completed approximately every 3 years. • The model was peer reviewed internally and by AMC consultants with no material issues identified.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The resource estimate is a global estimate. Grade control drilling will be required to define local ore/waste boundaries during open pit mining.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – APHRODITE

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Aphrodite

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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 mineralisation was primarily sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling on nominal 40m x 40m (N x E) grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards grid east at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. • Complete details are un-available for historic drilling. • BDC RC recovered chip samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter. • Limited numbers of field duplicates and screen fire assays have been undertaken to support sample representivity. • BDC DC core has been sampled by submission of a minimum of cut quarter core. • All BDC RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverised in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential assay at a later date. The BDC DC samples are collected at nominated intervals by BDC staff from core that has been cut in half and transported to a Kalgoorlie based laboratory. Samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm by a jaw crusher, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverised in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential additional assay at a later date.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• There are holes drilled by previous owners over the area prior to mid 2010. These holes are occasionally without documentation of the rig type and capability, core size, sample selection and handling. • For BDC drilling, the RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit. The DC drilling is HQ size core (nominal 50.6mm core diameter) or HQ (nominal 63.5mm core diameter).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All BDC drill core is orientated by the drilling contractor, usually every 3m run. • There are no new results announced in this announcement.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• All BDC RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilised for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. • The BDC DC samples are orientated, length measured and compared to core blocks placed in the tray by the drillers, any core loss or other variance from that expected from the core blocks is logged and recorded in the database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis and feedback given to the drillers to enable the best representative sample to always be obtained. • BDC RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This is information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilises a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximise recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximise recovery of sample. • The DC drillers use a core barrel and wire line unit to recover the core, they aim to recover all core at all times and adjust their drilling methods and rates to minimise core loss, i.e. different techniques for broken ground to ensure as little core as possible is washed away with drill cuttings. • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All BDC RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held devices generally using Geobank Mobile software . • All BDC DC is logged for core loss, marked into metre intervals, orientated, structurally logged, geotechnically logged and logged with a hand lens with the following parameters recorded where observed: weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present. • All BDC DC is photographed both wet and dry after logging but before cutting. • The entire lengths of BDC RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample is returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such. Drill core is logged over its entire length and any core loss or voids intersected are recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• BDC Exploration results reported are for a minimum of quarter cut drill core taken from the right-hand side of the core looking down hole. Core is cut by BDC staff onsite at the core cutting facility. • All BDC RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. • The BDC RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverised in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverised sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 40 or 50g fire assay charge. • The BDC DC samples are oven dried, jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, 3.5kg is obtained by riffle splitting and the remainder of the coarse reject is bagged while the 3.5kg is pulverised in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverised sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for a 40g or 50g fire assay charge. • BDC RC and DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. BDC inserts blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 40 or 50g fire assay batch. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • In the field every 10th metre from the bulk sample port on the cone splitter is bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample is then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples are collected after results are received from the original sample assay. Generally, field duplicates are only collected where the original assay result is equal to or greater than 0.1g/t Au. The field duplicates are submitted to the laboratory for the standard assay process. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		laboratory is blind to the original sample number. • For DC, historically no core duplicates (i.e. half core) have been collected or submitted. BDC inserts blank samples and standards at the rate of about 1 in 20. The results and core used for this announcement will undergo metallurgical testwork, this will involve performing check assays on the samples which will act as a field duplicate. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralisation located at this project. The sample size is also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• BDC has routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been SGS Australia, Bureau Veritas Australia and Intertek. No complete details (i.e. most details captured, but not all details for all holes) of the sample preparation, analysis or security are available for either the historic AC, DD or RC drilling results in the database. • The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralisation style. The technique involves using a 40g or 50g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine. • The QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratories are accredited and use their own certified reference materials. • BDC submits blanks at the rate of 1 in 50 samples and certified reference material standards at the rate of 1 in 20 samples in the normal run of sample submission numbers. As part of normal procedures BDC examines all standards and blanks to ensure that they are within tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grade exists.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• BDC's Exploration Manager and site geologist have inspected RC chips and drill core in the field to verify the correlation of mineralised zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralisation • A number of RC holes have also been drilled that confirmed results obtained from historical drillholes. No holes have been directly twinned, there are however holes within 12m of each other. • Primary data is sent digitally every 2-3 days from the field to BDC's Database Administrator (DBA). The DBA imports the data into the commercially available and industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The responsible geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* *Specification of the grid system used* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded by a contract surveyor using RTK GPS. Downhole surveys are completed at least every 30m downhole. Incomplete down hole surveying information is available for the historic RC or DD drilling. No detailed down hole surveying information is available for the historic RC or DD drilling. • BDC routinely contracted down hole surveys during the programmes of exploration drilling for each RC and DC drill hole completed using either digital electronic multi-shot tool or north seeking gyro, both of which are maintained by Contractors to manufacturer specifications. The current drill program was downhole surveyed by the drill contractor using a north seeking gyro. • All drill holes and resource estimation use the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • The topographic data used was obtained from consultant surveyors and is based on a LiDAR survey flown in 2012. It is adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource estimates.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal exploration drill spacing is 40m x 40m with many E-W cross- sections in-filled to 20m across strike. This has been infilled with variable spacing for resource estimate purposes to 20 x 20m. There are no new exploration results reported in this announcement. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is sufficient to support the JORC classification of material reported previously and is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The majority of RC holes were sampled at 1m, but when this isn't the case, sample compositing to 4m has been applied. • The BDC DC drilling has no sample composites applied to the raw sample assays. Any results reported are length weighted averages.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The majority of previous drilling is to grid east and west. The bulk of the mineralised zones are perpendicular to this drilling direction. • The current drilling is oriented towards grid east (89 degrees magnetic) or grid west (269 degrees magnetic). • There is no sampling bias recognised from the intersection angle of the drilling and the lode orientation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by BDC personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an BDC generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies. • Drill core is transported daily directly from the drill site to BDC's core processing facility by BDC personnel. The core is then placed on racks and processed until it requires cutting. Core is then cut onsite by BDC's staff. The core is then assayed in Kalgoorlie by the assay laboratory after transport by BDC staff with no stops or detours.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal audits of sampling techniques as well as data handling and validation was regularly conducted by Aphrodite Geologists prior to the merger, as part of due diligence and continuous improvement and review of procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Aphrodite

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>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.</td><td>• The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Mining Tenements held by Aphrodite Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Bardoc Gold Limited. A 2.5% State Royalty and 2.5% Franco Nevada Royalty exist on gold ores mined from the Aphrodite Deposit.
•
<table>
<tr><td>Tenement</td><td>Holder</td><td>Area (Ha)</td><td>Expiry Date</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/662</td><td>Aphrodite Gold Pty Ltd</td><td>363.3</td><td>27/06/2028</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/720</td><td>Aphrodite Gold Pty Ltd</td><td>995.4</td><td>20/08/2028</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/681</td><td>Aphrodite Gold Pty Ltd</td><td>446.3</td><td>09/08/2030</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Project has had many owners over more than 20 years and has been reviewed multiple times. Historic documents are not always available.
• Drilling, geological, sampling and assay protocols and methods were to industry standard and adequate for inclusion in Mineral Resource Estimation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• Discontinuous shoots of low to moderate tenor gold mineralisation within two broader sub-parallel mineralised structural zones. Mineralisation is beneath a substantial thickness of leached overburden. Free milling in upper oxidised and partially oxidised zones but mostly refractory in the primary zone.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:
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
o down hole length and interception depth
o hole length.
If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</td><td>• No exploration results are presented</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation</td><td>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g.</td><td>• No exploration results are presented</td></tr>
</table>

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets are digitally recorded in the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are imported directly into a standard DataShed system. All data have been validated by the BDC Database Administrator and geological management prior to inclusion in the resource estimate. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary, field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person has visited site.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the system and the gold distribution is complex, however recent structural knowledge has elevated confidence in ore lode geometries. There is good continuity of mineralisation established by 20m x 20m close spaced drilling near surface and reasonable continuity from 40m x 40m drilling. Ore shoot geometries are predicted from structural evidence and confirmed from geostatistics • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate the collar location and downhole survey data. • The lithology units have been modelled using drilling data and consist of a north-south striking, sub-vertical sequence of sediments, volcaniclastics and porphyry. Mineralisation is oriented NNW within 2 major shear systems. Individual structures are evident within the shear systems and are associated with veining, alteration, foliation, and gold. Geological information such as veining, alteration and structure, plus gold and Arsenic grades, were used to guide the interpretation. • Structural continuity of the shear systems is extensive. The grade continuity within the shears is less continuous. • The selection of mineralised domains has used geological factors such a logged quartz and sulphides in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		conjunction with a ~0.3g/t Au cut off which represents the mineralised shear in all modelled domains.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation within the 2 major shears extending for ~1.6km along strike and 500m in elevation. The shears are separated by ~120m. Locally, between the major shears are mineralised linking structures. An extensive supergene blanket extends for up to 400m east of the deposit. Depth below surface to the top of the resource is between 35 and 60m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• BDC has used 3DM wireframes to constrain the mineralised shear zones. All lodes have been interpreted on a sectional basis using the available exploration drilling data on variable spacing. • Raw assay samples were composited to 1m. Compositing started where each drill hole entered a mineralised wireframe and continued until exiting the wireframe. A minimum composite width of 0.7m was chosen and any residual composites were averaged with the previous sample. • Given the sometimes relatively wide drill spacing, it was decided to undertake grade estimation using the non-linear Localised Uniform Conditioning ("LUC") method. This method is suited to estimating grades into SMU scale blocks from widely spaced data. • The following criteria were considered when choosing gold grade top cuts: o The coherence and stability of the upper tail of the gold grade distribution. o Visual inspection of the spatial location of outlier values. • The statistics show that in most cases there is only a small reduction in mean grade and variability following top cutting. • The LUC estimates were implemented using the Isatis NeoTM software package before being transferred into a Micromine™ block model. SupervisorTM software used for geostatistics, variography and block model validation. • No consideration has been made to by-products. • Deleterious elements (Sulphur and Arsenic) have been estimated in this model for use in upcoming metallurgy studies, but not used in the reporting of resources. • The estimation panel size used was 10mE x 20mE x 5mRL. An SMU block size of 2.5mE x 5mN x 2.5mRL was chosen (no rotation) for use in the localisation process. This SMU block size is considered appropriate for the deposit and predicted mining fleet. While the data spacing in areas other than near surface would be considered too wide for such a small block size if conventional linear estimation methods were used, BDC has used the LUC method, which is suited to estimating the grade distribution of smaller blocks using wide spaced data. • Panel estimates were completed using Ordinary Kriging, both within the Uniform conditioning step. • The UC Panel estimates uses a minimum of seven samples, with an optimal three samples per drillhole. Four sectors are used, and each has an optimum number of seven samples per sector. • Search orientations are largely based on variogram orientations, with maximum ranges set high to ensure blocks are estimated in the one pass. This leads to a relatively smooth panel estimate. • Support correction between point grades and panel grades are used in assigning SMU grades within the Localisation step. • Validation was completed on both panel models and the localisation to SMU's • visually, comparing block estimated grades to local drilling. • Using swath plots on a N-S, E-W and depth and • Comparing estimated grades to composite grades on a domain by domain basis. • Comparison to the previous model to understand changes
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The open pit-able MRE has been reported above a 0.4g/t Au cut-off and above an RL which represents 235m below surface. The underground resource is reported above a 1.2g/t cut-off and below an RL which represents 235m below surface. It should be note that the LUC estimation method implies a mining selectivity which is unlikely to be achieved during underground mining.
Mining factors or	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable,*	• This MRE has been undertaken on the assumption of open pit mining methods, the selection of SMU size

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assumptions	*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.*	was based on the scale of mining equipment likely to be used.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The Aphrodite deposit has never been mined. BDC has conducted extensive metallurgical test work on all lithology types from various weathering profiles. The testwork has concluded the fresh and transitional ore is refractory in nature. There have been many generations of testwork and several processing methods investigated, currently BDC has determined that a flotation concentrate of sulphide ore will be produced and sold to 3rd parties. Recoveries, Capital Costs and Operating Costs will be based on this flow sheet, with concentrate tails being processed through a CIL process facility.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Characterisation of representative waste rock samples at Aphrodite indicated that there is Potentially Acid Forming (PAF) material in the Alpha and Phi transition materials. Volumes of PAF material are to be confirmed with subsequent testing, however, are not expected to be significant. PAF material will be subject to a containment cell located within the waste dump, which will be adequately capped with fresh rock such that drainage is managed. • Studies have been conducted to understand the potential footprint of infrastructure; waste dumps, final dump heights and shape, tailing dams, and their impact to native vegetation, faunal habitat, surface hydrology and groundwater dependent ecosystems.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Dry bulk density estimates have been made for mineralisation according to position within the oxidation profile and mineralised domain. • Estimates are based on historic core measurements and gamma-gamma logging for underground extractable material and on recent core measurements alone for surface extractable material. • Where deemed appropriate, waxing of cores has been undertaken prior to measurement by water displacement.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The geological model and continuity of the mineralisation is currently reasonably well understood The MRE is classified into indicated and inferred to reflect the confidence in the estimate of different areas of the MRE. The classification is based on drill hole spacing, geological continuity and estimation quality parameters. • Indicated – Areas with drill spacing up to approximately ~40mE x 40mN and with reasonable confidence in the geological interpretation. • Inferred – Areas with drill spacing up to ~80mE x 80mN. • There is a high level of confidence in input data, geology, and gold grades. At depth where drilling is more separated, confidence in geological and grade continuity is reduced and this is accounted for by having an inferred or unclassified classification. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 29 March 2021 .ASX:BDC 'Bardoc DFS Delivers 1Moz Ore Reserve to underpin new long-life, high-margin WA Gold Project' The competent person has reviewed this work
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • Several measures were incorporated in the MRE to provide confidence in the estimate including: o The estimate has used top-cuts to restrict the influence of high grade samples without having a detrimental effect on metal content. o Adoption of the LUC estimation method provides an estimate of tonnages and grades at the SMU scale which can be achieved during mining. • The block model estimate is a local resource estimate which has block sizes chosen at the expected "SMU" selection size. • Aphrodite is previously unmined, there are no production records with which to compare this estimate to.

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets are digitally recorded in the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are imported directly into a standard DataShed system. All data have been validated by the BDC Database Administrator and geological management prior to inclusion in the resource estimate. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary, field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person has visited site.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the system and the gold distribution is complex, however recent structural knowledge has elevated confidence in ore lode geometries. There is good continuity of mineralisation established by 20m x 20m close spaced drilling near surface and reasonable continuity from 40m x 40m drilling. Ore shoot geometries are predicted from structural evidence and confirmed from geostatistics • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate the collar location and downhole survey data. • The lithology units have been modelled using drilling data and consist of a north-south striking, sub-vertical sequence of sediments, volcaniclastics and porphyry. Mineralisation is oriented NNW within 2 major shear systems. Individual structures are evident within the shear systems and are associated with veining, alteration, foliation, and gold. Geological information such as veining, alteration and structure, plus gold and Arsenic grades, were used to guide the interpretation. • Structural continuity of the shear systems is extensive. The grade continuity within the shears is less continuous. • The selection of mineralised domains has used geological factors such a logged quartz and sulphides in conjunction with a ~1g/t Au cut off which represents the mineralised shear in all modelled domains.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation within the 2 major shears extending for ~1.6km along strike and 500m in elevation. The shears are separated by ~120m. Locally, between the major shears are mineralised linking structures. An extensive supergene blanket extends for up to 400m east of the deposit. Depth below surface to the top of the resource is between 35 and 60m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• BDC has used 3DM wireframes to constrain the mineralised shear zones. All lodes have been interpreted on a sectional basis using the available exploration drilling data on variable spacing. Lode interpretations were modelled using Leapfrog Geo vein modelling tools. • Estimation was completed using Ordinary Kriging (OK) using Datamine RM software • Variography, using composited drill data, was completed in Snowden Supervisor software. • Raw assay samples were composited to 1m. Compositing started where each drill hole entered a mineralised wireframe and continued until exiting the wireframe. A minimum composite width of 0.1m was chosen and any residual composites were averaged with the previous sample. • The following criteria were considered when choosing gold grade top cuts: • The coherence and stability of the upper tail of the gold grade distribution, and the effect of outlier values to mean and variance. • Visual inspection of the spatial location of outlier values; • Using Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) a block size of 5mE x 5mE x 5mRL was selected to reflect the drill spacing noted in the well-informed areas. The spacing is arguably too fine for the lesser-informed, lower confidence areas, but this is reflected in the classification. • Original search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from the variography analysis. • A process of Dynamic Anisotropy (DA) applied where orientations adjusted locally based on the orientation of lode wireframes. • Original search samples parameters derived from KNA. Maximum of 3 samples per drillhole, with 5

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		samples required as a minimum and 15 samples as a maximum. • A process of Localised Kriging Neighbourhood Optimisation (LKNO) applied where samples counts (minimum and maximum) adjusted iteratively to ensure each block has the optimal parameters applied. • Classification was used to mitigate risk associated with less well estimated blocks. • Validation was completed using multiple approaches including: • Global mean analysis • Local Mean analysis (using swath plots NS, EW, and rl) • Visually, comparing block estimated grades to local drilling. • No consideration has been made to by-products. • Sulphur and Arsenic zones were calculated using a Categorical indicator approach, and estimated using Ordinary kriging.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The underground resource is reported above a 1.7g/t cut-off and below an RL which represents 235m below surface.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• This MRE has been undertaken on the assumption of underground mining methods. Further work, including additional drilling, will determine the optimal mining method for this material.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The Aphrodite deposit has never been mined. BDC has conducted extensive metallurgical test work on all lithology types from various weathering profiles. The testwork has concluded the fresh and transitional ore is refractory in nature. There has been many generations of testwork and several processing methods investigated but currently BDC has determined that a flotation concentrate of sulphide ore will be produced and sold to 3rd parties. Recoveries, Capital Costs and Operating Costs will be based on this flow sheet, with concentrate tails being processed through a CIL process facility.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Characterisation of representative waste rock samples at Aphrodite indicated that there is Potentially Acid Forming (PAF) material in the Alpha and Phi transition materials. Volumes of PAF material are to be confirmed with subsequent testing, however, are not expected to be significant. PAF material will be subject to a containment cell located within the waste dump, which will be adequately capped with fresh rock such that drainage is managed. • Studies have been conducted to understand the potential footprint of infrastructure; waste dumps, final dump heights and shape, tailing dams, and their impact to native vegetation, faunal habitat, surface hydrology and groundwater dependent ecosystems.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Dry bulk density estimates have been made for mineralisation according to position within the oxidation profile and mineralised domain. • Estimates are based on historic core measurements and gamma-gamma logging for underground extractable material and on recent core measurements alone for surface extractable material. • Where deemed appropriate, waxing of cores has been undertaken prior to measurement by water displacement.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The geological model and continuity of the mineralisation is currently reasonably well understood The MRE is classified into indicated and inferred to reflect the confidence in the estimate of different areas of the MRE. The classification is based on drill hole spacing, geological continuity and estimation quality parameters. • Indicated – Areas with drill spacing up to approximately ~40mE x 40mN and with reasonable confidence in the geological interpretation. • Inferred – Areas with drill spacing up to ~80mE x 80mN. • There is a high level of confidence in input data, geology, and gold grades. At depth where drilling is more separated, confidence in geological and grade continuity is reduced and this is accounted for by having

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		an inferred or unclassified classification. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 29 March 2021 .ASX:BDC 'Bardoc DFS Delivers 1Moz Ore Reserve to underpin new long-life, high-margin WA Gold Project' The competent person has reviewed this work
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • Several measures were incorporated in the MRE to provide confidence in the estimate including: o The estimate has used top-cuts to restrict the influence of high grade samples without having a detrimental effect on metal content. o Adoption of the LUC estimation method provides an estimate of tonnages and grades at the SMU scale which can be achieved during mining. • The block model estimate is a local resource estimate which has block sizes chosen at the expected "SMU" selection size. • Aphrodite is previously unmined, there are no production records with which to compare this estimate to.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – ZOROASTRIAN

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Zoroastrian

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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 mineralisation was primarily sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling on nominal 40m x 20m (N x E) grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards grid east at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. • The drilling database consists of historic (pre 2009) and EXG drilling data. The historic data consists of 19 DD and 420 RC holes; EXG drilling consists of 12 DD, 22 Reverse Circulation with diamond tail (RCD), 579 RC and 1800 Reverse Circulation grade control (RCGC) holes. • Complete details are un-available for historic drilling. • Generally, BDC RC recovered chip samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter. • Limited numbers of field duplicates and screen fire assays have been undertaken to support sample representivity. • EXG DD core has been sampled by submission of cut half core. • All BDC RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g or 50g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to EXG for storage and potential assay at a later date. The BDC DC samples are collected at nominated intervals by EXG staff from core that has been cut in half and transported to a Kalgoorlie based laboratory. Samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm by a jaw crusher, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g of 50g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to EXG for storage and potential assay at a later date. • Due to the presence of coarse gold and arsenopyrite some 150 samples were subjected to a 400g LeachWell® technique with a standard fire assay on the tail. This demonstrated that some of the gold is nuggetty in nature and that normal fire assay techniques may underestimate the grade. It also demonstrated that the mineralisation is non-refractory in nature.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is*	• Prior to 2009 19 DC and 420 RC holes were drilled by previous owners over the area. These holes are without documentation of the rig type and capability, core size, sample selection and handling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• For (post 2009) EXG and BDC drilling, the RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit. The DC drilling is NQ2 size core (nominal 50.6mm core diameter) or HQ (nominal 63.5mm core diameter). • All EXG and BDC drill core is orientated by the drilling contractor with a down the hole Ace system. Core diameter is noted in the assay results table for DC assay results.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• All EXG and BDC RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilised for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. • The EXG and BDC DC samples are orientated, length measured and compared to core blocks placed in the tray by the drillers, any core loss or other variance from that expected from the core blocks is logged and recorded in the database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis and feedback given to the drillers to enable the best representative sample to always be obtained. • EXG RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This is information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample. • The DC drillers use a core barrel and wire line unit to recover the core, they aim to recover all core at all times and adjust their drilling methods and rates to minimise core loss, i.e. different techniques for broken ground to ensure as little core as possible is washed away with drill cuttings. • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All EXG and BDC RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held Geobank devices. • All EXG and BDC DC is logged for core loss, marked into metre intervals, orientated, structurally logged, geotechnically logged and logged with a hand lens with the following parameters recorded where observed: weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present • All EXG and BDC DC is photographed both wet and dry after logging but before cutting. • The entire lengths of EXG RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample is returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such. Drill core is logged over its entire length and any core loss or voids intersected are recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• BDC Exploration results reported for drill core are half core taken from the right-hand side of the core looking down hole. Core is cut with an on-site diamond core saw. • All EXG and BDC RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. • The EXG and BDC RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverised in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverised sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge. • The EXG and BDC DC samples are oven dried, jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, 3.5kg is obtained by riffle splitting and the remainder of the coarse reject is bagged while the 3.5kg is pulverised in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverised sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 40g fire assay charge. • EXG and BDC RC and DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. EXG inserts blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • In the field every 10th metre from the bulk sample port on the cone splitter is bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample is then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples are collected after results are received from the original sample assay. Generally, field duplicates are only collected where the original assay result is equal to or greater than 0.1g/t Au. The field duplicates are submitted to the laboratory for the standard assay process. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		laboratory is blind to the original sample number. • For DC, no core duplicates (i.e. half core) have been collected or submitted. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralisation located at this project. The sample size is also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• EXG and BDC has routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been SGS Australia and Bureau Veritas Australia which has two facilities in Kalgoorlie. No complete details of the sample preparation, analysis or security are available for either the historic AC, DD or RC drilling results in the database. • The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for gold analysis at this project given its mineralisation style. The technique involves using a 40g or 50g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine. • The QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material. The laboratory has 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 1 standard and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. • EXG and BDC submits blanks at the rate of 1 in 50 samples and certified reference material standards at the rate of 1 in 20 samples in the normal run of sample submission numbers. As part of normal procedures EXG examines all standards and blanks to ensure that they are within tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grade exists.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Consultant geologist, Rick Adams from Cube Consulting, John Harris of Geological Services and independent geologist Matt Ridgway, have inspected drill core and RC chips in the field to verify the correlation of mineralised zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralisation. Recent drilling has been inspected by BDC site geologists. • A number of diamond core holes were drilled throughout the deposit to twin RC holes. These twinned holes returned results comparable to the original holes and were also used to collect geological information and material for metallurgical assessment. A number of RC holes have also been drilled that confirmed results obtained from historical drill holes. • Primary data is sent digitally every 2-3 days from the field to BDC's Database Administrator (DBA). The DBA imports the data into the commercially available and industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The responsible geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* *Specification of the grid system used* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a handheld GPS unit. Subsequent to drilling holes were picked up using RTKGPS by the mine surveyor or by contracted surveyors. Downhole surveys are completed every 30m downhole. No detailed down hole surveying information is available for the historic RC or DD drilling. • EXG routinely contracted down hole surveys during the programmes of exploration RC drilling. Surveys were completed using a digital electronic multi-shot tool. Diamond drilling was downhole surveyed by rig operators using a north seeking gyro. All survey tools were maintained by Contractors to manufacturer specifications. • All drill holes and resource estimation use the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • The topographic data used was obtained from consultant surveyors and is based on a LiDAR survey flown in 2012. It is adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource estimates.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal exploration drill spacing is 40m x 40m with many E-W cross-sections in-filled to 20m across strike. This has been infilled with variable spacing for Resource estimate purposes to 20 x 20m and with Grade control to 7.5 x 5m (N x E) spacing. • The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is sufficient to support the JORC classification of material reported previously and is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Zoroastrian

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

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

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

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• Data is logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets are digitally recorded in the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The LUC estimates were implemented using the MinestisTM software package before being transferred into a Micromine™ block model • No consideration has been made to by-products. • One check estimate has been undertaken by EXG as a validation step for the open pit model. This is a comparison of an OK grade control model, based only on the tight 5mE x 7.5mN grade control drilling, to an LUC model undertaken using only the resource drill data. Results indicate that the LUC model based on exploration data reconciles to within 9% of contained metal at a 0.6g/t Au cut-off. Both resource models were validated by comparison of composite grades to estimated grades on a domain basis, swath plots and visual checks • The LUC estimation panel size used was 8mE x 15mE x 10mRL. An SMU block size of 2mE x 5mN x 2.5mRL was chosen (no rotation) for use in the localisation process. This SMU block size corresponds exactly to the current block size for grade control modelling, conforms to the mining flitch height and is elongated in the same direction (north-south axis) as the trend of the lodes at Zoroastrian Central. While the data spacing in areas other than the grade control drilled volume would be considered too wide for such a small block size if conventional linear estimation methods were used, EXG has used the LUC method, which is intended specifically for estimating the grade distribution of smaller blocks. Whilst the ore is associated with arsenopyrite, assay data and metallurgical test work indicate this does not affect recoveries. No other deleterious elements have been identified.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages were based on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The open pit Mineral Resource has been reported above a 0.4g/t Au cut-off above 240mRL (200m depth).
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• This MRE has been undertaken on the assumption of open pit mining methods, the selection of SMU size was based on the scale of mining equipment used in previous mining at Zoroastrian.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The Zoroastrian deposit has been mined successfully with no metallurgical issues. Gold recoveries in excess of 90% were achieved during mining of Central open pit during 2015-2016.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• There are no environmental issues concerning the extraction or disposal of waste or tailing material.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• There are three sources of experimental bulk density data. The first are the results of systematically collected DD core measurements and the second were downhole caliper SG readings every 0.1m for selected holes. The third source was bulk in-pit density determinations gathered by the mining staff. The DD core results provide a source of competent rock bulk density data however the data lacks any representative data for less competent oxide and transitional weathered rock. The in-pit data represents an attempt to measure the densities of the less competent material. • A total of 103 determinations have been made from 13 EXG DD holes. Determinations were made using two methods – for 5 holes the densities were determined using a down hole probe, the Auslog A659 Caliper Tool, the balance were selected core sent to the Genalysis Laboratory in Kalgoorlie where specific gravity was determined by gravimetric technique. The majority of these data were taken on fresh dolerite core, with a small number of oxidised and transitional dolerite core results. The average depth of these determinations is 104m downhole. • A total of 190 in-pit determinations have been made between the 430m, and 400m pit floor RLs, at

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets are digitally recorded in the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are imported directly into a standard DataShed system. All data have been validated by the BDC Database Administrator and geological management prior to inclusion in the resource estimate. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary, field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person has visited site
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the system and the gold distribution is complex, however a greater understanding of the geology has been gained from the mining of Central open pit. The continuity of mineralisation and volume controls are well established where drilling is at a nominal 30 x 30 m hole spacing. • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate the QAQC data and downhole survey data. As such throughout the deposit the company has twinned historical holes to confirm results and location. • The close spaced RC grade control drilling and mining pit floor exposure has allowed a detailed re-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		evaluation of the geological controls on mineralisation by BDC. In addition, subsequent re-logging of diamond core and RC chips has enabled the identification and distinction between mineralised steep and flat structures. The new interpretation of these controls materially impacts the estimation of the Mineral Resources. • The result of this revision is that the majority of the mineralisation outside of Central open pit is associated with the steep shear hosted (60-degree west dipping) structures as opposed to the flatter (35-45-degree west dipping) ladder veins. The bulk of mineralisation near surface in Central open pit was associated with the flat structures. However, as the pit deepened, almost all the mineralisation was associated with the steep west dipping structure. • The selection of mineralised domains has used geological factors such a logged quartz and sulphides in conjunction with a 0.7g/t cut-off for the underground model. The 0.7g/t threshold was chosen based on an observation from recent diamond drilling that there is frequently a very sharp grade contact on the hanging wall of the steep lodes. Gold values transition from background to ore grades over a very short distance. The hanging wall contact is the one likely to be followed in ore drives. The footwall contact was also interpreted to a 0.7g/t cut-off, although grades can be more diffuse, transitioning to background values over a longer distance.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation extends 1300m north/south, 250m east/west and 300m in elevation. Mineralised structures are present at surface for some lodes. There is a depletion zone that extends to about 30m below surface. Lodes are also present on historic pit floor and walls in previous mining activities.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• BDC has used 3DM wireframes to constrain the mineralised shear zones, with the most significant shear interpretation within Central open pit being completed by BDC site geologists and based on pit floor mapping, and observation, ore mark-outs and the close spaced RCGC drilling at spacing's of 7.5m N x 5m E-W. All other lodes have been interpreted on a sectional basis using the available exploration and RCGC drilling data on variable spacing ranging from 7.5 x 5m to 20 x 20m to 40 x 40m (N x E-W). • 1m compositing was considered appropriate for the underground estimation given the sometimes narrow nature of the steep lodes. 1m composite intervals falling within the wire framed estimation domains were coded in the database. • The underground resource model was estimated by Ordinary Kriging (OK) using Micromine software. The following criteria were considered when choosing gold grade top cuts: • The coherence and stability of the upper tail of the gold grade distribution. • Visual inspection of the spatial location of outlier values. • The statistics show that in some cases there is a large reduction in mean grade and variability following top cutting. This is due to the elimination of the disproportionate effect of extreme outlier gold grade values. • It should be noted that the difficulties posed by these extreme outliers significantly increases the inherent risk in the gold grade estimates. • No consideration has been made to by-products. • The resource model was validated by comparison of composite grades to estimated grades on a domain basis, swath plots and visual checks. • The underground model used a block size of 4mE x 15mN x 8mRL, considered appropriate for the drill hole spacing and probable mining method Whilst the ore is associated with arsenopyrite, assay data and metallurgical test work indicate this does not affect recoveries. No other deleterious elements have been identified.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages were based on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The underground Mineral Resource has been reported above a 1.2g/t Au cut-off below 240mRL, which is 200m below surface.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining*	• A cut-off of 1.2g/t was chosen for material below 240mRL to highlight the potential for underground extraction. Further work, including additional drilling, will determine the optimal mining method for this material

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The Zoroastrian deposit has been mined successfully with no metallurgical issues. Gold recoveries in excess of 90% were achieved during mining of Central open pit.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• There are no environmental issues concerning the extraction or disposal of waste or tailing material. • Historical base line environmental assessments have been completed with no known impacts on the mining and processing operation for Zoroastrian. • Characterisation of representative waste rock samples from Zoroastrian indicated most waste components have low sulphide levels and are classified Non-Acid Forming (NAF). • Studies have been conducted to understand the potential footprint of infrastructure; waste dumps, final dump heights and shape, tailings dams, and their impact to native vegetation, faunal habitat; groundwater dependent ecosystems; and surface hydrology
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• There are three sources of experimental bulk density data. The first are the results of systematically collected DD core measurements and the second were downhole caliper SG readings every 0.1m for selected holes. The third source was bulk in-pit density determinations gathered by the mining staff. The DD core results provide a source of competent rock bulk density data however the data lacks any representative data for less competent oxide and transitional weathered rock. The in-pit data represents an attempt to measure the densities of the less competent material. • A total of 103 determinations have been made from 13 EXD DD holes. Determinations were made using two methods – for 5 holes the densities were determined using a down hole probe, the Auslog A659 Caliper Tool, the balance were selected core sent to the Genalysis Laboratory in Kalgoorlie where specific gravity was determined by gravimetric technique. The majority of these data were taken on fresh dolerite core, with a small number of oxidised and transitional dolerite core results. The average depth of these determinations is 104m downhole. • A total of 190 in-pit determinations have been made between the 430m, and 400m pit floor RLs, at surveyed locations within 29 high- and low-grade ore mark-out blocks. The RLs of these determinations places them within the oxide and transitional weathering profile. • Density measurements (Archimedes method) were made from recent 2019 DD drilling in fresh rock. In total 60 ore and 54 waste measurements were used. This resulted in an average waste density of 2.89kg/m3 and ore density of 2.97kg/m3. A fresh ore density of 2.9 was adopted in the resource model. Oxide and Transitional ore densities used were 2.0 kg/m3 and 2.5 kg/m3 respectively. • On balance BDC believe that there are sufficient data to allow the assignment of average values to the MRE block model but not enough to allow a spatially representative estimation of bulk density. BDC have used assumed bulk density values for ore and waste based on the interpreted weathering surfaces.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The geological model and continuity of the mineralisation is currently well understood due to the RCGC drilling, mining exposure of the mineralised lodes on the pit floor and distinction between steep and flat structures gained primarily from a re-log of RC chips. • The MRE is classified into measured, indicated and inferred to reflect the confidence in the estimate of different areas of the MRE. • The MRE has been validated by "ground truth" methods whereby estimates using only resource exploration drilling on a 20x20m collar spacing has been compared to a volume estimated by close spaced RCGC drilling. The results of this comparison confirm that the deeper MR areas estimated outside the grade control volumes can be expected to be representative of what will be defined for mining by the RCGC data to within ~10% contained metal. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 30 September 2020 ASX:BDC 'Updated Mineral Resource for Bardoc Gold Project Increases confidence in the 1Moz Production Target'' The competent

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		person has reviewed this work
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource Estimates is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The significant amount of production (>700kt) and geological information available from historical mining production data allows for a high degree of confidence in geological, mining and milling parameters. Grade and geological continuity can be estimated to a degree of accuracy high enough to allow for a proportion of the resource to be classified as Indicated or Inferred where appropriate. • The Kriged MRE statement relates to global estimates of tonnages and grade. • Reconciliation between EXG mining production and the depleted resource within the August 1 2017 Central final pit demonstrates a close (less than +-10%) correlation in contained ounces.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Zoroastrian Underground

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	*Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• Genesis Mineral Resource as reported in March 2024 • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person has conducted multiple site visits and is familiar with the region and is comfortable relying on site visit reports from other independent consultants and site surveys in determining the viability of the Ore Reserve.
Study status	*The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• A Definitive Feasibility Study carried out by Bardoc with updated mining cost forecasts and forecast production costs for Leonora provided the basis for costs, modifying factors and parameters resulting in an Ore Reserve mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Definitive Feasibility costs, revenue factors and physicals form the basis for Cut Off Grade calculations. • Mill recovery is calculated based on metallurgical testwork carried out as part of the Definitive Feasibility Study. • A gold price of A$2,400 / oz was assumed for the Cut Off Grade calculations. • The underground COG of 2.0 g/t was used as the basis for initial stope design, with all designs assessed by detailed financial analysis to confirm their profitability in consideration to the works required to access and extract them.
Mining factors or assumptions	*The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* *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.
Metallurgical factors or	*The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.*	• The underground ore reserve is planned to be mined using conventional underground mining methods.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assumptions	*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 mining will consist of Longhole open Stoping (LHOS) on 20m 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's, 76mm production drills, 10-15t loaders and 60 tonne trucks. • The mining methods chosen are well-known and widely used in the local mining industry and production rates and costing can be predicted with a suitable degree of accuracy. Suitable access exists to the mine.
Environmental	*The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• Underground designs are based on geotechnical parameters provided by independent consultants Peter O'Bryan and Associates. • Stoping was designed within the recommended HR parameters of 7.5. • Stope parameters used in the underground reserves are 20m level spacing (height), maximum 25m strike length, staggered rib pillars (minimum 1:1 width to length ratio) with sill pillars less than or equal to 80m spacing. • Underground grade control will be carried out using diamond drill holes from stockpiles off the decline. The costs have been based off estimated drilling requirements and current diamond drill rates incurred by the company.
Infrastructure	*The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• Mineral Resources used for optimisation were those detailed previously. Cut-off grades and geotechnical inputs used for optimisations were also applied as detailed previously.
Costs	*The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* *Derivation of transportation charges.* *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• A 10% waste (i.e. zero grade) dilution factor was applied to underground stoping and mine development.
Revenue factors	*The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• Insitu stope recovery as assumed at 95%; Stope recovery where rib pillars are required was 0%; Stope recovery, on levels where sill pillars are left was 0%. It is assumed all development is fully recovered.
Market assessment	*The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• A minimum mining width of 2.5m was applied to underground stopes.
Economic	*The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• Inferred Resources were not taken into account during valuation in the underground design process, and as such did not have an impact on stope shape or development design. Any Inferred material contained within underground designs was treated as waste (i.e. zero grade).
Social	*The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• Although Zoroastrian is a brownfields site and will require all surface and underground infrastructure to be installed, including offices, workshops, first aid facilities, power supply, water management, stores, communications, fuel farm, magazines, waste dumps, run-of-mine (ROM) pads and access road upgrades. This has been allowed for in the Definitive Feasibility Study.
Other	*To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study.* *Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction*	• A primary crusher, SAG and ball mill circuit with a pebble crusher will produce a final grind size distribution P80 of 75 microns to be fed to a Carbon-In-Leach (CIL) circuit based on free milling nature of orebody based on metallurgical testwork. • Ore will be processed through the existing Gwalia processing facility located 182km North of Zoroastrian. This is a standard CIL circuit suitable for treatment of the Zoroastrian Ore • All underground Material is Fresh. • CIL is a standard and common gold extraction process for free milling ore.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of the reserve is contingent.	
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• Metallurgical recovery has been determined from the Definitive Feasibility Study test work and laboratory test work conducted during toll treatment of the Zoroastrian oxide and transitional ore. The models determine the tailings grade and then use the head grade to calculate recovery. Two models were developed; a combined oxide and transitional model and a primary ore model. The oxide and transitional model was developed from 5 samples across the deposit tested during the DFS and 14 samples consisting of one sample from each batch processed in a toll treatment campaign in 2016 (CEN001 to 011, 014, 015 & 018). The primary model was developed from 9 composites tested during the DFS. The models are shown in the table below, where [Au] is the gold head grade in g/t. When used in the model a recovery upper limit of 97% was used. • As the recovery models for the primary ore has a negative regression, i.e. as the grade goes down the recovery goes up, and the variance in both the testwork and the models is limited varying from 94.39% to 95.93% for stope ore with an average of 94.78% and 94.43% to 98.00% for development ore with an average of 95.07%, it was determined a fixed recovery model of the average of the testwork samples would be used for the purpose of Reserves calculations, 94.4%. 94.4% is less than the model data and is considered an appropriate reflection to not overstate the value of lower grade material. **Ore Source** / **Model** / **Recovery Limit**: Zoroastrian Underground Primary / ([Au] – (0.058[Au] - 0.019))/[Au] / 97 •
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• No deleterious elements were identified from the mineralogical/metallurgical assessments that impact on process selection.
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.*	• Zoroastrian ore has historically been processed through toll treatment campaigns in the goldfields, bulk samples collected during this period produced an average recovery rate of 96.5% and median recovery of 97%.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria– EXCELSIOR

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Excelsior

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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 drilling database consists of historic (pre 2009) and BDC drilling data. The historic data consists of drilling by: o Hill Minerals – 75 RC Holes o Aberfoyle - 157 RC Holes, 6 DD holes o Halcyon – 5 RC holes , 2 DD HolesHill Minerals – Wet and dry sampling utilised rotary cone splitter (of Hill minerals design). 4m composite and 1m RC samples assayed by Genalysis Laboratory Services using Aqua Regia. • Aberfoyle – When dry sampling, the entire 1.0 metre sample was collected in a large plastic bag sealed tight over the base of the cyclone to avoid dust loss. The full sample was then multiple riffled to provide two approximately 2kg splits, one for assay and the other for storage/metallurgical purposes. Initial

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		samples assayed by Pilbara labs (Aqua Regia). Subsequent assaying by Classic Labs (50g Fire Assay) • Halcyon – Sample collection systems unknown. Samples assayed by ALS Lab using either 30g or 50g charge for RC and only 50g charge for DD samples. • Generally, BDC RC recovered chip samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter. • Limited numbers of field duplicates and screen fire assays have been undertaken to support simple representivity. • BDC DD core has been sampled by submission of cut half core. • All BDC RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 50g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential assay at a later date. The BDC DC samples are collected at nominated intervals by BDC staff from core that has been cut in half and transported to a Kalgoorlie based laboratory. Samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm by a jaw crusher, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 50g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential assay at a later date.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Hill Minerals – Reverse Circulation blade, or roller with minor hammer. Drill diameter unknown. • Aberfoyle - Most of the Aberfoyle drilling was 4-3/4" reverse circulation roller drilling with minor R.C. hammer drilling in heavily quartz veined or fresher lithologies. Diamond drilling was NQ diameter and where the material drilled was intensely oxidised drilling was performed using a triple tube • Halcyon – Drilling techniques unknown • For (post 2009) BDC drilling, the RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit. The DC drilling is NQ2 size core (nominal 50.6mm core diameter) or HQ (nominal 63.5mm core diameter). • All BDC drill core is orientated by the drilling contractor with a down the hole Ace system. Core diameter is noted in the assay results table for DC assay results.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Hill Minerals – sample recovery unknown. • Aberfoyle - Dust loss in heavily oxidised material was minimal. In harder rock, minor dust loss occurred through the "smoke stack" of the cyclone. Very little wet sampling (through water injection), was done as it was preferable to keep the drill hole dry and continue with dry sampling where possible. This was achieved by periodically sealing the R.C. system and blowing the hole dry via the outside of the rods and then recommencing drilling/sampling through the inner tube when the hole had dried. Where water injection was necessary, samples were collected in a bucket after passing through a rotary disc wet splitter, flocculated, dried and split to give two 2kg samples. Core recovery was excellent in fresher rock and good in oxidised rock except where abundant quartz veining caused core loss due to competency contrast. • All BDC RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilized for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. • The BDC DC samples are orientated, length measured and compared to core blocks placed in the tray by the drillers, any core loss or other variance from that expected from the core blocks is logged and recorded in the database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis and feedback given to the drillers to enable the best representative sample to always be obtained. • BDC RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This is information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample. • The DC drillers use a core barrel and wire line unit to recover the core, they aim to recover all core at all

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		times and adjust their drilling methods and rates to minimise core loss, i.e. different techniques for broken ground to ensure as little core as possible is washed away with drill cuttings. • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Hill Minerals – All holes geologically logged. • Aberfoyle – RC holes geologically logged, noting lithology, colour, weathering, alteration, veining and mineralisation (sulphides) • Halcyon – RC holes geologically logged, noting lithology, colour, weathering, alteration, veining and mineralisation (sulphides) • All BDC RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held Geobank devices. • All BDC DC is logged for core loss, marked into metre intervals, orientated, structurally logged, geotechnically logged and logged with a hand lens with the following parameters recorded where observed: weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralization, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present • All BDC DC is photographed both wet and dry after logging but before cutting. • The entire lengths of BDC RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample is returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such. Drill core is logged over its entire length and any core loss or voids intersected are recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Hill Minerals – RC samples split using rotary cone splitter. • Aberfoyle - When dry sampling, the entire 1.0 metre sample was collected in a large plastic bag sealed tight over the base of the cyclone to avoid dust loss. The full sample was then multiple riffled to provide two approximately 2kg splits, one for assay and the other for storage/metallurgical purposes. Wet samples were collected in a bucket after passing through a rotary disc wet splitter, flocculated, dried and split to give two 2kg samples. Diamond core was sawn where hard enough, or cut with a knife when intensely oxidised. One half core submitted for assay. • Halcyon – Sub sampling techniques unknown • BDC Exploration results reported for drill core are half core taken from the right hand side of the core looking down hole. Core is cut with an on-site diamond core saw. • All BDC RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. • The BDC RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge. • The BDC DC samples are oven dried, jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, 3.5kg is obtained by riffle splitting and the remainder of the coarse reject is bagged while the 3.5kg is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge. • BDC RC and DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. BDC inserts blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • In the field every 10th metre from the bulk sample port on the cone splitter is bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample is then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples are collected after results are received from the original
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Hill Minerals – Aqua Regia (partial) analysis by Genalysis Laboratory. Technique considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. • Aberfoyle – initially Aqua Regia by Pilbara labs. A review of check assaying suggested doubts as to the reliability and integrity of Pilbara Labs, and it was decided to submit all future Excelsior samples to Classic Laboratories, Perth, for 50g charge gravimetric fire assay. Fire Assay considered a total

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		technique. Conducted numerous checks to determine suitable levels of precision including inter laboratory checks. No data available to determine levels of assay accuracy. • Halcyon – Fire Assay (Total) by ALS Laboratory. QAQC procedures unknown. • BDC has routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been SGS Australia and Bureau Veritas Australia which has two facilities in Kalgoorlie. The fire assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralization style. The technique involves using a 40 or 50g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine. • The QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material. The laboratory has 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 1 standard and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. • BDC submits blanks at the rate of 1 in 50 samples and certified reference material standards at the rate of 1 in 20 samples in the normal run of sample submission numbers. As part of normal procedures BDC examines all standards and blanks to ensure that they are within tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grade exists.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• BDC's Exploration Manager and Senior Project Geologist have inspected RC chips in the field and DC in the field and the core yard to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralization. • A number of RC holes have also been drilled that confirmed results obtained from historical drillholes. No holes have been directly twinned, there are however holes within 10m of each other. • Primary data is sent digitally every 2-3 days from the field to BDC's Database Administrator (DBA). The DBA imports the data into the commercially available and industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The responsible geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* *Specification of the grid system used* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Hill Minerals – All Collars located on Local Grid by unknown method. Local Grid to GDA95_51 transformation parameters known. Holes generally not downhole surveyed but considered low risk as most holes were < 60m in length. • Aberfoyle – All Collars located on Local Grid by unknown method. Local Grid to GDA95_51 transformation parameters known. Holes routinely downhole surveyed usually every 30m by unknown method. • Halcyon – Drill Collars surveyed by Datum Surveys using DGPS. AGD84_51 Grid system. Holes downhole gyro surveyed every 10m. • BDC - All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a handheld GPS unit. Subsequent to drilling holes were picked up using RTKGPS by contracted surveyors. Downhole surveys are completed every 30m downhole by drill rig personnel. • BDC routinely contracted down hole surveys during the programmes of exploration drilling for each RC and DC drill hole completed using either digital electronic multi-shot tool or north seeking gyro, both of which are maintained by Contractors to manufacturer specifications. • All drill holes and resource estimation use the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • The topographic data used was obtained from consultant surveyors and is based on a LiDAR survey flown in 2012. It is adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource estimates. • The location of the old open pit and its dimensions are from post Aberfoyle mining completion data
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• The nominal exploration drill spacing is 15m x 15m to a depth of ~60m. Deeper drilling is usually at a nominal 30m x 30m drill spacing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• This report is for the reporting of recent exploration drilling. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported. • The majority of RC holes were sampled at 1m, but when this isn't the case, sample compositing to 4m has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The majority of drilling is to MGA grid east which is coincident with magnetic east. The mineralized zones are North-South striking and sub-vertical so are perpendicular to the drilling direction. Drilling towards the east or west is equally effective. Structural logging of orientated drill core supports the drilling direction and sampling method. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized at this time
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Hill Minerals – Sample security protocols unknown. • Aberfoyle – Sample security protocols unknown. • Halcyon – Sample security protocols unknown. • BDC - RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by BDC personnel, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an BDC generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies. • Drill core is transported daily directly from the drill site to BDC's core processing facility by BDC personnel with no detours. The core is then placed on racks and processed until it requires cutting. BDC use an onsite core saw to cut core at the core processing facility. The core is then sampled on site and transported directly to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie for assay.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of sampling techniques and procedures was completed in March 2018. No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Excelsior

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>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.</td><td>• The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Mining tenements held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Excelsior Gold Limited.
<table>
<tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Holder</th><th>Area (Ha)</th><th>Expiry Date</th></tr>
<tr><td>M24/083</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>110.65</td><td>02/04/2024</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/854</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>2.61</td><td>03/04/2022</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/886</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>8.25</td><td>22/04/2025</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/888</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>1.23</td><td>22/04/2025</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/121</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>36.95</td><td>22/04/2025</td></tr>
</table>
At this time, the tenements are in good standing. There are no 3rd party existing royalties, duties or other fees impacting on the Excelsior Deposit.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to BDC's exploration activities. This includes work by Hill Minerals, Aberfoyle and Halycon Group. Previous parties have completed both open pit and underground mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling.
• This report comments only on exploration results collected by Bardoc Gold.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• The deposit occurs on the eastern limb of a narrow NNW trending structure, the Bardoc-Broad Arrow syncline within the Bardoc Tectonic Zone. In this zone the sequence comprises highly deformed fault slice lenses of intercalated Archaean mafic and ultramafic volcanics and metasediments. At the deposit scale, lithologies include ultramafics, basalts, schists, dolerites and porphyrys.
• All lithologies have been affected by pervasive foliation development but major shearing occurs in three zones; the Western Contact Shear, the 10,000E Shear and along the eastern sediment contact, the</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Excelsior Shear. In these areas, shearing and/or attendant alteration have resulted in deep troughs in the base of oxidation, particularly associated within the 10,000E Shear, where intense oxidation occurs to depths greater than 100 metres and up to 30 metres wide. Shear related troughs in oxidation are all steeply dipping and parallel to lithological contacts and foliation in both strike and dip. • A 1-5 metre thick white quartz vein fills the interpreted position of the Excelsior Shear for a strike of a least 300 metres, and a prominent line of surface pitting traces the northern and southern extensions of the Excelsior Shear for several kilometres. Cross faulting has been observed at outcrop scale with minor probable displacement. Air photo interpretation by Aberfoyle suggested a strong ENE trending cross-fracture set that may have produced offsets in the stratigraphy. Correlation of lithology and mineralised zones along strike suggested that any movement along these structures is minimal
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No exploration results are presented
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No exploration results are presented
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No exploration results are presented
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No exploration results are presented
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No exploration results are presented
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No exploration results are presented
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No further work is planned at this time

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Excelsior

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	• Digital data from historic drilling is compared to hard copy reports to verify data integrity. • Data is logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets are digitally recorded in the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		imported directly into a standard DataShed system. All data have been validated by the BDC Database Administrator and geological management prior to inclusion in the resource estimate. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary, field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person has visited site.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the system and the gold distribution is complex, however there is good continuity of mineralisation established by 15m x 15m close spaced drilling near surface and 30m x 30m drilling at depth. The ore body is broad (up to 30m wide) and extends for 800m along strike. • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate the collar location and downhole survey data. Although holes were not deliberately twinned, ore grade intercepts in recent (EXG) drilling were intersected at similar depths and similar grades to nearby historic holes. • The lithology units have been modelled using drilling data and consist of a north-south striking, sub-vertical sequence of tuffaceous and pelitic sediments and minor intercalated volcanics and intrusives bounded by massive komatiitic flow rocks. Mineralisation is oriented N-S within 3 shear systems. The extensive shearing (foliation and alteration makes identification of protoliths and grade correlations difficult. • Structural continuity of the shear systems is extensive. The grade continuity within the shears is less continuous and likely affected by changes in host lithology.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation extends 800m north/south, 100m east/west and 240m in elevation.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points.* *If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• BDC has used 3DM wireframes to constrain the mineralised shear zones. All lodes have been interpreted on a sectional basis using the available exploration drilling data on variable spacing. • Raw assay samples were composited to 1m. Compositing started where each drill hole entered a mineralised wireframe and continued until exiting the wireframe. A minimum composite width of 0.7m was chosen and any residual composites were averaged with the previous sample. • It was evident that some of the estimation domains contained extreme outlier gold values. The moderately positively skewed gold distributions mean that conventional linear estimation methods, such as Ordinary Kriging ("OK") are very likely to produce over-smoothed block grade estimates. For this reason, it was decided to undertake grade estimation using the non-linear Localised Uniform Conditioning ("LUC") method. • The following criteria were considered when choosing gold grade top cuts: • The coherence and stability of the upper tail of the gold grade distribution; • Visual inspection of the spatial location of outlier values; • The statistics show that in most cases there is only a small reduction in mean grade and variability following top cutting. • The LUC estimates were implemented using the Isatis.Neo software package before being transferred into a Datamine RM™ block model. Supervisor™ software used for geostatistics, variography and block model validation. • No consideration has been made to by-products. • The estimation panel size used was 8mE x 16mE x 10mRL. An SMU block size of 4mE x 8mN x 2.5mRL was chosen (no rotation) for use in the localisation process. This SMU block size is considered appropriate for the generally broad nature of mineralisation where a highly selective mining method (dictated by an even smaller SMU size) is considered unlikely. While the data spacing in areas other than near surface would be considered too wide for such a small block size if conventional linear estimation methods were used, EXG has used the LUC method, which is suited to estimating the grade distribution of smaller blocks using wide spaced data. • Interpolation parameters – the search ellipse was aligned to variogram search which in turn is aligned to the mineralised trend. A minimum of 7 samples with an optimal 4 samples for each of the four sectors was used, with a maximum of 4 samples per borehole. Two search passes were carried out, with the second increasing in volume by three-fold.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Classification was used to highlight confidence. • Validation was completed • visually, comparing block estimated grades to local drilling and; • Using swath plots on a N-S, E-W and depth and • Comparing estimated grades to composite grades on a domain by domain basis.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The open pit-able MRE has been reported above a 0.3g/t Au cut-off and above an RL which represents 250m below surface.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• This MRE has been undertaken on the assumption of open pit mining methods, the selection of SMU size was based on the scale of mining equipment likely to be used
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The Excelsior deposit has been mined successfully between 1985 and 1992 with no metallurgical issues. EXG has conducted metallurgical testwork on all ore types with recoveries in excess of 90% for all rock types.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The currently mined open pit is filled with tailings which will be mined and encapsulated in the waste landform to minimise environmental disturbance. • Characterisation of representative waste rock samples from Excelsior indicated waste components have low sulphide levels, and are classified Non-Acid Forming (NAF). • Studies have been conducted to understand the potential footprint of infrastructure; waste dumps, final dump heights and shape, tailing dams, and their impact to native vegetation, faunal habitats; groundwater dependent ecosystems; and surface hydrology.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A total of 188 SG determinations have been made from core and rock samples by both Aberfoyle and EXG (55 oxide, 35 transitional, 170 fresh). Aberfoyle used certified laboratories for SG determination. EXG used laboratory and in-house methods (weight in air and weight in water). • On balance BDC believe that there are sufficient data to allow the assignment of average values to the MRE block model but not enough to allow a spatially representative estimation of bulk density. • BDC have used assumed bulk density values for ore and waste based on the interpreted weathering surfaces.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The geological model and continuity of the mineralisation is currently reasonably well understood The MRE is classified into indicated and inferred to reflect the confidence in the estimate of different areas of the MRE. The classification is based on drill hole spacing, geological continuity and estimation quality parameters. • Indicated – Areas with drill spacing up to approximately 30mE x 30mN and with reasonable confidence in the geological interpretation. • Inferred – Areas with drill spacing in excess of 30mE x 30mN. • There is a high level of confidence in input data, geology and gold grades. At depth where drilling is more separated, confidence in geological and grade continuity is reduced and this is accounted for by having an inferred classification. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 29 March 2021 ASX:BDC 'Bardoc DFS Delivers 1Moz Ore Reserve to underpin new long-life, high-margin WA Gold Project' The competent person has reviewed this work
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• A number of measures were incorporated in the MRE to provide confidence in the estimate: o A conservative domain interpretation that limits volume and therefore tonnages in areas of sparse drilling o The estimate has used top-cuts to restrict the influence of high grade samples without having a detrimental effect on metal content. o Restricted search parameters o Adoption of the LUC estimation method provides an estimate of tonnages and grades at the SMU scale which can be achieved during mining • The block model estimate is a local resource estimate which has block sizes chosen at the expected "SMU" selection size. • Although previously mined, there are no coherent production records available with which to compare this estimate to.

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Bulletin South

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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 Bulletin South open pit was mined up to April 1994. The drill hole database consists of historic (pre-2003) and EXG drilling data. The historical data is concentrated mostly within the part that has been mined, whilst the EXG drill holes extend below the pit. • Historical holes consist of 562 grade control RB (possibly some form of RC), 70 RC holes and 9 grade control RC holes (RCGC). The grade control holes were drilled at an average spacing of 3m x 5m (N x E) and in general 1m samples were collected. • Complete details are un-available for historic drilling. • EXG holes, 2 diamond drill holes and 34 RC holes were drilled at variable azimuths at dips of -60o to -50o to optimally test for potential mineralized zones, at a nominal spacing of 40m x 20m (N x E). There are in total 677 drill holes used in the resource estimate. • All RC recovered samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter. Prior to drilling, the drill hole locations were pegged using either contract surveyors or handheld GPS units. After drilling, all drill hole locations are picked up by surveyors using an RTK system. All drill holes greater than 80m drilled by EXG are down hole surveyed by contractors using industry standard digital tools. • All RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg -3.5kg sample was collected. Where the original 1m samples were not collected, nominal 4m composite samples were collected by spear sampling individual 1m composite intervals. • Industry standard work undertaken by EXG has in most instances supported the grades and widths indicated by historic drilling – there is a risk inherent in this MRE that the historic drilling data is to some unknown extent biased or not representative as this cannot be demonstrated due to lack of QA/QC information.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Little information is available on the drilling techniques for the historical holes. However, holes have been drilled by Caris Corporation during 1984; by Getty Oil in 1984 and 1985 (using a Schramm T66H RC rig); by Aberfoyle during 1986, 1987; by MMC Management during 1993; by Goldfields during 1996 and 1998 (using a Schramm660 RC rig drilling 5.5" holes) and by Halycon during 2003 and 2004. • For (post 2011) EXG drilling, the RC drilling (Redmond Drilling – Schramm RC with cyclone attached) system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit. The DC drilling is NQ2 size core (nominal 50.6mm core diameter) or HQ (nominal 63.5mm core diameter). • All EXG drill core is orientated by the drilling contractor with a down the hole Ace system. Core diameter is noted in the assay results table for DC assay results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Historical holes were generally sampled at 1m intervals which were split on site and reduced to samples of between 1-1.5kg in weight. A four-metre composite was taken at the same time which was assayed for Au and As by Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory. Intervals containing anomalous gold were re-assayed using the 1m samples. The Goldfield holes were sampled on 1m intervals, with samples being placed on the ground. All dry samples were riffle split to 4kg and all wet samples were scoop sampled. Alternate samples were submitted for analysis, and infill samples were subsequently tested once any anomalous zones were identified. All alternate samples were analysed by either ALS or Analabs for gold by Fire Assay to 0.01ppm using a 50g charge • All EXG RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilized for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. • The EXG DC samples are orientated, length measured and compared to core blocks placed in the tray by the drillers, any core loss or other variance from that expected from the core blocks is logged and recorded in the database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis and feedback given to the drillers to enable the best representative sample to always be obtained. • EXG RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This is information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample. • The DC drillers use a core barrel and wire line unit to recover the core, they aim to recover all core at all times and adjust their drilling methods and rates to minimise core loss, i.e. different techniques for broken ground to ensure as little core as possible is washed away with drill cuttings. • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All EXG RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held Geobank devices. • All EXG DC is logged for core loss, marked into metre intervals, orientated, structurally logged, geotechnically logged and logged with a hand lens with the following parameters recorded where observed: weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralization, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present • All EXG DC is photographed both wet and dry after logging but before cutting. • The entire lengths of EXG RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample is returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such. Drill core is logged over its entire length and any core loss or voids intersected are recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• EXG Exploration results reported for drill core are half core taken from the right-hand side of the core looking down hole. Core is cut by contractors with a diamond core saw and all sampling is conducted by Excelsior geologists. • All EXG RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. • The EXG RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge. • The EXG DC samples are oven dried, jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, 3.5kg is obtained by riffle splitting and the remainder of the coarse reject is bagged while the 3.5kg is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge. • EXG RC and DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. EXG inserts blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. The

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal exploration drill spacing is 40m x 20m with some cross sections filled to 10m. This spacing includes data that has been verified from previous exploration activities on the project • This report is for the reporting of the Mineral Resource Estimate. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is sufficient to support the JORC classification of material reported within this report and is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported. • The majority of holes were sampled at 1m, but when this isn't the case, sample compositing to 1m has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The majority of drilling is to grid east or west. The bulk of the mineralized zones are perpendicular to the drilling direction. Field mapping and geophysical interpretations supports the drilling direction and sampling method. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized at this time.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by EXG personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an EXG generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of sampling techniques and procedures was completed in March 2014. No external or third-party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Bulletin South

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Mining tenements held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Excelsior Gold Limited. • At this time, the tenements are believed to be in good standing. There is a royalty of $2 per tonnes of ore removed payable to third parties.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to EXG's exploration activities. Previous parties have completed both open pit and underground mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling. This report only comments on exploration results collected by EXG.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The primary gold mineralisation at Bulletin South is predominantly associated with a quartz rich dolerite unit with a strongly porphyritic texture and associated second order structures. The gold mineralisation is associated with quartz, carbonate, sulphide alteration. • Whilst structure and primary gold mineralisation can be traced to the surface, depletion has occurred in the top 10-20m • Historical working and shafts exist within the area, detailed mapping and sampling of these workings and structural measurements from orientated diamond core drilling assists with the geological interpretation.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* 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 o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No exploration results are presented
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• No exploration results are presented

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

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources - Bulletin South

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	an average of 40m across strike (ENE-WSW) and 150m in elevation. Mineralisation is present at surface and is exposed on the historic pit floor and walls from previous mining activities.

Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.
		• Cube has used 3DM wireframes to constrain the mineralised zone, based on exploration (40m x 20m) and GC (3m x 5m) drill hole data. The wireframes were constructed on a sectional basis using the Surpac software package.
		• A low grade “waste” domain was also modelled around the main mineralisation domain to the extents of the available drill data.
		• Drill intervals falling within the wireframed estimation domains were coded in the database. Composites of gold assay values were then generated using the Surpac™ “best-fit” method. On the basis of sample size, selectivity assumption (2mE-W x 5mN-S x 2.5mRL) and selected estimation methodology, Cube chose to use 1m downhole composites for this estimation.
		• It was evident that the estimation domains contained a limited number of outlier gold values, necessitating the use of gold grade top cuts to mitigate estimation risk. The highly positively skewed gold distributions mean that conventional linear estimation methods, such as Ordinary Kriging (“OK”) are very likely to produce over-smoothed block grade estimates. For this reason, it was decided to undertake grade estimation using the non-linear Localised Uniform Conditioning (“LUC”) method.
		• The following criteria were considered when choosing gold grade top cuts:
		  ○ The coherence and stability of the upper tail of the gold grade distribution;
		  ○ Visual inspection of the spatial location of outlier values;
		  ○ Sensitivity tests to gauge the effect of various top cuts on mean gold grade;
		• The statistics show that there is not a large reduction in mean grade (approx. -7%) following top cutting of the main mineralisation domain (100). Cube therefore does not consider the use of top cutting to be a material risk with respect to the estimation.
		• The LUC estimates were implemented using the Isatis® software package before being transferred into a Surpac™ block model.
		• No consideration has been made of by-products.
		• A number of check estimates have been undertaken by Cube as part of the validation steps. Firstly, a comparison of an OK grade control model, based only on the tight 3m x 5m grade control drilling, to an LUC model undertaken using only the exploration drill data was undertaken within the volume covered by GC drilling (now mostly mined out). Results indicate that the LUC model based on only exploration data reconciles to the OK GC model to within 9% of contained metal at 0.6g/t and 0.9g/t Au cut-offs. This comparison gives some indication as to how the LUC method might perform in the remaining in-situ ground, which is largely informed by exploration data only. The final reported LUC model, however, is based on all available data (i.e.. both exploration and GC drill data).
		• Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) check estimates were undertaken for comparison to both the LUC model based on only the resource data, and also for the reported LUC model based on resource and GC data. This comparison demonstrated a good level of agreement between global mean ID2 and LUC grades.
		• The LUC model was also validated by comparison of the block estimates to the informing composite data:
		  ○ Global mean undeclustered and declustered composite grades were compared to the block estimates. Agreement was good.
		  ○ Semi-local comparison of undeclustered and declustered composite grades to block estimates was undertaken using swath plots by northing and RL slices. Observed agreement was good.
		  ○ Visual 3D comparison of raw assay grades to LUC block estimates revealed good spatial correspondence.
		• Block size for gold grade estimation was chosen in consultation with EXG and with due regard to data spacing, orebody geometry, and practical mining considerations. The estimation panel size used was 6mE-W x 10mN-S x 5mRL. An SMU block size of 2mE-W x 5mN-S x 2.5mRL was chosen (no rotation) for use in the localisation process. This SMU block size corresponds exactly to the current block size for grade control modelling and mining selection at the nearby and currently active Zoroastrian Central pit, conforms to the mining flitch height and is elongated in the approximately the same direction (north-south axis) as the trend of the mineralised envelope at Bulletin South. While the data spacing in areas other

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		than the grade control drilled volume would be considered too wide for such a small block size if conventional linear estimation methods were used, Cube has used the LUC method, which is intended specifically for estimating the grade distribution of smaller blocks.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages were estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The selection of mineralised domains has used geological factors such a logged quartz and sulphides in conjunction with a 0.2 to 0.3g/t Au cut off which represents the mineralised shear modelled domains. • The MR has been reported above a 0.6g/t Au cut-off. This has been chosen to allow the application of modifying factors for the estimation of Mineral Reserves which indicate an economic cut-off of 0.9 to 1g/t Au.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• This MRE has been undertaken on the assumption of open pit mining methods, the selection of SMU size was based on the scale of mining equipment currently in use at Zoroastrian Central.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical testwork was conducted by ALS Global, on one sample of representative material, in their Perth laboratory. Overall cyanide leaching of Au in a 24-hour period was 98.2% with 77% being recovered by gravity.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• There are no existing environmental issues concerning the extraction or disposal of waste or tailing material known to Cube.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• There are limited sources of relevant experimental bulk density data consisting of 14 determinations from 2015 EXG DD. • These determinations are all on competent rock both within the mineralised porphyry and surrounding waste mafic rocks. • On balance Cube believe that there are sufficient data to allow the assignment of average values to the MRE block model but not enough to allow a spatially representative estimation of bulk density. Cube have used assumed bulk density values based on the interpreted weathering surfaces.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The geological model and continuity of the mineralised domain is currently well understood due to the GC drilling and mining exposure of the mineralised lodes. The MRE has been validated by "ground truth" methods whereby an estimate using only resource exploration drilling on a 40x20m collar spacing has been compared to a volume estimated by close spaced GC drilling. The results of this comparison confirm that the deeper MR areas estimated outside the grade control volumes can be expected to be representative of what will be defined for mining by the GC data to within +-10% contained metal. • The MRE has been classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred based on the assessment of geological continuity, sample representivity and spacing and geostatistical summary parameters derived from the variogram models. • Mineralisation classified as Measured is within the primary porphyry domain with an average distance to sample data of 7-10m and an average slope of regression parameter of 0.72. • Mineralisation classified as Indicated is within the primary porphyry domain with an average distance to sample data of 12m and an average slope of regression parameter of 0.44. • Mineralisation classified as Inferred is within the primary porphyry domain or as isolated veins within the waste domain with an average distance to sample data of 18m and an average slope of regression parameter of 0.26. • Inferred material has been included in the waste domain to ensure that during potential mining these

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		smaller occurrences are grade control checked for mineable volumes. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 13 November 2018 ASX:SPI '2.6Moz Consolidated JORC Resource for Bardoc Gold Project sets strong foundation for new Australian gold development' The competent person has reviewed this work
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The conditional simulation methodology of gold grade has been used to quantify potential variations in the grade, tonnes and metal for portions of the estimate. The simulated outcomes at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off demonstrate that probable variations in grade (+-14.3%), tonnes (+-5.0%) and metal (+-15.2%) are within reasonable expectations for moderate-to-high confidence. This relative accuracy summarised relates to a global mineral resource estimate of in-situ grade and tonnes within the potential pit design. Note that the conditional simulation cannot account for additional uncertainty due to sampling bias, volume or density estimation. • The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The block model estimate is a local resource estimate which has block sizes chosen at the expected “SMU” selection size.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – MAYDAY NORTH

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – MayDay North

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• SPM samples were assayed at the Aurum laboratory in Perth. Samples were dried and a 1kg split was pulverized to 80% passing 75 microns; • SPM drilling included QAQC protocols including blanks, standards and duplicates. Results were satisfactory and supported the use of the data in resource estimation; • No QAQC reports have been located for the historic drilling data; • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• For SPM drilling, analysis was by fire assay and atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish at the Aurum laboratory in Perth; • For historic RC and DD drilling, analytical procedures are not known; • The analytical technique used by SPM approaches total dissolution of gold in most circumstances; • SPM drilling included QAQC protocols including blanks, standards and duplicates. Results were satisfactory and supported the use of the data in resource estimation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No independent verification of significant intersections has been carried out; • Multiple phases of drilling have confirmed the overall tenor and distribution of mineralisation and the successful open pit mining in 1999/2000 verified the grade and thickness of the interpreted zones; • Primary data documentation for recent drilling is electronic with appropriate verification and validation; • Historic data was compiled from company and WAMEX reports; • Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collar coordinates used MGA transforms from a local grid; • Drill hole collars have been surveyed either by licensed surveyors or using differential or hand held GPS; • Topographic control is from detailed mine surveys carried out during the open pit mining in 1999/2000.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• For RC and DD drilling, holes were generally vertical and drilled on a regular 20m by 20m grid with some 10m infill. Deeper drilling is widely spaced and angled to the west; • The drilling has demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code; • Samples used in the Mineral Resource were based largely on 1m samples without compositing. Some compositing of DD holes was required to provide equal support during estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Holes were generally vertical for testing of the flat lying supergene mineralisation; • Deeper holes were angled at -60o to 270o to optimize the intersection angle with the east dipping primary mineralisation; • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• SPM samples were carefully identified and bagged on site for collection and transport by commercial or laboratory transport.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques were located; • The majority of work was carried out by reputable companies using industry standard methods.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – MayDay North

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The deposit is located within Mining Lease M27/140 and M27/145 which is owned by Strategic Projects Mining Pty Ltd.; • The M27/140 was granted for a term of 21 years and expires on 1 May 2032; • M27/145 was granted for a term of 21 years and expires on 14 November 2032; • Tenements M27/140 & M27/102 will be subject to a Royalty of $15 per ounce for the first 50,000oz

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mined on completion of the acquisition by Bardoc. In addition a potential royalty of Recovered grade (g/t) x $5 is payable (to be confirmed following further investigation) • Tenement M27/140 is currently subject to 3 Forfeiture notices; 1 for the late payment of rent with a fine payable; 1 Regulation 50 notice for non-compliance with reporting requirement; and a Regulation 50 Notice for non-compliance with expenditure and late lodgement of Form 5. • Tenement M27/145 has 1 outstanding Forfeiture notice for non-compliance with reporting requirements.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The tenement was previously held by various companies. The majority of drilling was completed by previous operators since the 1980's; • The project was acquired by SPM in 2013. SPM completed 10 RC drill holes in 2014.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The basement geology of the project comprises a northeast trending sequence of fine to medium grained volcanics dipping at 45o to the northeast. Lithologies vary from gabbro in the west to foliated basalt in the east of the project area. • Primary gold mineralisation occurs in a tabular, brecciated zone adjacent to the sheared contact between an amphibole basalt and a chloritic basalt. Sulphide veining and brittle fracturing filled with silica, pyrite and arsenopyrite are the dominant hosts of mineralisation. The mineralised zone dips at approximately 45° northeast and has a typical thickness of 10-20m. • A deep weathering profile has developed over the Mayday North deposit and is typically 40m below surface. Distinct depletion and remobilisation of gold is evident within the oxide profile and as a result of this, substantial zones of flat lying, supergene gold mineralisation have formed above the primary mineralisation. A high grade portion of the supergene mineralisation was exploited in a small open pit.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No exploration results are presented
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No exploration results are presented
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g.'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No exploration results are presented
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No exploration results are presented
Balanced Reporting	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No exploration results are presented
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No exploration results are presented

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No further work is planned at this time

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – MayDay North

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		maximum of 20 samples, a minimum of 9 samples and maximum per hole of 4 samples. • Search ellipse sizes were based primarily on a combination of the variography and the trends of the wire framed mineralized zones. Hard boundaries were applied between all estimation domains. • Validation of the block model included a volumetric comparison of the resource wireframes to the block model volumes. Validation of the grade estimate included comparison of block model grades to the declustered input composite grades plus swath plot comparison by easting, northing and elevation. Visual comparisons of input composite grades vs. block model grades were also completed.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off based on assumptions about economic cut-off grades for open pit mining. • The reported portion of the Mineral Resource was limited to a vertical depth of 200m.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Portions of the deposit are considered to have sufficient grade and continuity to be considered for open pit mining; • No mining parameters or modifying factors have been applied to the Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Supergene mineralisation displayed good recoveries using conventional processing during the mining phase in 1999/2000; • Preliminary metallurgical test work suggests a refractory component to the primary mineralisation. • BDC completed a suite of bottle roll test and the refractory nature is supported and requires further testwork.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The area is not known to be environmentally sensitive and there is no reason to think that approvals for further development including the dumping of waste would not be approved.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Five Diamond drillholes were drilled and assessed for bulk density, using the water displacement method, during 2019 and 2020. • The measurements are slightly higher than previously assumed due to sulphide component. • The Oxide is relatively high but makes up a very small part of the resource so is not deemed material. • The author is confident in using these measurements as part of a JORC compliant resource • Oxide: 2.1 • Transition: 2.64 • Fresh: 2.9
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralized zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and the available bulk density information. • In part, the lodes have been drilled down to 15m x 15m spacing, on northing and easting, with drill lines running approximately ENE-WSW. To the north and south drilling is at greater spacing. • The MRE is classified into indicated and inferred to reflect the confidence in the estimate of different areas of the MRE. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 30 September 2020 ASX:BDC Updated Mineral Resource for Bardoc Gold Project Increases confidence in the 1Moz Production Target*' The competent person has reviewed this work.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource Estimates is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – DUKE NORTH

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Duke North

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The mineralization was sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling on a nominal 20m x 20m grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards grid west at 60o to optimally intersect the mineralized zones. All sampling from inclined RC drilling • Excelsior Gold (EXG) - All RC recovered samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter on 1m intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a representative 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory for gold assay. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 50g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to Excelsior for storage and potential re-assay at a later date • Pancontinental (Pancon) – RC drilling to obtain 1m samples which were riffle split to approx.3kg for gold analysis by 50g charge fire assay • Goldfields (GLD) - All RC holes sampled at 1m intervals and placed on the ground (Non resource drilling) or in plastic bags (resource drilling) from the cyclone. Dry samples were riffle split to ~4kg. Wet samples were scoop sampled. All samples analysed by fire assay, 50g charge
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• EXG - The RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit. • Pancon - 5", 5,25" and 5.5" RC drilling on local grid • GLD – 5.5" RC on local grid
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *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.*	• EXG - All RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilized for the collection of field duplicate samples. The weight of the sample in the plastic bag is recorded and the total sample recovery can be calculated. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. The DC samples are orientated, length measured and compared to core blocks placed in the tray by the drillers, any core loss or other variance from that expected from the core blocks is logged and recorded in the database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis and feedback given to the drillers to enable the best representative sample to always be obtained. • Pancon – No information on sample recoveries • Goldfields – No information on sample recovery • EXG - RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This is information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample • EXG - Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample

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

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

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results Duke North

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>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.</td><td>• The Duke North resource is on granted Mining Leases held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Excelsior Gold Limited.<table><tr><th>TENEMENT</th><th>HOLDER</th></tr><tr><td>M24/134</td><td>GPM Resources PTY LTD</td></tr></table>• At this time the tenements are believed to be in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate, other than those set out by statutory requirements which have not yet been applied for.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to Excelsior's exploration activities. Previous parties have completed, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling. All work appears to be of high quality and to industry standards of the time.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• The mineralization at Duke North is an orogenic lode style deposit, predominantly hosted by mafic rocks. The mineralization strikes towards the NW (330o) and dips steeply NE. The mineralisation is generally within a medium to coarse grained intrusive dolerite, along its contact with an ultramafic unit. The mineral</td></tr>
</table>

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

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources Duke North

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets are digitally recorded in the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are imported directly into a standard DataShed system. All data have been validated by the EXG Database Administrator and geological management prior to inclusion in the resource estimate. • Data utilized in the resource estimate is derived directly from the SQL database via queries (Views) • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary, field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person has not visited site. The prospect is a recent acquisition by SBM and the prospect is likely to only contribute to production in the long term. As such this is not considered a core deposit at this time

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assumptions	*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.*	was based on the scale of mining equipment used during mining of a similar depost, Zoroastrian.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The Duke North deposit has not been mined by conventional CIL/CIP methods. No Metallurgical test work has been completed and as such gold recoveries are unknown.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• There are no environmental issues concerning the extraction or disposal of waste or tailing material.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density determinations specific to Duke North ore and waste have not been undertaken. Results from a similar deposit in the region (Zoroastrian) have been utilized for this MRE. The following describe the sources of data used for the Zoroastrian deposit which is also dolerite hosted: • There are three sources of experimental bulk density data. • The first are the results of systematically collected DD core measurements and the second were downhole caliper SG readings every 0.1m for selected holes. The third source was bulk in-pit density determinations gathered by the mining staff. The DD core results provide a source of competent rock bulk density data however the data lacks any representative data for less competent oxide and transitional weathered rock. The in-pit data represents an attempt to measure the densities of the less competent material. • A total of 103 determinations have been made from 13 EXD DD holes. Determinations were made using two methods – for 5 holes the densities were determined using a down hole probe, the Auslog A659 Caliper Tool, the balance were selected core sent to the Genalysis Laboratory in Kalgoorlie where specific gravity was determined by gravimetric technique. The majority of these data were taken on fresh dolerite core, with a small number of oxidised and transitional dolerite core results. The average depth of these determinations is 104m downhole. • A total of 190 in-pit determinations have been made between the 430m, and 400m pit floor RLs, at surveyed locations within 29 high and low grade ore mark-out blocks. The RLs of these determinations places them within the oxide and transitional weathering profile. • On balance EXG believe that there are sufficient data to allow the assignment of average values to the MRE block model but not enough to allow a spatially representative estimation of bulk density. EXG have used assumed bulk density values for ore and waste based on the interpreted weathering surfaces. The bulk of the Duke North MRE is within dolerite and the densities applied are appropriate. For the minor portions of the MRE within sediment and ultramafic there are likely to some variations in bulk density.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The geological model and continuity of the mineralisation is currently well understood due to the relatively close spaced RC drilling. • The MRE is classified into indicated and inferred to reflect the confidence in the estimate of different areas of the MRE. No areas of the model attain a measured classification. • There is some risk attached to the assumed densities applied to the model and this could impact negatively or positively on the tonnage and hence metal content. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 30 September 2019 ASX:BDC 'Bardoc Gold Resource Hits +3Moz underpinning mining studies and next phase of growth' The competent person has reviewed this work...
Discussion of relative	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
accuracy/ confidence	*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.*	Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • Grade and geological continuity can be estimated to a degree of accuracy high enough to allow for a proportion of the resource to be classified as Indicated or Inferred where appropriate. • The LUC block model estimate is a local resource estimate which has block sizes chosen at the expected "SMU" selection size. Globally the accuracy of the estimate has not been quantified by simulation or similar methods. However the overall tonnage and grade compares favorably with a previous estimate, the total metal being within 2%.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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 mineralization was primarily sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling on nominal 40m x 20m (N x E) grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards magnetic 235 degrees • at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralized zones. • Complete details are un-available for historic drilling. • BDC RC chip samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter in 1m intervals. • Limited numbers of field duplicates and screen fire assays have been undertaken to support sample representivity. • All BDC RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential additional assay at a later date
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RAB drilling makes up about 5% of the historic drilling and RC the other 95%. There are several campaigns of historic drilling between 1984 and 1995. These holes are sometimes without documentation of the rig type and capability, core size, sample selection and handling. • For (post 2009) BDC drilling, the RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• All BDC RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilized for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. • BDC RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This is information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample. • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All BDC RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held Geobank devices. • Whilst logging geologists record weathering, alteration minerals and intensity, host rock, mineralisation amongst other things for every metre. • The entire lengths of BDC RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample is returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		such.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All BDC RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sub sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content and volume recovered of each sample is recorded in the database. • The BDC RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge. • BDC RC and DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. BDC inserts blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • In the field every 10th metre from cone splitter is bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample is then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples are collected after results are received from the original sample assay. Generally, field duplicates are only collected where the original assay result is equal to or greater than 0.1g/t Au. The field duplicates are submitted to the laboratory for the standard assay process. The laboratory is blind to the original sample number. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness, grain size and consistency of mineralization located at this project. The sample size is also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• BDC has routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been Intertek Genalysis and Bureau Veritas Australia. No complete details of the sample preparation, analysis or security are available for either the historic RAB, AC, DD or RC drilling results in the database. • The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralization style. The technique involves using a 40g or 50g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine. • The QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratories are accredited and use their own certified reference materials. • BDC submits blanks at the rate of 1 in 50 samples and certified reference material standards at the rate of 1 in 20 samples in the normal run of sample submission numbers. As part of normal procedures BDC examines all standards and blanks to ensure that they are within tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grade exists.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• BDC's Exploration Manager and Senior Resource Geologist have inspected RC chips and drill core in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralization. • A number of RC holes have also been drilled that confirmed results obtained from historical drillholes. No holes have been directly twinned, there are however holes within 15m of each other. • Primary data is sent digitally every 2-3 days from the field to BDC's Database Administrator (DBA). The DBA imports the data into the commercially available and industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The responsible geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* *Specification of the grid system used*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a differential RTK GPS unit by consultant surveyors. Downhole surveys are completed every 30m downhole during drilling and 5m intervals after end of hole. Incomplete down hole surveying information is available for the historic RC or DD drilling.

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – El Dorado

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

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

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

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – El Dorado

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets are digitally recorded in the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are imported directly into a standard DataShed system. All data have been validated by the BDC Database Administrator and geological management prior to inclusion in the resource estimate. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary, field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person has not visited site. The prospect is a recent acquisition by SBM and the prospect is likely to only contribute to production in the long term. As such this is not considered a core deposit at this time
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the system and the gold distribution is modelled as a set of sub-parallel, NNW-SSE striking, steeply dipping narrow lodes. • The continuity of mineralisation and volume controls are reasonably well established where drilling is at a nominal 15m (X) by 15m (Y) hole spacing. • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate all the QAQC data and downhole survey data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The selection of mineralised domains has used geological factors such as geological contacts, logged quartz and sulphides in conjunction with a 0.3g/t cut-off for the underground model. Gold values transition from background to ore grades over a very short distance.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The mineralised corridor extends 350m NNW/SSE, up to 20m across (in multiple narrow lodes) and up to 150m vertically. • Mineralised structures are present at surface for some lodes.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• BDC has used 3DM wireframes interpreted on a sectional basis to constrain the mineralised zones, based on RC drilling at spacing's down to 15m N x 15m E-W. • 1m compositing was considered appropriate for the estimation given the sometimes narrow nature of the steep lodes. 1m composite intervals falling within the wire framed estimation domains were coded in the database. • Influences of extreme sample distribution outliers were reduced by top-cutting on a domain basis. Top-cuts were decided by using a combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and statistical tools plus visual inspection of the spatial location of outlier values. Based on this statistical analysis of the data population some top cuts were applied, including domains D1 (25 ppm), D2 (20 ppm) and D3 (15 ppm). • Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Geovia Surpac™ software for Au only. • Directional variograms were modelled by domain using traditional variograms. Nugget values are moderate to high (around 50%) and structure ranges up to 70m. The variograms were poorly formed and with D1 containing the most samples, its modelled variography was applied to the remainder of the domains. • Block model was constructed with parent blocks of 2m (E) by 5m (N) by 10m (RL) and sub-blocked down to 0.5m (E) by 1.25m (N) by 2.5m (RL). All estimation was completed to the parent cell size. Discretisation was set to 5 by 5 by 2 for all domains. • Three estimation passes were used with the first pass using a limit of 30m, the second pass 60m and the third pass searching a large distance to fill the blocks within the wire framed zones. Each pass used a maximum of 12 samples, a minimum of 6 samples and maximum per hole of 3 samples. • Search ellipse sizes were based primarily on a combination of the variography and the trends of the wire framed mineralized zones. Hard boundaries were applied between all estimation domains. • Validation of the block model included a volumetric comparison of the resource wireframes to the block model volumes. Validation of the grade estimate included comparison of block model grades to the declustered input composite grades plus swath plot comparison by easting, northing and elevation. Visual comparisons of input composite grades vs. block model grades were also completed. • No consideration has been made to by-products.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A cut-off of 0.5g/t was chosen. • The adopted cut-off grades were based on assumptions of potential open pit mining & milling costs. • The project could be amenable to trucking to a mill.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• It is assumed the lodes would be mined using typical Eastern Goldfields open pit methodologies. • Further work, including additional drilling, will determine the optimal mining method for this material.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• There has been no metallurgical assumptions applied to the Mineral Resource Estimate. There has been no metallurgical testing of mineralisation at El Dorado.

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

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – TALBOT NORTH

Section 1 Sampling techniques and data – Talbot North

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m*	• The mineralization was primarily sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling on nominal 40m x 20m (N x E) grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards grid east at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralized zones. • Complete details are un-available for historic drilling. • Generally, BDC RC recovered chip samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter. • Limited numbers of field duplicates have been undertaken to support sample representivity. • All BDC RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential assay at a later date. The BDC DC samples are collected at nominated intervals by BDC staff from core that has been cut in half. Samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm by a jaw crusher, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential assay at a later date.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• There is a significant historical data set of drill and sample data for Talbot North. It is comprised of RAB 12%, trench sampling from open pit grade control 35% and RC/DC 53%. • For (post 2009) BDC drilling, the RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit. The DC drilling is NQ2 size core (nominal 50.6mm core diameter). • All BDC drill core is orientated by the drilling contractor, usually every 3m run.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• All BDC RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilized for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. • The BDC DC samples are orientated, length measured and compared to core blocks placed in the tray by the drillers, any core loss or other variance from that expected from the core blocks is logged and recorded in the database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis and feedback given to the drillers to enable the best representative sample to always be obtained. • BDC RC 1m samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample. • The DC drillers use a core barrel and wire line unit to recover the core, they aim to recover all core at all times and adjust their drilling methods and rates to minimise core loss, i.e. different techniques for broken ground to ensure as little core as possible is washed away with drill cuttings. • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All BDC RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held Geobank devices. • All BDC DC is logged for core loss, marked into metre intervals, orientated, structurally logged, geotechnically logged and logged with a hand lens with the following parameters recorded where observed: weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralization, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present • All BDC DC is photographed both wet and dry after logging but before cutting. • The entire lengths of BDC RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample is returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such. Drill core is logged over its entire length (ie 100%) and any core loss or voids intersected are recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All BDC RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is bagged on site by the drilling contractor into pre-numbered calico bags. • All BDC RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. • The BDC RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 40g fire assay charge. • The BDC DC samples are oven dried, jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, 3.5kg is obtained by riffle splitting

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and the remainder of the coarse reject is bagged while the 3.5kg is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for a 40g fire assay charge. • BDC uses ½ core sawn by an automated core saw as standard procedure. The retained ½ of the core is the part of the core that contains the drill hole orientation line and depth intervals. The retained ½ is stored in systematic way in the Company's on site core yard. • BDC RC and DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. BDC inserts blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • In the field every 10th metre from the bulk sample port on the cone splitter is bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample is then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples are collected after results are received from the original sample assay. Generally, field duplicates are only collected where the original assay result is equal to or greater than 0.1g/t Au. The field duplicates are submitted to the laboratory for the standard assay process. The laboratory is blind to the original sample number. • For DC, historically no core duplicates (i.e. half core) have been collected or submitted. For the current program the lab was requested to take a sample from the crush reject as a proxy for the field duplicate. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralization located at this project. The sample size is also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• BDC has routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been Intertek Genalysis and Bureau Veritas Australia. No complete details of the sample preparation, analysis or security are available for either the historic AC, DD or RC drilling results in the database. • The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralization style. The technique involves using a 40g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine. • The QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratories are accredited and use their own certified reference materials. • BDC submits blanks at the rate of 1 in 50 samples and certified reference material standards at the rate of 1 in 20 samples in the normal run of sample submission numbers. As part of normal procedures BDC examines all standards and blanks to ensure that they are within tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grade exists.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• BDC's Exploration Manager and Senior Resource Geologist have inspected RC chips and drill core in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralization. • A number of RC holes have also been drilled that confirmed results obtained from historical drillholes. No holes have been directly twinned, there are however holes within 15m of each other. • Primary data is sent digitally every 2-3 days from the field to BDC's Database Administrator (DBA). The DBA imports the data into the commercially available and industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The responsible geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* *Specification of the grid system used*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a differential RTK GPS unit by consultant surveyors. Downhole surveys are completed every 30m downhole during drilling and 5m intervals after end of hole. Incomplete down hole surveying information is available for the historic RC or DD drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• BDC routinely contracted down hole surveys during the programmes of exploration drilling for each drill hole completed using either digital electronic multi-shot tool or north seeking gyro, both of which are maintained by Contractors to manufacturer specifications. The current drill program was downhole surveyed by the drill contractor using north seeking gyro. • All drill holes and resource estimation use the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • The topographic data used was obtained from a LIDAR survey flown in 2012 and it is adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource Estimates.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal exploration drill spacing is 40m x 20m with many E-W cross-sections in-filled to 15m across strike. There are several 10m spaced cross sections. • This report is for the reporting of recent exploration drilling. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported. • The majority of RC holes were sampled at 1m, but when this isn't the case, sample compositing to 4m has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The majority of previous drilling is to magnetic 0550. The bulk of the mineralized zones are perpendicular to this drilling direction. • The current drilling is oriented towards magnetic 0550 in order to intersect the lodes in the optimal direction. • There is not considered to be a sampling bias introduced from the drilling and geological (including mineralisation) features.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by BDC personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an BDC generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies • Drill core is transported daily directly from the drill site to BDC's core processing facility by BDC personnel. The core is then placed on racks and processed until it requires cutting. BDC cut and sample the core on site before transporting it with no detours to the contract Kalgoorlie assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of sampling techniques and procedures was completed in March 2018. No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Talbot North

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Talbot North prospect is on a granted Mining Tenement held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd. Tenement: M24/133; Holder: GPM Resources Pty Ltd; Area (Ha): 692.8; Expiry Date: 29/12/2029 • At this time the tenements are believed to be in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to BDC's exploration activities. This includes work by Goldfields, Samantha, Pancontinental and other exploration companies. Previous parties have completed historic and underground mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling. • The historical RC and DC data is suitable for use in a Mineral Resource Estimate
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Talbot North is located on the Bardoc tectonic Zone of the Kalgoorlie Terrane. It has three lithologies which strike NW and dip 65o to 80o to the south west. From west to east these are shale, basalt and ultramafic. The western sediments are part of the Black Flag Beds. The basalt varies in width from about 90m in the south to 40m in the north. The basalt is separated by two shale units of varying width between 30cm to 10m. Mineralisation lies almost entirely within the basalt, being both lithologically and structurally

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

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Talbot North

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets are digitally recorded in the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are imported directly into a standard DataShed system. All data have been validated by the BDC Database Administrator and geological management prior to inclusion in the resource estimate. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary, field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person has not visited site. The prospect is a recent acquisition by SBM and the prospect is likely to only contribute to production in the long term. As such this is not considered a core deposit at

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		this time
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the system and the gold distribution is modelled as a set of sub-parallel, NW-SE striking, steeply dipping lodes. • The continuity of mineralisation and volume controls are reasonably well established where drilling is at a nominal 15-25m (X) by 25-40m (Y) hole spacing. • Additionally, an open pit was completed at Talbot North in the early 1990's. Mapping data and grade control data is available and was used to improve confidence the geology and mineralisation models. • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate all the QAQC data and downhole survey data. • The selection of mineralised domains has used geological factors such as geological contacts, logged quartz and sulphides. Gold values transition from background to ore grades over a very short distance.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation extends 600m NW/SE, up to 50m across strike (in multiple narrow lodes) and over 200m vertically. • Mineralised structures are present at surface for some lodes.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• BDC has used 3DM wireframes interpreted on a sectional basis to constrain the mineralised zones, based on RC drilling at spacing's down to 20m N x 20m E-W. • 1m compositing was considered appropriate for the estimation given the narrow nature of the steep lodes. 1m composite intervals falling within the wire framed estimation domains were coded in the database. • Influences of extreme sample distribution outliers were reduced by top-cutting on a domain basis. Top-cuts were decided by using a combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and statistical tools plus visual inspection of the spatial location of outlier values. Based on this statistical analysis of the data population some top cuts were applied. • Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Micromine software for Au only. • Directional variograms were modelled by domain using traditional variograms. Nugget values are low to moderate and range up to 81m. The considerable anisotropy between the major and semi-major axes indicates that gold grade is concentrated proximal to the shear intersections and does not extend far up or down dip within the steep shears. This is consistent with observations in drill holes where a high grade gold intersection can be bounded up-dip and down-dip by intersections of much lower tenor. • Block model was constructed with parent blocks of 5m (E) by 10m (N) by 5m (RL) and sub-blocked down to 1m (E) by 2m (N) by 2m (RL). All estimation was completed to the parent cell size. • Each pass used a maximum of 24 samples, a minimum of 8 samples for the initial estimation run. • Search ellipse sizes were based primarily on a combination of the variography and the trends of the wire framed mineralized zones. Hard boundaries were applied between all estimation domains. • Validation of the block model included a volumetric comparison of the resource wireframes to the block model volumes. Validation of the grade estimate included comparison of block model grades to the declustered input composite grades plus swath plot comparison by easting, northing and elevation. Visual comparisons of input composite grades vs. block model grades were also completed. • No consideration has been made to by-products.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A cut-off of 0.4g/t was chosen. • The adopted cut-off grades were based on assumptions of potential open pit mining & milling costs. • The project could be amenable to trucking to a mill.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• It is assumed the lodes would be mined using typical Eastern Goldfields open pit methodologies. • Further work, including additional drilling, will determine the optimal mining method for this material.
Metallurgical factors or	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the*	• No metallurgical testwork has been completed on mineralisation at Talbot North by Bardoc Gold.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assumptions	*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.*	• It is noted that a large pit was excavated and treated through the nearby Paddington Mill with a total of 307kt @ 1.67g/t Au for 35,500oz Au mined. The pit has been inactive since 2004.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No milling operation scenario has been proposed, however very large gold mining operations exist only 10 kilometres from these prospects and local and regional environmental impacts have been manageable. It is likely that a similar scenario would exist with the project. • At this stage, there is no environmental impact study completed at Talbot North.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A total of 78 determinations have been made from two new (2019) DD holes. • Determinations were made using Archimedes method on typically fresh to slightly weather rock. • In total 436 measurements were taken from the oxide and transitional zones. Also taken into consideration was some 2,500 measurements from the Talbot South Pit which is located 250m along strike to the south. • Oxide, supergene and transitional ore densities used were 1.65 kg/m3, 2.2 kg/m3 and 2.9 kg/m3 respectively • On balance BDC believe that there are sufficient data to allow the assignment of average values to the MRE block model but not enough to allow a spatially representative estimation of bulk density. BDC have used assumed bulk density values for ore and waste based on the interpreted weathering surfaces.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified in part as Indicated and Inferred on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralized zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and the available bulk density information. • Indicated – Areas with drill spacing up to approximately 40mE x 40mN and with reasonable confidence in the geological interpretation. • Inferred – Areas with drill spacing in excess of 40mE x 40mN. These are less well informed regions of the model and generally only receive an estimated grade on the third estimation run with relaxed estimation parameters.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 30 September 2019 ASX:BDC 'Bardoc Gold Resource Hits +3Moz underpinning mining studies and next phase of growth' The competent person has reviewed this work...
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource Estimates is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.

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

Section 1 Sampling techniques and data – South Castlereagh

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld*	• The mineralization was primarily sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling on nominal 40m x 20m (N x E) grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards grid east at varying

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	angles to optimally intersect the mineralized zones. • Complete details are un-available for historic drilling. • Generally, BDC RC recovered chip samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter. • Limited numbers of field duplicates have been undertaken to support sample representivity. • All BDC RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential assay at a later date. The BDC DC samples are collected at nominated intervals by BDC staff from core that has been cut in half. Samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm by a jaw crusher, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential assay at a later date.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RAB drilling makes up about 30% of the historic drilling and RC the other 70%. There are several campaigns of historic drilling between 1983 and 2012. These holes are sometimes without documentation of the rig type and capability, core size, sample selection and handling. • For (post 2009) BDC drilling, the RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit. The DC drilling is NQ2 size core (nominal 50.6mm core diameter). • All BDC drill core is orientated by the drilling contractor, usually every 3m run.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• All BDC RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilized for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. • The BDC DC samples are orientated, length measured and compared to core blocks placed in the tray by the drillers, any core loss or other variance from that expected from the core blocks is logged and recorded in the database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis and feedback given to the drillers to enable the best representative sample to always be obtained. • BDC RC 1m samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample. • The DC drillers use a core barrel and wire line unit to recover the core, they aim to recover all core at all times and adjust their drilling methods and rates to minimise core loss, i.e. different techniques for broken ground to ensure as little core as possible is washed away with drill cuttings. • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All BDC RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held Geobank devices. • All BDC DC is logged for core loss, marked into metre intervals, orientated, structurally logged, geotechnically logged and logged with a hand lens with the following parameters recorded where observed: weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralization, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present • All BDC DC is photographed both wet and dry after logging but before cutting. • The entire lengths of BDC RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample is returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such. Drill core is logged over its entire length (ie 100%) and any core loss or voids intersected are recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• All BDC RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is bagged on site by the drilling contractor into pre-numbered calico bags. • All BDC RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. • The BDC RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 40g fire assay charge. • The BDC DC samples are oven dried, jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, 3.5kg is obtained by riffle splitting and the remainder of the coarse reject is bagged while the 3.5kg is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for a 40g fire assay charge. • BDC uses ½ core sawn by an automated core saw as standard procedure. The retained ½ of the core is the part of the core that contains the drill hole orientation line and depth intervals. The retained ½ is stored in systematic way in the Company's on-site core yard. • BDC RC and DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. BDC inserts blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • In the field every 10th metre from the bulk sample port on the cone splitter is bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample is then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples are collected after results are received from the original sample assay. Generally, field duplicates are only collected where the original assay result is equal to or greater than 0.1g/t Au. The field duplicates are submitted to the laboratory for the standard assay process. The laboratory is blind to the original sample number. • For DC, historically no core duplicates (i.e. half core) have been collected or submitted. For the current program the lab was requested to take a sample from the crush reject as a proxy for the field duplicate. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralization located at this project. The sample size is also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• BDC has routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been Intertek Genalysis and Bureau Veritas Australia. No complete details of the sample preparation, analysis or security are available for either the historic AC, DD or RC drilling results in the database. • The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralization style. The technique involves using a 40g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine. • The QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratories are accredited and use their own certified reference materials. • BDC submits blanks at the rate of 1 in 50 samples and certified reference material standards at the rate of 1 in 20 samples in the normal run of sample submission numbers. As part of normal procedures BDC examines all standards and blanks to ensure that they are within tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grade exists.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• BDC's Exploration Manager and Senior Resource Geologist have inspected RC chips and drill core in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralization. • A number of RC holes have also been drilled that confirmed results obtained from historical drillholes. No holes have been directly twinned, there are however holes within 15m of each other. • Primary data is sent digitally every 2-3 days from the field to BDC's Database Administrator (DBA). The DBA imports the data into the commercially available and industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The responsible geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* *Specification of the grid system used* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a differential RTK GPS unit by consultant surveyors. Downhole surveys are completed every 30m downhole during drilling and 5m intervals after end of hole. Incomplete down hole surveying information is available for the historic RC or DD drilling. • BDC routinely contracted down hole surveys during the programmes of exploration drilling for each drill hole completed using either digital electronic multi-shot tool or north seeking gyro, both of which are maintained by Contractors to manufacturer specifications. The current drill program was downhole surveyed by the drill contractor using north seeking gyro. • All drill holes and resource estimation use the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • The topographic data used was obtained from a LIDAR survey flown in 2012 and it is adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource Estimates.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal exploration drill spacing is 40m x 20m with many E-W cross-sections in-filled to 15m across strike. There are several 10m spaced cross sections. • This report is for the reporting of recent exploration drilling. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported. • The majority of RC holes were sampled at 1m, but when this isn't the case, sample compositing to 4m has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The majority of previous drilling is to magnetic east. The bulk of the mineralized zones are perpendicular to this drilling direction. • The current drilling is oriented towards local grid east (magnetic 90 degrees) in order to intersect the lodes in the optimal direction. • There are 2 core holes drilled towards magnetic 142 degrees. In this orientation the intersection of the mineralised lodes is at an oblique angle, resulting in wider drill intercepts than the true widths of the mineralised lodes. In this case there is a sampling bias whereby intercept widths are greater than the true widths of mineralised lodes.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by BDC personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an BDC generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies • Drill core is transported daily directly from the drill site to BDC's core processing facility by BDC personnel. The core is then placed on racks and processed until it requires cutting. BDC cut and sample the core on site before transporting it with no detours to the contract Kalgoorlie assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of sampling techniques and procedures was completed in March 2018. No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – South Castlereagh

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The South Castlereagh prospect is on a granted Mining Tenement held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd. Tenement: M24/348; Holder: GPM Resources Pty Ltd; Area (Ha): 610.5; Expiry Date: 10/01/2032 • At this time the tenements are believed to be in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to BDC's exploration activities. This includes work by Goldfields, Samantha, ARM and other exploration companies. Previous parties have completed historic and underground mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Excelsior Gold excavated a small open pit 500m north along strike at "Castlereagh" in 2015. • The historical RC data is suitable for use in a Mineral Resource Estimate
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The primary gold mineralisation in the South Castlereagh area is predominately associated with a 10-20m wide shear zone and associated second order structures adjacent to an ultramafic and mafic contact. This mineralisation is associated with intense shearing and quartz, sericite, carbonate, sulphide alteration. The development of possible stockworks at intersections of structures is also interpreted. Whilst structures and primary gold mineralisation can be traced to the surface depletion has occurred in the top 20-30m and again through the transitional zone. Sub-horizontal supergene enrichment blankets occur throughout the regolith. Historical workings and shafts exist within the area. Detailed mapping and sampling of these workings and structural measurements forms the basis of the geological interpretation.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No exploration results are presented
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No exploration results are presented
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No exploration results are presented
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No exploration results are presented
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No exploration results are presented
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No exploration results are presented
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No further work is planned at this time

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – South Castlereagh

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• Data is logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets are digitally recorded in the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Data validation procedures used.	imported directly into a standard DataShed system. All data have been validated by the BDC Database Administrator and geological management prior to inclusion in the resource estimate. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary, field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person has not visited site. The prospect is a recent acquisition by SBM and the prospect is likely to only contribute to production in the long term. As such this is not considered a core deposit at this time.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the system and the gold distribution is modelled as a set of sub-parallel, N-S to NNW-SSE striking, steeply dipping narrow lodes. • The continuity of mineralisation and volume controls are reasonably well established where drilling is at a nominal 15-25m (X) by 15-25m (Y) hole spacing. • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate all the QAQC data and downhole survey data. • The selection of mineralised domains has used geological factors such as geological contacts, logged quartz and sulphides in conjunction with a 0.3g/t cut-off for the underground model. Gold values transition from background to ore grades over a very short distance.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation extends 450m NNW/SSE, up to 50m east/west (in multiple narrow lodes) and up to 190m vertically. • Mineralised structures are present at surface for some lodes.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points.* *If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• BDC has used 3DM wireframes interpreted on a sectional basis to constrain the mineralised zones, based on RC drilling at spacing's down to 20m N x 20m E-W. • 1m compositing was considered appropriate for the estimation given the narrow nature of the steep lodes. 1m composite intervals falling within the wire framed estimation domains were coded in the database. • Influences of extreme sample distribution outliers were reduced by top-cutting on a domain basis. Top-cuts were decided by using a combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and statistical tools plus visual inspection of the spatial location of outlier values. Based on this statistical analysis of the data population some top cuts were applied, including domains D1 (15 ppm), D2 (25 ppm) and D5 (3 ppm). • Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Geovia Surpac™ software for Au only. • Directional variograms were modelled by domain using traditional variograms. Nugget values are high (around 50%) and structure ranges up to 70m. The variograms were poorly formed and with D1 containing the most samples, its modelled variography was applied to the remainder of the domains. • Block model was constructed with parent blocks of 2m (E) by 10m (N) by 10m (RL) and sub-blocked down to 0.5m (E) by 2.5m (N) by 2.5m (RL). All estimation was completed to the parent cell size. Discretisation was set to 5 by 5 by 2 for all domains. • Three estimation passes were used with the first pass using a limit of 30m, the second pass 60m and the third pass searching a large distance to fill the blocks within the wire framed zones. Each pass used a maximum of 12 samples, a minimum of 6 samples and maximum per hole of 3 samples. • Search ellipse sizes were based primarily on a combination of the variography and the trends of the wire framed mineralized zones. Hard boundaries were applied between all estimation domains. • Validation of the block model included a volumetric comparison of the resource wireframes to the block model volumes. Validation of the grade estimate included comparison of block model grades to the declustered input composite grades plus swath plot comparison by easting, northing and elevation. Visual comparisons of input composite grades vs. block model grades were also completed. • No consideration has been made to by-products.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A cut-off of 0.5g/t was chosen.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The adopted cut-off grades were based on assumptions of potential open pit mining & milling costs. • The project could be amenable to trucking to a mill.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• It is assumed the lodes would be mined using typical Eastern Goldfields open pit methodologies. • Further work, including additional drilling, will determine the optimal mining method for this material.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The South Castlereagh Deposit is located 500m south, in similar rock types and mineralisation styles, of the Castlereagh Open Pit excavated by Excelsior Gold Ltd in 2015. The gold recoveries from Castlereagh Open Pit through the Paddington Mill owned by Norton Goldfields/Zijin exceeded 92%. • No metallurgical testwork has been completed on mineralisation at South Castlereagh.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No milling operation scenario has been proposed, however very large gold mining operations exist only 15 kilometres from these prospects and local and regional environmental impacts have been manageable. It is likely that a similar scenario would exist with the project. • At this stage, there is no environmental impact study completed at South Castlereagh.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A total of 78 determinations have been made from two new (2019) DD holes. • Determinations were made using Archimedes method on typically fresh to slightly weather rock. • In total 35 measurements were taken from within the mineralised domains on fresh to slightly weather rock. This resulted in average fresh ore densities between 2.74 and 2.90 depending on the domain. The weighting of samples per domain resulted in 2.85 being adopted in the resource model. • Oxide, supergene and transitional ore densities used were 1.8 kg/m3, 2.2 kg/m3 and 2.5 kg/m3 respectively • On balance BDC believe that there are sufficient data to allow the assignment of average values to the MRE block model but not enough to allow a spatially representative estimation of bulk density. BDC have used assumed bulk density values for ore and waste based on the interpreted weathering surfaces.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified in part as Indicated and Inferred on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralized zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and the available bulk density information. • In part, the lodes have been drilled on 15-25m x 15-25m spacing, on northing and easting, with drill lines running approximately E-W. To the north and south drilling is at greater spacing. • In part, the deposit is adequately drilled to have potentially been defined as higher confidence classification using only drilling density as a criteria. However, a number of issues remain unresolved with the base data and geological/structural models, including; • Rock density (35 samples) is limited to typically fresh material from 3 domains. Rock density for the oxide/supergene/transitional zones is assumed – no actual mineralised zone measurements exist from South Castlereagh for these zones. • Only two diamond core holes have been drilled at depth in the resource – further core holes are required to confirm geological and structural interpretation assumptions.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 30 September 2019 ASX:BDC 'Bardoc Gold Resource Hits +3Moz underpinning mining studies and next phase of growth' The competent person has reviewed this work.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages,*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource Estimates is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.

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

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – MULWARRIE

Section 1 Sampling techniques and data – Mulwarrie

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation thatare 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 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The Mulwarrie Gold drill sample data has been collected by various exploration companies between 1983 and 1996 Drilling programs included Rotary Air Blast (RAB), and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques, the current historical database includes 453 holes for a total of 14,321m drilling and 7010 assay samples. • Collar details and mineralized drill intercepts are in the process of being verified. • The historical drilling programs were completed by Pancontinental between 1983 and 1988. • Several small subsequent drilling campaigns were undertaken by between 1989 and 1996. • The spacing of drill hole collars is variable. The gold mineralisation has generally been defined by drill holes on a cross- section line spacing, roughly perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised zones between 10 m and 25 m apart. • The June 2017 drill program completed by Spitfire Materials Limited(SPI) totaled 24 RC holes for 2915m and 1 Diamond drill hole of 99.6m. • The August 2017 drilling program by SPI totaled 24 RC holes for 2780m • The November- December 2017 drilling program by SPI totaled 27 RC holes for 3517m • Drill holes were oriented to return the best intersections of the mineralization, on a local grid northing of 323 degrees. Most of the drill holes were oriented roughly perpendicular to strike. • The Reverse Circulation (RC) percussion drilling was generally carried out by a T64 Schramm which used a nominal 5.25 inch RC bit • diameter. • The recent RC drilling program was completed using a 685 Schramm with additional auxiliary & booster compressors using a 5.75 inch face sampling hammer. • The recent diamond hole was completed using a McCulloch DR800. • RAB drilling was carried out, but there are no details of the type of rig or bit size used.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Drilling programs at Mulwarrie included Rotary Air Blast (RAB), and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques. • Hole depths range from 3m to 205m. • RAB drilling makes up 50.7% and RC drilling makes up 49.3% of the historical exploration drilling completed at Mulwarrie. • Several campaigns of drilling were undertaken by the historical companies, between 1983 and 1996. • Company drilling rigs and professional drilling contractors were used by the historical exploration companies. • The recent diamond hole was drilled HQ to 70.7m & the remainder NQ2 to 99.6m. All core was orientated from 17MWDD001. • The June and August 2017 RC drilling was completed using a face sampling hammer with 5.75 inch bit.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due*	• For RAB and RC drilling, the overall recoveries are assumed to be adequate. • Minor sample recovery problems were noted in the historical reports when drilling encountered faulted/fractured ground. No sample recovery problems were encountered with the recent diamond & RC

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	drilling. • The results discussed herein are exploration results only, and no allowance is made for recovery losses that may impact future • mining.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The geological logging was appropriate for the style of drilling and the lithology's encountered. • Geological logs are available for most holes. However, logging was often rudimentary and some logs were not recorded or not included in the reports. Detailed logs were recorded for the recent diamond & RC drilling. • Logging is qualitative, with the exception of some quantitative logging of sulphide, quartz veining and alteration content. Percent sulphide & quartz veining was recorded for the recent drilling. • Drill hole logging data was entered into the Mulwarrie database directly from historical drilling reports and assay reports. Hard copy logs were entered by hand for the recent drilling. • No geotechnical logs are available for the historical drilling. Geotechnical logging was completed on diamond hole • 17MWDD001.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All one-metre intervals are collected via a cone splitter directly attached to the cyclone when dry. All samples were dry. Individual samples were approximate 3.5kg. The bulk residue was collected via plastic drums and laid out in order on the drill pad. • Individual meter samples were submitted to the laboratory. Four meter composites were collected for the remainder of the drill holes and also submitted. • The sample collection, splitting and sampling for this style of drilling is standard industry practise and fit for purpose. • Core was cut with quarter and half core sampled with a maximum sample length being 100cm and a minimum length being 30cm. From the core drilling, only zones considered prospective for gold have been sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples for Spitfire's drill programs were assayed by Fire Assay with AAS finish for Au. • The majority of the samples have been prepared and assayed by industry standard techniques for gold deposits using well established laboratory services (NAGROM). • Recent checking of fire assays by bulk Leachwell and screen fire methods to guard against the possible presence of coarse free gold grains and to investigate refractory character of mineralization. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF's were used. • Field duplicates were submitted every 20th sample, as well as blind reference standards for Spitfire's drilling
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• One diamond hole 17MWDD001 has recently been completed to twin historical RC hole MWRC628 to verify sampling and assaying. Historical RC holes MWRC604 & MWRC630 have also been twinned in the recent RC drilling program. • The CP for Spitfire has visited the Mulwarrie Gold Project in the field and confirmed the location of most drill collars and areas of historical gold mining with a DGPS. • The drill sample assay data has been captured by Spitfire and entered into a new Microsoft Access 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.*	• Downhole survey measurements were collected for some of the historical RC holes using a single shot downhole survey tool. For many of the shallow holes, only one top of hole survey was completed at the collar position, noting the azimuth and dip at the start of the hole. North seeking gyro down hole surveys were completed for the recent RC drilling. • The Mulwarrie Gold project drill holes were drilled on a local grid, sub-parallel to strike (orientated at 323 degrees magnetic). Most drill hole collars were surveyed using a standard GPS and later checked with a differential GPS. • The co-ordinate system is zone 51, GDA94 datum. Drill collars are believed to be accurate. • All available drill collar locations were checked in the field with a DGPS, and found to be within 0.2m for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		existing easting and northing MGA94 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.*	• The spacing of the drill hole collars is variable. The gold mineralisation at the Mulwarrie Gold Project has generally been defined by drill holes on a cross section line spacing, roughly perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised zones at 15m,20m, 25m and 50m, with an average on-section spacing of 10m to 15m. • RC sampling, in general, was collected on 1m intervals down hole in mineralised zones including the recent program. Some alternate 1m samples were collected in non mineralised footwall and hanging wall lithologies in historical holes. 3m composites were collected in non mineralised lithologies in the recent RC drilling. • RAB sampling was collected on a combination of 1m, 2m, 3m and 4m composites in mineralised zones. Some alternate 2m, 3m and 4m compositing was carries out in non mineralised footwall and hanging wall lithologies. • The drill density is sufficient to estimate a Mineral Resource.
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.*	• Exploration drilling is generally perpendicular to mineralized bodies or shear zone. • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No chain of custody was documented by the historical companies. • The chain of custody is assumed to be as per industry best practice for the time.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A review of the historical sampling techniques is not possible. • There has been no external audit or review of the database compiled by Goldfield Argonaut or processes to estimate the Exploration Target.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results Mulwarrie

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Mulwarrie Gold Project is secured by 2 granted mining tenements M30/119 and M30/145 (totaling 180 Ha). • All tenements are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• A summary of previous exploration at Mulwarrie Gold Project is included below; • The Mulwarrie District, including the Mulwarrie Project area has a recorded production of 26,344 ounces of gold from 19,728 tonnes for an average grade of • 41.53 g/t Au (1903-1910). • 1983 -1988 – Pancontinental Mining Limited completed gridding, geological mapping, aeromagnetic and ground surveys, IP surveys, regional soil sampling, costeaning, RAB and RC drilling. • Callion, a subsidiary of the German based corporation, Thyssen Schachtbau • GMBH (TSG) commenced mining at Mulwarrie Central West in November 1989, with New Holland Mining N.L. (20% interest) and H.F. Reif (6.25% interest). A total of 24,344 tonnes @ 3.88 g/t for 94.5 kg (3,037 ounces) of gold was recovered. • In 1995 Consolidated Minerals had secured the tenements and in 1996 completed 34 RC holes (MWRC 601-634) for a total of 2,977 metres and to a maximum depth of 126 metres. • Post 1997 and up to the date that Ethan Minerals Ltd signed option • agreements with Reif and Hoppmann the latter parties carried out their own exploration programs within the Mulwarrie tenements. This work consisted of RC drilling, reconnaissance prospecting and loam sampling. • In 1998 Reif and Hoppmann carried out an RC drilling program of 8 drill holes. MWRC 635 – MWRC 642

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		which was focused directly south of the Central Pit between 9590 North and 9620 North. The individual assay results from this • program cannot be located in available reports.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mulwarrie Gold Project lies within a 10km wide greenstone belt which forms the northwest extension of the Coolgardie Line. The structurally dominant north trending Mt. Ida fault lies approximately 4km east of the Mulwarrie Mining Centre. Most of the lithologies within this greenstone belt are steeply dipping and well foliated along a NNW/SSE trend. • Gold mineralisation at Mulwarrie is associated with flat to steep dipping quartz reefs with strong diopside, biotite, epidote and carbonate alteration haloes. Pyrrhotite and pyrite development is also strong within and adjacent to the quartz reefs. Minor amounts of chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite are also associated with gold mineralisation. Gold is found within quartz reefs, within biotite selvages to the quartz veins and also in sheared & altered country rocks. • Benson (1996) interpreted the mineralised zones as being lens shaped pods and as being structurally and stratigraphically controlled with the zones commonly occurring at felsic/mafic contacts, within shear zones and at metabasalt metadolerite contacts.
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 o Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No exploration results are presented
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No exploration results are presented
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No exploration results are presented
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No exploration results are presented
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No exploration results are presented
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No exploration results are presented
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No further work is planned at this time

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources Mulwarrie

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	• The historical database was compiled and supplied to Spitfire as a Microsoft Access database. • The data have then been imported into a relational SQL Server database using DataShed™ (industry standard drill hole database management software). • Subsequent drilling data has been supplied in Excel templates, using drop down lists to verify codes before it is imported to the SQL database. • The data are constantly audited and any discrepancies checked by Spitfire • personnel and its consultants before being updated in the database. • Normal data validation checks were completed on import to the SQL database. • Historical data have not been checked back to hard copy results, but have been checked against previous databases supplied and results compared against new Spitefire infill drilling. • All logs are supplied as Excel spreadsheets files and any discrepancies checked and • corrected by field personnel.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• The competent person has not visited site. The prospect is a recent acquisition by SBM and the prospect is likely to only contribute to production in the long term. As such this is not considered a core deposit at this time
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered reasonable. Gold is found within quartz reefs, within biotite selvages to the quartz veins and also in sheared & altered country rocks. These quartz veins and shears have been modelled in 3-D using Leapfrog™ and Surpac™ software. • The geological interpretation is supported by drill hole logging, assays and mineralogical studies completed historically and infilled/extended by Spitfire in 2017. Pit mapping and investigation of historical workings also support the model. • No alternative interpretations have been considered at this stage. • Grade wireframes correlate well with the logged quartz veins. • The key factor affecting continuity is the presence of quartz and shear fabrics.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The main modelled mineralized domains have a total dimension of 1,000m (north- south), ranging between less than a metre to multiple metres over up to 150m (east-west) in multiple veins and ranging between 300m and 500m RL (AMSL).
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Geovia Surpac™ software for Au. • Drill spacing typically ranges from 10-15m to 50m with some limited zones to 100m. • Drill hole samples were flagged with wire framed domain codes. Sample data was composited Au to 1m using a best fit method. Since all holes were typically sampled on 1m intervals, there were only a very small number of residuals in the diamond core holes that were sampled to geological contacts. • Influences of extreme sample distribution outliers were reduced by top-cutting on a domain basis. Top-cuts were decided by using a combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and statistical tools. Based on this statistical analysis of the data population, top-cuts were applied for Au to 17 of the 21 • domains. Some domains did not require top-cutting. • Directional variograms were modelled by domain using traditional variograms. Nugget values are moderate to high (between 40% and 50%) and structure ranges up to 150-200m. Domains with more limited samples used variography of geologically similar, adjacent domains. • Block model was constructed with parent blocks of 1m (E) by 5m (N) by 5m (RL) and sub-blocked to 0.25m (E) by 1.25m (N) by 1.25m (RL). All estimation was completed to the parent cell size. • Three estimation passes were used. The first pass had a limit of 15m, the second pass 30m and the third pass searching a large distance to fill the blocks within the wire framed zones. Each pass used a maximum of 10 samples, a minimum of 5 samples and maximum per hole of 3 samples. • Search ellipse sizes were based primarily on a combination of the variography and the trends of the wire framed mineralized zones. Hard boundaries were applied between all estimation domains. • Validation of the block model included a volumetric comparison of the resource wireframes to the block

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		model volumes. Validation of the grade estimate included comparison of block model grades to the declustered input composite grades plus swath plot comparison by easting, northing and elevation. Visual comparisons of input composite grades vs. block model grades were also completed.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnes have been estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Quartz veins typically coincide with anomalous Au which allows for geological continuity of the mineralised zones. The quartz vein (and grade) contact models were built in Leapfrog™ Geo software and exported for use as domain boundaries • for the block model.
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 orientations, thicknesses and depths to which the gold-bearing veins have been modelled, plus their estimated grades, the potential mining method is considered to be open pit mining with the possibility of selective underground mining on higher-grade veins.
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 tests of selected RC samples including bottle roll cyanidation leach tests and rate of cyanidation tests were completed by Ammtec in 1986 and 1987 for Pancontinental. More recently bottle roll cyanidation leach tests prior to trial mining using a mobile gravity/CIL plant were also carried out by Goldfield Argonaut in 2015. Petrological examination of selected samples was also completed at the end of trial mining. • One composite was created from sulphidic quartz lode ore (semi massive pyrite & pyrrhotite in quartz), the other composite was created from biotite altered & sheared basalt containing disseminated pyrite & pyrrhotite also derived from ore grade RC samples collected from East Lode intercepts. Labelled sulphide composite in the Nagrom report. A standard grind size was used of P80 (0.106mm). Initial test work has produced encouraging results and indicates that both the quartz lode & altered basalt ore is not refractory in nature. 24-hour bottle roll tests returned 96.6% recovery from the quartz lode composite and 91% recovery from the sulphide bearing altered basalt composite.
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.*	• Appropriate environmental studies and sterilisation drilling will be planned as part of any future feasibility study programs.
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.*	• No density measurements were reported by the historical exploration companies. • Spitfire had a selection of 7 core samples from the only core hole (17MWDD001) analysed by hydrostatic weighing on uncoated HQ core samples to determine bulk density factors. Of these, two were quartz lode samples with associated sulphide minerals and had results of 2.87 and 3.12. • Spitfire has chosen to use 2.8 for the bulk density to account for the increased sulphide content of the vein hosting the gold (compared to quartz of 2.65) but more conservative that the abovementioned limited core analysis results.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralized zones, drilling density and pit mapping information, confidence in the underlying database. In particular, the lack of oriented and structurally logged diamond core holes and bulk density information is noted. • All factors considered, the resource estimate has been assigned to the Inferred category until further diamond core drilling and structural analysis confirms the geological/structural model constructed for the resource. • In addition, considering the already close spacing of the RC drilling, alongside additional diamond core holes, further bulk density data would support potential future re-classification to Indicated and possibly Measured Resources.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 30 September 2018 ASX:SPI '2.6Moz Consolidated JORC Resource for Bardoc Gold Project sets strong foundation for new Australian gold development' The competent person has reviewed this work..

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria - NORTH KANOWNA STAR

JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drill holes used in the estimate include 5 diamond holes ("DD") and 196 reverse circulation ("RC") holes. In addition, large number of regional Rotary Air Blast ("RAB") and air-core ("AC") holes have been completed; • The mineralization was primarily sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC)majority of RC and DD drilling on nominal 40m x 20m (N x E) grid spacing. The was completed between 1985 and 2014 by various companies. SPM completed 58 holes in 2014; • In the deposit area, holes were generally drilled towards magnetic 090 degrees • at varying anglesangled to optimally intersect the mineralizedmineralised zones.; • Complete details are un-available for historic drilling. • BDC RC chip samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter in in 1m or 2m intervals. from a rig mounted cyclone and riffle splitter; • Limited numbers of field duplicates and screen fire assays have been undertaken to support sample representivity. • All BDC RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential additional assay at a later dateFor SPM RC drilling, samples were composited into 4m intervals for assay with anomalous intervals resubmitted at 1m intervals. The majority of RC holes were sampled and assayed at 1m intervals; • DD core was cut using a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for analysis
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RAB drilling makes up about 20% of the historic drilling and RC the other 80%. There are several campaigns of historic drilling between 1984 and 1999. These holes are sometimes without documentation of the rig type and capability, core size, sample selection and handling. There is 1 historic diamond core hole, the core has not been located as it has been removed from site. • For (post 2009) BDC drilling, the RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bitThe majority of RC drilling used a face sampling bit but records were not available for some of the historic drilling; • Diamond drilling was carried out with HQ and NQ sized equipment with standard tube;
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due*	• All BDC RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilized for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. • BDC RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This is information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample. • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction. Recoveries from SPM drilling were good with RC samples visually monitored; • Diamond core recovery was recorded in the drill logs and was excellent; • There is no identified relationship between sample recovery and sample grades.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure; • RC drilling was logged for various geological attributes; • All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone and or free standing splitter in one metre intervals; • For historic RC and DD drill programs, samples were assayed at contract laboratories using fire assay or aqua regia analysis. SPM samples were assayed at the Aurum laboratory in Perth. Samples were dried and a 1kg split was pulverized to 80% passing 75 microns; • SPM drilling included QAQC protocols including blanks, standards and duplicates. Results were satisfactory and supported the use of the data in resource estimation; • No QAQC reports have been located for the historic drilling data; • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• For SPM drilling, analysis was by fire assay and atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish at the Aurum laboratory in Perth; • For historic RC and DD drilling, analytical procedures are not known; • The analytical technique used by SPM approaches total dissolution of gold in most circumstances; • SPM drilling included QAQC protocols including blanks, standards and duplicates. Results were satisfactory and supported the use of the data in resource estimation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No independent verification of significant intersections has been carried out; • Multiple phases of drilling have confirmed the overall tenor and distribution of mineralisation; • Primary data documentation for recent drilling is electronic with appropriate verification and validation; • Historic data was compiled from company and WAMEX reports; • Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collar coordinates used MGA transforms from a local grid; • Drill hole collars have been surveyed either by licensed surveyors or using differential or hand held GPS; • Topographic control is from drill hole collar surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• For RC and DD drilling, the hole spacing is largely 25m by 20m, with some infill to 10m spacings; • The drilling has demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code; • Samples used in the Mineral Resource were based largely on 1m or 2m samples with all samples composited to 2m for estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Holes were generally angled at -60o to 250o to optimize the intersection angle with the interpreted structures; • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• SPM samples were carefully identified and bagged on site for collection and transport by commercial or laboratory transport.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques were located; • The majority of work was carried out by reputable companies using industry standard methods.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – North Kanowna Star

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• M27/102 which is owned by Strategic Projects Mining Pty Ltd.; • The project also includes 4 Prospecting Licences P27/2369- 2371 which were granted for a term of 4 years and expire on 3 February 2023- these tenements are in their first year and in good standing • M27/102 was granted for a term of 21 years and expires on 21 May 2031; • Tenements M27/102 & M27/140 will be subject to a Royalty of $15 per ounce for the first 50,000oz mined on completion of the acquisition by Bardoc. In addition a royalty of $1.00 per tonne mined is payable to Melvin Dalla Costa. • M27/102 is currently subject to a Forfeiture Notice for non-compliance with rent requirement, a fine is payable.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The tenement was previously held by various companies. The majority of drilling was completed by previous operators since 1985; • The project was acquired by SPM in 2013. SPM completed 58 RC drill holes in 2014.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The main prospect is Wedge-Perseverance which comprises multiple parallel zones of mineralisation within a corridor approximately 600m long hosted within mafic volcanic and felsic lithologies. The prospect forms a flexure trending NNE at the south, through to NNW at the north of the prospect. • Gold mineralisation in the area occurs within an east dipping quartz vein set and is mainly hosted by the felsic lithologies near the sheared contacts with the mafic rock types. • Weathering extends to a depth of 50m to 75m below surface and mineralisation is typically depleted for 15m to 20m below surface
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 o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No exploration results are presented
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No exploration results are presented
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No exploration results are presented
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No exploration results are presented

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No exploration results are presented
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No exploration results are presented
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No further work is planned at this time

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – North Kanowna Star

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data from historic drilling was compiled from company and WAMEX reports. • Data from SPM drilling captured electronically to prevent transcription errors; • Validation included re-survey of selected holes and comparison to historic reports.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person has not visited site. The prospect is a recent acquisition by SBM and the prospect is likely to only contribute to production in the long term. As such this is not considered a core deposit at this time
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be reasonable, although mineralised structures are not always well defined by drilling; • The deposit consists of moderate dipping mineralised zones which have been interpreted based on assay data from samples taken at regular intervals from angled drill holes; • It is likely that a degree of enrichment has occurred in the oxidised portions of the deposit.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The NKS Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 600m and includes the 85m vertical interval from 350mRL to 265mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points.* *If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Using parameters based on deposit geometry and drill hole spacing, Inverse distance squared ("ID2") interpolation was used to estimate average block grades within the deposit; • Surpac software was used for the estimation. • A high grade cut of 11g/t was applied to 2m composite data; • The parent block dimensions used were 10m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 1.25m by 1.25m. The parent block size is just less than 50% of the average drill hole spacing in the well drilled part of the deposit.; • No previous resource estimates have been completed; • No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products; • No estimation of deleterious elements was carried out. Only Au was interpolated into the block model; • An orientated ellipsoid search was used toDirectional variograms were modelled by domain using traditional variograms. Nugget values are moderate to high (around 40%) and structure ranges up to 70m. The variograms were poorly formed and with D1 containing the most samples, its modelled variography was applied to the remainder of the domains select data and was based on deposit geometry and hole spacing; • An initial interpolation pass was used with a maximum range of 40m which filled 67% of blocks. A second pass radius of 80m filled the remainder of the blocks; • A minimum of 10 samples and a maximum of 40 samples was used for both passes; • Selective mining units were not modelled in the Mineral Resource model. The block size used in the model was based on drill sample spacing and lode orientation; • Only Au assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not possible; • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off grade in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		association with logged geology; • The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate; • For validation, trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data within 20m easting intervals and by 10m vertical intervals.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off based on assumptions about economic cut-off grades for open pit mining.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Portions of the deposit are considered to have sufficient grade and continuity to be considered for open pit mining; • No mining parameters or modifying factors have been applied to the Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No metallurgical test-work was undertaken; • The largely oxide nature of the mineralisation suggests that metallurgical characteristics should be satisfactory for conventional processing however test work is required to confirm this.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The area is not known to be environmentally sensitive and there is no reason to think that approvals for development including the dumping of waste would not be approved.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density determinations were not available; • Assumed bulk density values used in the resource were 1.8t/m3, 2.2t/m3 and 2.7t/m3 for oxide, transitional and fresh mineralisation respectively.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource on the basis of data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity; • The portion of the resource defined by the 25m by 10m spaced drilling, and where continuity of mineralisation was reasonable was classified as Indicated Mineral Resource; • The remaining portions of the deposit were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource due to poor grade continuity or sparse drilling; • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 9 September 2019 ASX:BDC 'Acquisition of 111,600oz JORC gold resource further strengthens growth pipeline at 2.6Moz Bardoc Project' The competent person has reviewed this work.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data,*	• The NKS Mineral Resource estimate is reported with a degree of confidence that is reflected in the classification; • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade; • The deposit is not currently being mined.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	where available.	

JORC , 2012 Edition – Tables – NERRIN NERRIN

Section 1 Sampling techniques and data – Nerrin Nerrin

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The mineralization was primarily sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling on nominal 40m x 20m (N x E) grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards magnetic 090 degrees • at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralized zones. • Complete details are un-available for historic drilling. • BDC RC chip samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter in 1m intervals. • Limited numbers of field duplicates and screen fire assays have been undertaken to support sample representivity. • All BDC RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential additional assay at a later date
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RAB drilling makes up about 20% of the historic drilling and RC the other 80%. There are several campaigns of historic drilling between 1984 and 1999. These holes are sometimes without documentation of the rig type and capability, core size, sample selection and handling. There is 1 historic diamond core hole, the core has not been located as it has been removed from site. • For (post 2009) BDC drilling, the RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• All BDC RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilized for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. • BDC RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This is information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample. • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All BDC RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held Geobank devices. • Whilst logging geologists record weathering, alteration minerals and intensity, host rock, mineralisation amongst other things for every metre. • The entire lengths of BDC RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample is returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance*	• All BDC RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sub sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content and volume recovered of each sample is recorded in the database. • The BDC RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
	results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge. • BDC RC and DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. BDC inserts blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • In the field every 10th metre from cone splitter is bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample is then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples are collected after results are received from the original sample assay. Generally, field duplicates are only collected where the original assay result is equal to or greater than 0.1g/t Au. The field duplicates are submitted to the laboratory for the standard assay process. The laboratory is blind to the original sample number. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness, grain size and consistency of mineralization located at this project. The sample size is also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• BDC has routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been Intertek Genalysis and Bureau Veritas Australia. No complete details of the sample preparation, analysis or security are available for either the historic RAB, AC, DD or RC drilling results in the database. • The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralization style. The technique involves using a 40g or 50g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine. • The QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratories are accredited and use their own certified reference materials. • BDC submits blanks at the rate of 1 in 50 samples and certified reference material standards at the rate of 1 in 20 samples in the normal run of sample submission numbers. As part of normal procedures BDC examines all standards and blanks to ensure that they are within tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grade exists.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• BDC's Exploration Manager and Senior Resource Geologist have inspected RC chips and drill core in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralization. • A number of RC holes have also been drilled that confirmed results obtained from historical drillholes. No holes have been directly twinned, there are however holes within 15m of each other. • Primary data is sent digitally every 2-3 days from the field to BDC's Database Administrator (DBA). The DBA imports the data into the commercially available and industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The responsible geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* *Specification of the grid system used* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a differential RTK GPS unit by consultant surveyors. Downhole surveys are completed every 30m downhole during drilling and 5m intervals after end of hole. Incomplete down hole surveying information is available for the historic RC or DD drilling. • BDC routinely contracted down hole surveys during the programmes of exploration drilling for each drill hole completed using either digital electronic multi-shot tool or north seeking gyro, both of which are maintained by Contractors to manufacturer specifications. The current drill program was downhole surveyed by the drill contractor using north seeking gyro. • All drill holes and resource estimation use the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • The topographic data used was obtained from a LIDAR survey flown in 2012 and it is adequate for the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource Estimates.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal exploration drill spacing is 40m x 20m with many E-W cross-sections in-filled to 15m across strike. • The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported in the Mineral Resource Estimate. • The majority of RC holes were sampled at 1m, but when this isn't the case, sample compositing to 4m has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The majority of previous drilling is to grid east (89 degrees magnetic). The bulk of the mineralized zones are perpendicular to this drilling direction. • The BDC drilling is oriented towards similar angles in order to intersect the mineralisation in the optimal direction. • No relationship between drilling orientation and sampling bias is recognised at this time.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by BDC personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an BDC generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of sampling techniques and procedures was completed in March 2018. No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Nerrin Nerrin

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Nerrin Nerrin prospect is granted Mining Tenements held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Bardoc Gold Limited. Tenement / Holder / Area (Ha) / Expiry Date M24/348 / GPM Resources / 610.5 / 10/01/2032 M24/532 / GPM Resources / 9.69 / 20/05/2020 • At this time the tenements are believed to be in good standing..
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to BDC's exploration activities. This includes work by Goldfields, Samantha, Julia Mines and other exploration companies. Previous parties have completed historic and underground mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling. • The historical RC and DC data is suitable for use in a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The lithologies encountered in the area comprise micaceous shale and gritty siltstones. East of the shale is a heavily weathered dolerite body which is narrow to the south and widens considerably to the north. Moderate milky quartz veining is present within the lithology. The eastern contact between dolerite and ultramafics is intensely sheared. Most of the mineralisation is within the Zoroastrian Dolerite. The mineralisation is similar to that seen at Zoroastrian with a north-south trending shear zone with minor arsenopyrite.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* 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 o 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*	• No exploration results are presented

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

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Nerrin Nerrin

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets are digitally recorded in the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are imported directly into a standard DataShed system. All data have been validated by the BDC Database Administrator and geological management prior to inclusion in the resource estimate. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary, field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person has not visited site. The prospect is a recent acquisition by SBM and the prospect is likely to only contribute to production in the long term. As such this is not considered a core deposit at this time.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the system and the gold distribution is modelled as a set of sub-parallel, N-S striking, steeply dipping narrow lodes. • The continuity of mineralisation and volume controls are reasonably well established where drilling is at a nominal 20-25m (E) by 20-25m (N) hole spacing. • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate all the QAQC data and downhole survey data. • The selection of mineralised domains has used geological factors such as geological contacts, logged quartz and sulphides in conjunction with a 0.3g/t cut-off for the underground model. Gold values transition from background to ore grades over a very short distance.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The mineralised corridor extends 600m north/south, up to 35m east/west (in multiple narrow lodes) and up to 180m vertically. • Mineralised structures are present at surface for some lodes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• BDC has used 3DM wireframes interpreted on a sectional basis to constrain the mineralised zones, based on RC drilling at spacing's down to 20m N x 20m E-W. • 1m compositing was considered appropriate for the estimation given the sometimes narrow nature of the steep lodes. 1m composite intervals falling within the wire framed estimation domains were coded in the database. • Influences of extreme sample distribution outliers were reduced by top-cutting on a domain basis. Top-cuts were decided by using a combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and statistical tools plus visual inspection of the spatial location of outlier values. Based on this statistical analysis of the data population some top cuts were applied, including domains D1 and D8 (20 ppm) and D5, 6 10 and 12 (10 ppm). • Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Geovia Surpac™ software for Au only. • Directional variograms were modelled by domain using traditional variograms. Nugget values are moderate to high (around 40%) and structure ranges up to 70m. The variograms were poorly formed and with D1 containing the most samples, its modelled variography was applied to the remainder of the domains. • Block model was constructed with parent blocks of 2m (E) by 10m (N) by 10m (RL) and sub-blocked down to 0.5m (E) by 2.5m (N) by 2.5m (RL). All estimation was completed to the parent cell size. Discretisation was set to 5 by 5 by 2 for all domains. • Three estimation passes were used with the first pass using a limit of 30m, the second pass 60m and the third pass searching a large distance to fill the blocks within the wire framed zones. Each pass used a maximum of 12 samples, a minimum of 6 samples and maximum per hole of 3 samples. • Search ellipse sizes were based primarily on a combination of the variography and the trends of the wire framed mineralized zones. Hard boundaries were applied between all estimation domains. • Validation of the block model included a volumetric comparison of the resource wireframes to the block model volumes. Validation of the grade estimate included comparison of block model grades to the declustered input composite grades plus swath plot comparison by easting, northing and elevation. Visual comparisons of input composite grades vs. block model grades were also completed. • No consideration has been made to by-products.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A cut-off of 0.5g/t was chosen. • The adopted cut-off grades were based on assumptions of potential open pit mining & milling costs. • The project could be amenable to trucking to a mill.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• It is assumed the lodes would be mined using typical Eastern Goldfields open pit methodologies. • Further work, including additional drilling, will determine the optimal mining method for this material.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No metallurgical assumptions have been built into the resource models. • There has been no metallurgical testwork completed on mineralisation at Nerrin Nerrin. • The mineralisation is within the Zoroastrian Dolerite and is similar to that seen at Zoroastrian. Recent mining at Zoroastrian by EXG produced recoveries of 92% in fresh material.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No milling operation scenario has been proposed, however very large gold mining operations exist only 15 kilometres from these prospects and local and regional environmental impacts have been manageable. It is likely that a similar scenario would exist with the project. • At this stage, there is no environmental impact study completed at Nerrin Nerrin.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether*	• Rock density is assumed – no actual measurements exist from Nerrin Nerrin.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

	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 following bulk densities have been assumed from nearby comparable operations:
		  o Oxide: 1.8
		  o Supergene: 2.2
		  o Transition: 2.5
		  o Fresh: 2.7

Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralized zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and the available bulk density information. • In part, the lodes have been drilled on 20-25m x 20-25m spacing, on northing and easting, with drill lines running approximately E-W. To the north and south drilling is at greater spacing. • In part, the deposit is adequately drilled to have potentially been defined as higher confidence classification using only drilling density as a criteria. However, a number of issues remain unresolved with the base data and geological/structural models, including; • Rock density is assumed – no actual measurements exist from Nerrin Nerrin. • Only 1 diamond core hole has been drilled at depth in the northern part of the resource – further core holes are required to confirm geological and structural interpretation assumptions.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 30 September 2019 ASX:BDC 'Bardoc Gold Resource Hits +3Moz underpinning mining studies and next phase of growth' The competent person has reviewed this work.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource Estimates is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – LOCHINVAR
Section 1 Sampling techniques and data – Lochinvar

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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 mineralization was sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling on variable drilling spacing. The sampling, collection and sub-setting methods are at or above Industry Standard Practise (explained further below). The holes were drilled to optimally intersect the targeted mineralized zones. The majority of holes were drilled with a dip of -60° with azimuths of either 90° or 270° magnetic. It is noted that drilling has failed to adequately test for potential cross cutting structures that may or may not influence gold distribution. • The drill hole locations are considered sufficient to provide for the spatial spread of samples across multiple mineralized zones and different rock types. All EXG RC samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter. Diamond core was HQ or NQ2 in size and drilled with a dip of -60° with azimuths of either 90° or 270° magnetic. Holes positions were surveyed by a qualified surveyor and holes were down hole surveyed by contractors. Instruments used were No records exist for how the diamond core drilled was collected, handled or sampled • All RC drilling by EXG was collected on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone and/or a riffle splitter to collect a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample before having a 50g fire

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		assay. Historic sampling had every 2nd metre submitted for assay and samples either side submitted if anomalous results were returned from the initial sampling. The sample was then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 20 to 50g charge. DC was geologically logged and sampled to lithological contacts or changes in the nature of mineralisation. Maximum length was 1m with a minimum sample length of 0.25m, half core was sampled. Assays from EXG drilling used 50g Fire Assay. Selected drill holes had pieces of core from ore and waste zones tested for their SG by the weight in water and weight in air method.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• All This resource is based on information collected from either RC or DC drilling. No RAB or open hole percussion holes were included in grade estimations. The RC drilling system employed by EXG uses a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit. The DC drilling is NQ2 size core (nominal 50.6mm core diameter) or HQ (nominal 63.5mm core diameter). All drill core is orientated by the drilling contractor with a down the hole Ace system. Historical drilling is similar to that described above, limited core orientation data collected.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• All RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilised for the collection of field duplicate samples. The weight of the sample in the plastic bag is recorded and the total sample recovery can be calculated. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. The DC samples are orientated; length measured and compared to core blocks placed in the tray by the drillers, any core loss or other variance from that expected from the core blocks is logged and recorded in the database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis and feedback given to the drillers to enable the best representative sample to always be obtained. Limited historical information is available on sampling recoveries and QAQC methods within the historical reports reviewed. However, given the companies involved (Goldfields, Placer Dome), and that the drilling was conducted between 1995 and 2006 it is considered that the work undertaken is of sufficient quality to estimate JORC resources. • RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilises industry standard face sampling hammers with a competent drilling contractor who used their best endeavours to maximise sample recovery at all times. The DC drillers use a core barrel and wireline unit to recover the core, they aim to recover all core at all times and adjust their drilling methods and rates to minimise core loss, i.e. different techniques for broken ground to ensure as little core as possible is washed away with drill cuttings. • For EXG drilling, no bias is observed when reviewing sample size vs gold grades. No historical information is available for review.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged*	• DC and RC samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support the appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Historical geological logs are available and good geological and grade correlation exists with different phases of drilling and field mapping undertaken from the companies involved and by EXG. . Specifically, each interval is visually inspected with a hand lens and the following parameters are recorded where observed: weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralization, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present. All DC is logged for core loss, marked into metre intervals, orientated, structurally logged, geotechnically logged and logged with a hand lens with the following parameters recorded where observed: weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralization, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present. This information is transferred electronically from the geologist to the database. • All drill holes are completely logged. Where present the logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals or the amount of alteration (including weathering) using defined ranges. All DC is photographed both wet and dry after logging and before cutting. • The entire lengths of RC holes were logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample was returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such. Drill core was logged over its entire length and any core loss or voids intersected were recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• EXG DC was half sampled. The core was cut along its' long axis and the right hand side of the core, looking down the hole, was sampled. For historical drilling, no information is available for how the diamond core was sampled. • All RC drilling by Excelsior was collected on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone and/or a riffle splitter to collect a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample. Historical drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	was riffle or cone split. No mention is made in the historical data of how wet samples were collected but logging suggests only minimal water was intersected occasionally. Wet samples drilled by EXG have been recorded in the database and were sampled through the cone splitter. • The sample preparation technique is appropriate for the style and type of mineralisation encountered within the samples collected. Review of the historical data confirms that the work undertaken is of sufficient quality to estimate the applicable JORC resource level. • EXG RC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. Excelsior inserts blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per • 50 fire assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. No information is available for historic drilling, however, the position and tenor of gold mineralisation has been confirmed • Samples are collected in uniquely pre-numbered calico bags. For EXG, in the field every 10th metre from the bulk sample port on the cone splitter is bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample is then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples are collected after results are received from the original sample assay. Generally, field duplicates are only collected where the original assay result is equal to or greater than 0.1g/t Au. The field duplicates are submitted to the laboratory for the standard assay process. The laboratory is blind to the original sample number. For DC, no core duplicates (i.e. half core) have been collected or submitted. No historical information is available from old data, however, EXG has twinned specific historical holes within each resource to confirm the old drilling results. • For EXG, the sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralization located at this project. The sample size is also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned. Whilst no historical information is available EXG believes that the sample size was standard industry practice being collected by companies with known quality control methods and procedures. The samples collected by both EXG and previous operators are sufficient for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The primary assay method used (Fire Assay by certified assay laboratories in Kalgoorlie and Perth) is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralization style. The technique involves using a 50g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine. • For EXG drilling, the QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material. The laboratory has 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 1 standard and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. At the same time EXG submits blanks at the rate of 1 in 50 samples and certified reference material standards at the rate of 1 in 20 samples in the normal run of sample submission numbers. As part of normal procedures Excelsior examines all standards and blanks to ensure that they are within tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grade exists. No historical information is available but it can be assumed that the QAQC procedures used by the Kalgoorlie laboratories were of industry standard at that time
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Both technical director Mr David Potter and Exploration Manger Mr Bradley Toms have inspected RC chips where possible in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralization. • Excelsior has twinned historic holes to confirm position, mineralisation and geology of historic drilling. • All drill data is validated using DataShed and Micromine software. For EXG, primary data is sent digitally every 2-3 days from the field to Excelsior's Database Administrator (DBA). The DBA imports the data into the commercially available and industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The responsible geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. No historical information is available on how the original primary data was imported into an electronic data base. Historical reports were exhaustively reviewed and checked for any relevant information missing or otherwise. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* *Specification of the grid system used* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control*	• Drill holes collar locations were supplied in digital format from previous owners or from historical reports. These locations were then validated by cross checking spatial distributions as shown by plans and cross-sections. Where possible hole locations were checked on ground but in most cases rehabilitation of the drill collar prohibited this. It is considered that the holes are spatially accurate enough to allow for a JORC resource to be calculated. EXG utilises the services of registered contract surveyors to pick up drill hole collars to within 20mm. Down hole surveys are completed for each RC and DC drill hole using either digital electronic multi-shot tool or north seeking gyro, both of which are maintained by Contractors to manufacturer specifications. • Drilling at all locations were conducted on either historical local grids or AMG84_51. Grid conversions from each local grid to AMG84_51 are available in various reports. These conversions were supplied to the previous owners by local licensed Kalgoorlie based surveyors. • All resource estimations were done converting the AMG_51 co- ordinates into the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • Elevation is Australian Height Datum • Excelsior uses a LiDAR survey accurate to 0.1m, flown in 2012, to generate a 3d topographic surface at prospects.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The mineralization was sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) on a 20m x 10m to 40m x 20m drilling spacing. The drill spacing is appropriate to the reported JORC category reported. • The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is sufficient to support the JORC classification of material contained within this report and is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The bulk of the mineralized zones are perpendicular to the drilling direction. Structural logging of orientated drill core and/or surface mapping supports the drilling direction and sampling method. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized at this time.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security is part of Excelsior's QAQC and sampling procedures. RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by Excelsior personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an Excelsior generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies. No historical information is available. • DC is transported daily directly from the drill site to EXG's secure core processing facility by EXG personnel with no detours. The core is then placed on racks within a secure shed and processed until it requires cutting. Core is then transported directly by EXG staff to the Kalgoorlie assay laboratory where it is cut in half by laboratory staff and then sampled by EXG staff. The core is then prepared for assay in Kalgoorlie to the pulverising stage whereupon the laboratory transports it using a contractor directly to their Perth based assay facility.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A full review and check for any relevant data been undertaken. An internal EXG review of sampling techniques and procedures was completed in March 2013. A DC logging and sampling review was completed in July 2013. No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Lochinvar

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Mining Leases which have a rolling 21 year renewal system. There are no Native Title Claims over these tenements. GPM Resources Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Excelsior Gold Limited. State Government Royalties are applicable. • Lochinvar – M24/244, GPM Resources Pty Ltd • At this time the tenements are believed to be in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate, other than those set out by statutory requirements which have not yet been applied for.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to Excelsior's exploration activities. Previous parties have undertaken geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Lochinvar – Lochinvar mineralisation is present with basalt and ultramafics rocks. Foliation and bedding strike north- south with generally steep dips. Strike-slip shearing followed by late, mainly WNW-trending cross faulting of the main structural feature. Mineralisation is mostly concentrated within a central zone of intense alteration. This zone of quartz-fuchsite-carbonate schists is the focus of very intense oxidation to in excess of 100m depth.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No exploration results are reported
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No exploration results are reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No exploration results are reported
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No exploration results are reported
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No exploration results are reported
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No exploration results are reported
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No further work is planned at this time

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources - Lochinvar

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	• The company utilizes a number of different software that is used to validate data during collection, before import into and within the database and after import into Micromine. EXG uses calico bags that are pre-numbered with a unique number to collect samples and logging of both DC and RC is via a digital logging system that uses fixed formats and standard codes. This information is emailed to the database

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		administrator who imports the data via a standard procedure and the geologist then validates the data once in the database. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary field checks are made to confirm validation issues
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person has not visited site. The prospect is a recent acquisition by SBM and the prospect is likely to only contribute to production in the long term. As such this is not considered a core deposit at this time
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the systems and the gold distribution are complex. As such the company has not report measured resources regardless of drill and sample density. The overall understanding of the mineralisation and controlling factors is well understood from the mapping and recent drilling of RC and DC holes. Geological and structural continuity is demonstrated in the available data sets. • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate the QAQC data and downhole surrey data. Hence EXG has twinned historical holes to confirm historical results and location of the mineralisation. This twinning has confirmed the historical data and combined with the new RC and DC drilling, high confidence in the geology and mineralisation is developed to support the JORC classified resource estimate. • Different interpretations of the gold mineralisation wireframes have been undertaken to assess the influence on mineral resource estimation and mining economics. This work demonstrated that a possible +/- 10% difference exists between different lode interpretations. Where geological interpretation has a high degree of uncertainty it is classified as inferred regardless of modelling parameters. • Detailed mapping, sampling of historical workings (including the existing open pits) provides confidence that the style of gold mineralisation is similar to other known deposits such as in the area. The mineral resource estimate process includes the building of a geological and structural framework that adds to the understanding of the mineralisation system. This framework is built from geological mapping, drill hole interpretation and geophysical images. • Continuity of geology and structure can be identified and traced between drill holes by visual, geophysical and geochemical characteristics. The gold distribution within certain structures does display a high nugget effect; however gross high grade positions and plunge controls can be determined.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Resource extents for each deposit are as follows • Lochinvar – 440m strike down to 150m below surface, average true width 5-10m
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Block models were estimated by using Ordinary Kriging with Micromine software. Estimation parameters were determined using QKNA analysis on selected blocks for each mineralisation type. Estimations were run within the EXG mineralised wireframes using the assay data determined by EXG. • Comparison models were conducted by EXG which confirmed that the estimation process was appropriate and results were similar in nature. • No consideration has been made to by-products • Test work to date to has determined no deleterious elements are present • Drilling density varies from 20m x 10m up to 40m x 20m • Block size was used by EXG staff to represent likely mining methods. With sub-blocking applied in order to ensure block volumes were within +/- 0.5% of wireframe volumes. Primary block sizes were: • Lochinvar – block size 10mN x 2mE x 4mRL • Block sizes were chosen to represent the most likely selective mining units when extraction is by open pit method utilizing a traditional open pit mining taking into account orientation and dimensions of modelled lodes. • Blocks were hard bounded with mineralised wireframes generated by EXG staff geologist. • One metre composites had variable top-cuts applied to them for each domain using geostastical methods Top cut determination undertaken by Excelsior and was based on population breaks using cumulative frequency curves and probability plots. Tops cuts used were: • Lochinvar – two domains present, both with an upper cut of 10g/t Au • A comparison of drillhole data to block estimates was used for validation of un-biasness.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages were based on a dry basis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A nominal lower-cut off grade of 0.6g/t Au was used for modelling based on geological and grade continuity mindful of possible economic breakeven grades. Recent pit optimisation studies suggests economic cut-off grades are in the order of 0.5 to 0.85 g/t Au
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.6g/t Au to reflect possible economic grades via traditional open pit mining and processing via a 1mtpa (or larger) processing plant. • Minimal mining widths of 2metres are assumed
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Detailed waste and ore characterizations have been commenced. • Metallurgical testwork has been undertaken as summarised below: o Lochinvar – from diamond core test work
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No environmental issues have been recorded or reported from previous mining undertaken within the areas as such the assumption is no major environmental exist within these already disturbed areas. • No Environmental studies have also been completed to date.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk Density data was collected for rock and weathering types from diamond drilling undertaken by EXG. Densities used f were oxide (ore associated with quartz veining) 1.85, transitional 2.3 and fresh 2.7. • The bulk densities used in the Resource Model take into account void spaces and vugs within differing rock and weathering types. • The bulk densities are comparable to previously used bulk densities used during the historic mining of the existing historical pits completed in the 1990's and also to other mining operations in similar rock and weathering types in the local area.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit*	• Initial indicative classifications are based on a set of variable parameters and search ellipsoids that become more "relaxed" with each pass. These parameters and search ellipsoids are unique to individual lodes and domains within each deposit and are based on geostastical and geological analysis. The final criteria for each run are decided after comparing the effects of changing each of the individual variables. • Four separate runs are undertaken for each block with the first run having the most stringent set of criteria and the last the least. Such as o Pass 1 = Highly Confident ~ Measured o Pass 2 = Confident ~ Indicated o Pass 3 = low Confident ~ Inferred o Pass 4 = very low Confident ~ Unclassified • Excelsior follows the JORC classification system with final individual block classification being assigned by statistically methods and visually taking into account the following factors and adjusting on: • Drill spacing and orientation. • Average distance to fill individual blocks. • Number of holes and points used to fill the block. • Statistical analysis of results. • Initial Classification of the block itself and that of surrounding blocks, and Lode position and confidence in interpretation • Excelsior does not classify any resources that make use of historical data as Measured due to varying QAQC data. Those blocks that were nominally classified as Measured were automatically reclassified as Indicated. Further, Excelsior does not classify any resources that are based on historical data as Indicated unless this has been confirmed by drilling undertaken by the Company. Those blocks that were nominally classified as Measured/Indicated where confirmation drilling has not been undertaken are automatically reclassified as Inferred.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The model and associated calculations utilised all available data and whilst depleted for known workings no adjustment was made for smaller undefined workings.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 19 February 2014 ASX:EXG 'Kalgoorlie North Gold Project PFS Maiden Gold Ore Reserve 409,000ozs Au' The competent person has reviewed this work.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The resource has been classified as Indicated or Inferred due to the reliance on various historical drill programmes undertaken between 1984 and 2002. Any blocks despite drill density being of a degree to demonstrate excellent grade and geological continuity that may have been classified as measured have been re-classified to Indicated or Inferred. • The block model estimate is a global resource estimate which has block sizes chosen at the expected "SMU" selection size. Block grades will tend to be smoothed between the drill hole sections but should represent the total contained tonnes and metal of the mineralisation.

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

Section 1 Sampling techniques and data – Vettersburg South

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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 mineralization was sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling on variable drilling spacing ranging: • Vettersburg South –from 30m x 30m grid spacing • The holes were generally drilled to optimally intersect the targeted mineralized zones. It is noted that drilling has failed to adequately test for cross cutting structures that may or may not influence gold distribution. • The drill hole locations appear to have been designed to allow for spatial spread of samples across multiple mineralized zones and different rock types. All RC recovered samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter. • All RC drilling by were collected on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone and/or a riffle splitter to collect a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample. Samples were composited over 2 to 4 metres and were taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory. The sample was then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 20 to 50g charge. • Upon receipt of results single metre samples that were anomalous and/or of geological interested were assayed.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The resource is based on information collected from either RC or DC drilling. No RAB or open hole percussion holes were included in grade estimations.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Limited historical information is available on sampling recoveries and QAQC methods within the historical reports reviewed. However, given the companies involved (Aberfoyle and Goldfields) and that the drilling was conducted between 1985 and 1994 it is considered that the work undertaken is of sufficient quality to estimate an Inferred JORC resource.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Historical geological logs are available and good geological and grade correlation exists with different phases of drilling and field mapping undertaken from the companies involved and by Excelsior Gold. It is considered that the work undertaken is of sufficient quality to estimate an Inferred JORC resource. • Where required the logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals or the amount of alteration (including weathering) using defined ranges. • The entire lengths of RC holes were logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample was returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Drill core was logged over its entire length and any core loss or voids intersected were recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All RC drilling by Excelsior was collected on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone and/or a riffle splitter to collect a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample. No mention is made in the historical drilling of how wet samples were collected but logging suggest only minimal water was hit at all three resource areas. • Review of the historical data confirms that the work undertaken is of sufficient quality to estimate an Inferred JORC resource. • Whilst no historical information is available it is of the belief that the sample size would be sufficient to detect a shear hosted gold deposit. However, the use of 4 metre composite samples is not considered an effective way to assay for narrow nuggetty gold vein style deposits that are known to exist in the area.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The primary assay method used is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralization style. • No historical information is available but it can be assumed that the QAQC procedures used by the Kalgoorlie laboratories were of industry standard at that time.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Both technical director Mr David Potter and Exploration Manger Mr Bradley Toms have inspected drill core and RC chips where possible in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralization. • No drilling has been undertaken by Excelsior to confirm historical drill information. • No historical information is available on how the original primary data was imported into an electronic data base. Historical reports were exhaustively reviewed and checked for any relevant information missing or otherwise. All drill data was then validated using DataShed and Micromine software. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* *Specification of the grid system used* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control*	• Drill holes collar locations were supplied in digital format from previous owners or from historical reports. These locations were then validated by cross checking spatial distributions as shown by plans and cross-sections. Where possible hole locations were checked on ground but in most cases rehabilitation of the drill collar prohibited this. It is considered that the holes are spatially accurate enough to allow for a JORC inferred resource to be calculated. • Drilling was conducted on an historical local grid. • All resource estimations were done converting the AMG_51 co- ordinates into the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • No DTM data was available for Vettersburg South with a surface DTM generated from supplied relative levels from hole-collars.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The mineralization was sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling on variable drilling spacing ranging: • Vettersburg South –from 30m x 30m grid spacing • The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is sufficient to support the JORC classification of material contained within this report and is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported. • Compositing has not been applied to reporting of exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The bulk of the mineralized zones are perpendicular to the drilling direction. Structural logging of orientated drill core and/or surface mapping supports the drilling direction and sampling method. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized at this time.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No historical information is available.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An exhaustive reviewed and checked for any relevant information data been undertaken. No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Vettersburg South

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The resource is on granted Mining Leases held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Excelsior Gold Limited. • At this time the tenements are believed to be in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate, other than those set out by statutory requirements which have notyet been applied for.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to Excelsior's exploration activities. Previous parties have undertaken geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Vettersburg South –gold mineralisation is located proximal to a north-south trending sediment/dolerite contact. The majority of the gold mineralisation is flat lying in nature within the oxide material and is probably related to supergene processes. Primary gold mineralisation is within a steeply dipping shearzone sub-parallel to the contact. A possible north-east striking structure appears to influence the gold mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* 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 o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No exploration results are reported
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No exploration results are reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No exploration results are reported
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No exploration results are presented
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No exploration results are reported
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No exploration results are reported
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No further work is planned at this stage

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Vettersburg South

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	• The company utilizes a number of different software that is used to validate data during collection, before import into and within the database and after import into Micromine. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are • manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person has not visited site. The prospect is a recent acquisition by SBM and the prospect is likely to only contribute to production in the long term. As such this is not considered a core deposit at this time
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the systems and the gold distribution are complex. As such the company has not report measured resources regardless of drill and sample density. • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate the QAQC data and downhole surrey data. As such until the company has twinned historical holes to confirm results and location it does not classify this areas as indicated regardless of drill and sample density. • Different interpretations of the gold mineralisation wireframes have been undertaken to assess the influence on mineral resource estimation and mining economics. This work demonstrated that a possible +/- 10% difference exists between different lode interpretations. Where geological interpretation has a high degree of uncertainty it is classified as inferred regardless of modelling parameters. • Detailed mapping, sampling of historical workings (including the existing open pits) provides confidence that the style of gold mineralisation is similar to other known deposits such as in the area. • Continuity of geology and structure can be identified and traced between drillholes by visual, geophysical and geochemical characteristics. The gold distribution within certain structures does display a high nugget effect; however gross high grade positions and • plunge controls can be determined.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Resource extents for the deposit is as follows • Vettersburg South – 200m strike down to 120mbs; average true width of both supergene/flat lodes and steep lode = 5m
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modeling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Block models were estimated using Ordinary Kriging with Micromine software. Estimation parameters were determined using QKNA analysis on selected blocks for each mineralisation type. Estimations were run within the EXG mineralised wireframes using the assay data determined by EXG. • Comparison models were conducted by EXG which confirmed that the estimation process was appropriate and results were similar in nature. • No consideration has been made to by-products • No test work has been undertaken to date to determine if deleterious elements are present • Drilling varies from 20m X 20m spaced drilling with some areas infilled to 10m X 10m spaced drilling. The primary block size is 10mN x 4mE x 5mRL. This block size was used by EXG staff to represent likely mining methods. • Block sizes were chosen to represent the most likely selective mining units when extraction is by open pit method utilizing a traditional open pit mining • Not applicable • Blocks were hard bounded with mineralised wireframes generated by EXG staff geologist. • One metre composites had variable top-cuts applied to them for each domain using geostastical methods Top cut determination undertaken by Excelsior and was based on population breaks using cumulative frequency curves and probability plots. Tops cuts used were: • Vettersburg South – 13g/t for supergene, 7g/t for primary, non for laterite • Comparisons of drill hole data to block estimates was used for validation of unbiasness.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages were based on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A nominal lower-cut off grade of 0.6g/t Au was used for modelling based on geological and grade continuity

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mindful of possible economic breakeven grades. Recent pit optimisation studies suggests economic cut-off grades are in the order of 0.5 to 0.85 g/t Au
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.6g/t Au to reflect possible economic grades via traditional open pit mining and processing via a 1mtpa (or larger) processing plant. • Minimal mining widths of 2metres are assumed
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Detailed Waste and ore characterizations have been not undertaken. • No metallurgical testwork has currently been undertaken.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No environmental issues have been recorded or reported from previous mining undertaken within the areas as such the assumption is no major environmental exist within these already disturbed areas. • No Environmental studies have also been completed to date.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Densities have been determined utilising current and historical evidence from previous mining of similar deposits within the same rock types. Densities used for all of the deposits were oxide 1.85, transitional 2.3 and fresh 2.7. • The bulk densities used in the Resource Model take into account void spaces and vug spaces within differing rock and weathering types. • The bulk densities are comparable to previously used bulk densities used during the historic mining of the existing historical pits completed in the 1990's and also to other mining operations in similar rock and weathering types in the local area.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The models and associated calculations utilised all available data and whilst depleted for known workings no adjustment was made for smaller undefined workings. • Excelsior follows the JORC classification system with final individual block classification being assigned by statistically methods and visually taking into account the following factors and adjusting on: o Drill spacing and orientation. o Average distance to fill individual blocks. o Number of holes and points used to fill the block. o Statistical analysis of results. o Classification of surrounding blocks, and o Lode position and confidence in interpretation • Excelsior does not classify any resources that make use of historical data as Measured due to varying QAQC data. Those blocks that were nominally classified as Measured were automatically reclassified as Indicated. Further, Excelsior does not classify any resources that are based on historical data as Indicated unless this has been confirmed by drilling undertaken by the company. Those blocks that were nominally classified as Measured/Indicated whereconfirmation drilling has not been undertaken are automatically reclassified as Inferred.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate was released to the ASX on 11 December 2013 ASX:EXG ' Satellite Gold Resource Upgrade' The competent person has reviewed this work.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*	• All the resources in this announcement have been classified as Inferred due to the reliance on various historical drill programmes undertaken between 1984 and 2002. Any blocks despite drill density being of a degree to demonstrate excellent grade and The block model estimate is a global resource estimate which has block sizes chosen at the expected "SMU" selection size. Block grades will tend to be smoothed between the drill hole sections but should represent the total contained tonnes and metal of the mineralisation. • Not applicable as no previous production has taken place

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – 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 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.*	• Butterfly stockpile Resource is based on 247 grab samples; • Puzzle stockpile resource is based on grade control production records completed during mining and supported by 55 grab samples taken by Genesis.
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling was completed.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No drilling was completed.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The material type and mineralisation style of each grab sample was recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being 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.*	• Sample locations were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 coordinates

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	Specification of the grid system used. *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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.	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data Aggregation Methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No data aggregation methods have been used; • No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• There is no relationship to the assay results and the geometry or location within the stockpile.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plans of the hole locations for resources are provided in the report.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Representative reporting of both low and high grades and widths is practiced.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There is no other relevant exploration data.
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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	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.*	
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 to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Extensive metallurgical test work has been undertaken by Genesis and previous operators at the project and has been reviewed; • Production and processing records from previous operation indicated that the ore from both Butterfly and Puzzle is amenable to conventional cyanide leaching • There is nothing to suggest that high gold recoveries will not be achieved from the stockpiles.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The area is not known to be environmentally sensitive and there is no reason to think that proposals for development including the stockpiling of waste would not be approved; • The project area is already highly disturbed with previous permitting granted for open pit mining and processing;
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size, and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• The bulk density value was based on value of coarse broken mafic rock in the AusIMM Geologists Handbook; • Bulk density value of 1.8t/m3, was applied to the Butterfly stockpile volume;
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e., relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity, and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The Mineral Resources were classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource on the basis of data quality, sample spacing; • The Puzzle stockpile has been classified as Indicated Mineral Resource due to the good record keeping in the monthly reports and grade being supported by recent sampling. • The Butterfly stockpile has been classified as Indicated Mineral Resource • The stockpiles have been reviewed by the Competent Person and results reflect the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Resource estimates are peer reviewed by the Genesis technical team. • No external reviews have been undertaken.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The 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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	and the procedures used. *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	