

Leonora Gold Project, WA

Resource increases by more than 400,000oz to 2Moz and remains open in every direction

Expanded inventory, strong scope for further growth and robust balance sheet makes Genesis a central player in this tier-one district

HIGHLIGHTS

Substantial low-cost growth in Resources

- **Total Mineral Resource of 2Moz, up 25%** from 1.6Moz at 31 March 2021
- **Growth generated in three key areas:**
 - **Puzzle +251,000oz** to 310,000oz
 - **Admiral +103,000oz** to 562,000oz
 - **Orient Well +55,000oz** to 302,000oz
- **Discovery cost of just A\$27 per Resource ounce**
- Recent shallow **Puzzle North discovery** contributed **maiden 232,000oz**; **Further growth anticipated**

Pipeline of substantial organic growth opportunities

- **Significant growth opportunities remain** through the extension of known Resources and new discoveries; **All Resources remain open, along strike and at depth**
- **Significant backlog of assays pending** due to congested assay labs in Western Australia; **Drilling continues**

Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) has increased the Mineral Resource at its **100%-owned Leonora Gold Project** in WA by 409,000oz to 2.0Moz. The Company expects that the Resource, which comprises **39.3Mt at 1.6g/t**, will grow significantly given that the mineralisation remains open in every direction, drilling is ongoing and there is a host of assays pending.

Genesis Managing Director Raleigh Finlayson said the Company had now established genuine scale in the Leonora district.

“Genesis has arrived as a central player in the tier-one district of Leonora,” Mr Finlayson said.

“We have a 2Moz Resource with strong potential to grow it in every direction. We are waiting on several batches of assays and drilling is ongoing.”

“At the same time, Genesis is financially robust and we are building a leading team with extensive technical and corporate experience.”

“This combination gives us an enviable platform for both organic and inorganic growth.”

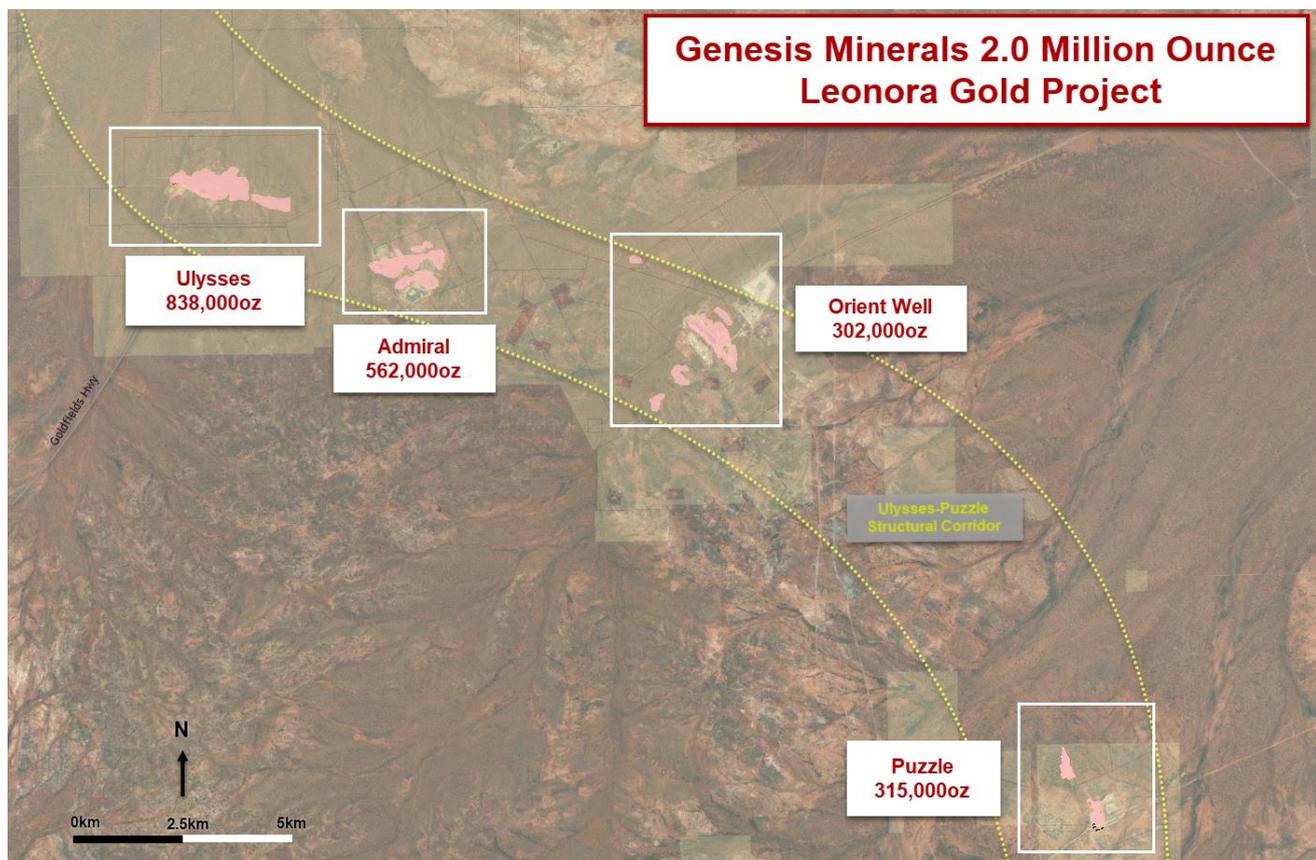
Mineral Resources - Summary

Table 1: Genesis Mineral Resources overview at 29 March 2022

Category	kt	Gold g/t	koz
Measured	795	5.3	135
Indicated	19,717	1.6	1,025
Inferred	18,794	1.4	857
TOTAL	39,306	1.6	2,017

The Mineral Resources Statement is reported according to the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves (the 'JORC Code') 2012 edition.

Figure 1. Location of Mineral Resources



The key changes to the Mineral Resources statement (compared to 31 March 2021) are:

- **Total Mineral Resources - Increased by 409,000oz (+25%) to 2.0Moz**
- Puzzle Mineral Resources - Increased by 251,000oz (+396%) to 315,000oz
- Admiral Mineral Resources - Increased by 103,000oz (+22%) to 562,000oz
- Orient Well Mineral Resources - Increased by 55,000oz (+22%) to 302,000oz

Post the Kookynie acquisition in June 2020, **drilling has focused on Admiral, Orient Well and Puzzle, essentially “forgotten” opportunities with virtually no exploration conducted for ~20 years.**

As a result, there has been no drilling at Ulysses over this period, and the Ulysses Resource is unchanged at 838,000oz (including a high-grade component of 363,000oz at 6.4g/t).

Ulysses remains open along strike and at depth; extensional drilling will resume in 2022.

Figure 2. Genesis Mineral Resource Growth - Leonora since 2016

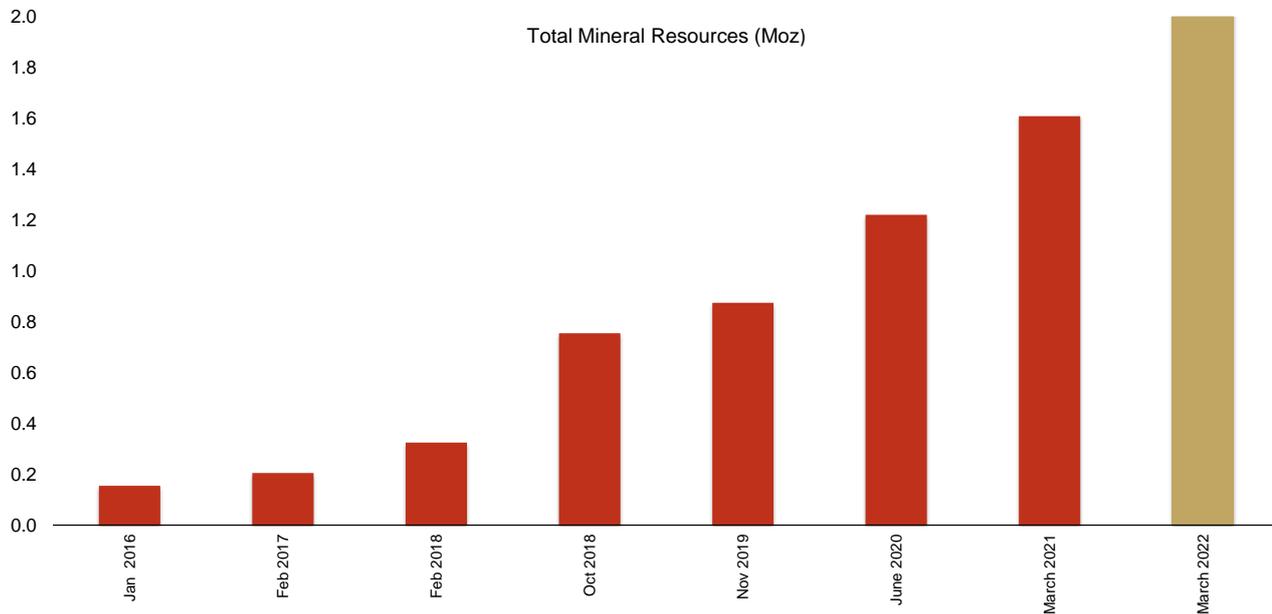


Table 2: Genesis Mineral Resources by deposit at 29 March 2022

Project		COG g/t	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
			Tonnes T	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes T	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes T	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes T	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Ulysses	High Grade	0.5/2.0	658,000	6.1	129,000	908,000	6.3	184,000	188,000	8.2	50,000	1,754,000	6.4	363,000
	Low Grade	0.5	137,000	1.4	6,000	3,433,000	2.3	250,000	2,418,000	2.8	219,000	5,988,000	2.5	475,000
Sub Total						4,341,000	3.1	434,000	2,607,000	3.2	269,000	7,743,000	3.4	838,000
Admiral	Open Pits	0.5				5,081,000	1.5	242,000	8,741,000	1.1	318,000	13,822,000	1.3	560,000
Orient Well	Open Pits	0.5				4,304,000	1.0	138,000	4,496,000	1.1	164,000	8,800,000	1.1	302,000
Puzzle	Open Pits	0.5				5,765,000	1.1	204,000	2,950,000	1.1	107,000	8,715,000	1.1	310,000
Total	High Grade	0.5/2.0	658,000	6.1	129,000	908,000	6.3	184,000	188,000	8.2	50,000	1,754,000	6.4	363,000
	Open Pits	0.5	137,000	1.3	6,000	18,582,000	1.4	835,000	18,606,000	1.3	808,000	37,325,000	1.4	1,648,000
Stockpiles						226,000	0.8	6,000				226,000	0.8	6,000
GrandTotal			795,000	5.3	135,000	19,717,000	1.6	1,025,000	18,794,000	1.4	857,000	39,306,000	1.6	2,017,000

Notes:

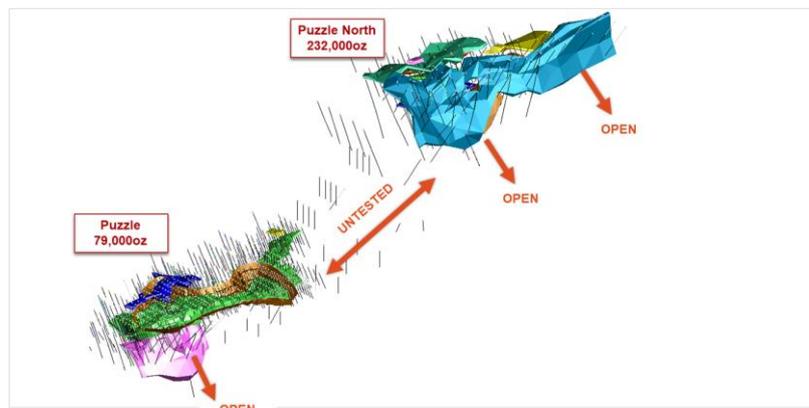
- 0.5g/t cut-off above 280mRL, 2g/t Below 280mRL
- Rounding discrepancies may occur

Puzzle update

At Puzzle, the updated Resource includes the inaugural estimate for the April 2021 Puzzle North discovery of 232,000oz.

The mineralisation has been interpreted and estimated to an initial depth of only 150m below surface. The mineralisation remains open at depth and over much of the 2.5km strike length of the deposits.

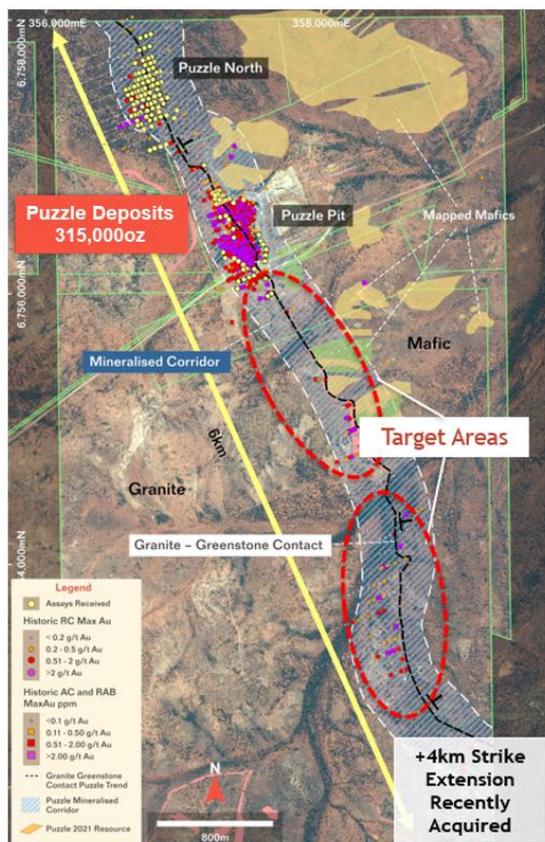
Figure 3. Puzzle North, Puzzle, Puzzle Gap



Exploration in 2022 will target depth and strike extensions to Puzzle and Puzzle North, including the untested “Puzzle Gap”.

The length of the Puzzle granite-greenstone contact on Genesis’ tenements now extends to ~10km (after the recent acquisition of another ~4km). Exploration is targeting similar geological settings to the south of Puzzle.

Figure 4. Puzzle trend discovery opportunity



Next Steps - Further upside

With aggressive drilling continuing, the potential exists for further upside to be unlocked in 2022.

All existing deposits remain open along strike and at depth. The average depth of drilling at the Leonora Gold Project of ~180m below surface is less than one quarter of the average of peers in the Leonora district*.

Focus points in 2022 include extensional drilling at Admiral, Orient Well, Puzzle and Ulysses.

Additionally, with control of more than 40km of strike of highly prospective ground immediately south of Leonora, **Genesis has a full pipeline of near-mine and regional exploration targets.**

There is **significant opportunity for new discoveries**, evidenced by the April 2021 discovery of Puzzle North. Focus points in 2022 include:

- Puzzle strike extents (~10km long granite greenstone contact)
- Regional exploration along the 15km long Ulysses-Orient Well trend
- Follow-up exploration activities at the Desdemona South JV with Kin Mining (KIN ASX)

*Leonora district peer deposits Apollo Hill, Cardinia, Darlot, Gwalia, KOTH, Jupiter, Westralia

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

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The Information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Payne, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Payne is a full-time employee of Payne Geological Services and is a shareholder of Genesis Minerals Limited. Mr Payne has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Payne consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

MATERIAL INFORMATION SUMMARY**ULYSSES**

A Mineral Resource update for the Ulysses deposit was completed in March 2021 by Payne Geological Services Pty Ltd ("PayneGeo").

The Ulysses Project area has been held by a number of operators and has been drilled in several phases since initial discovery. Drilling has been focussed on the Ulysses deposit, with more regional exploration also completed.

Open pit mining was carried out in 2002 by a previous operator and Genesis carried out two phases of open pit mining in 2016 and 2017.

The high-grade shoots within the deposit are visually identifiable due to the strong pyrite-albite-biotite alteration that is present and they have been separately modelled and estimated to properly quantify the higher grade mineralisation within the overall Mineral Resource estimate.

Revised cut-off grades have been applied to this Mineral Resource to reflect the likely limits of open pit and underground operations determined in the Feasibility Study. A summary of the 2021 Ulysses Mineral Resource is provided in Table 3 below.

**Table 3: Ulysses Gold Deposit March 2021 Mineral Resource Estimate
(0.5g/t cut-off grade above 280mRL, 2.0g/t cut-off below 280mRL)**

Domain	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
HG Shoots	0.66	6.1	0.91	6.3	0.19	8.2	1.75	6.4	363,100
Shear Zone	0.14	1.3	2.91	2.4	1.77	3.2	4.81	2.6	409,500
Ulysses East			0.52	1.8	0.65	1.7	1.18	1.7	65,200
Total	0.79	5.3	4.34	3.1	2.61	3.2	7.74	3.4	837,800

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 approximately 45 to 60m.

Within the shear zone, discrete zones of mineralisation are typically 2-8m in thickness and dip at 30-50° to the north. A number of horizons of magnetic dolerite sills occur within the mafic stratigraphy at Ulysses. Where the main shear cuts through these units, local thickening and increased grade are evident and form plunging shoots with good continuity of grade and thickness over considerable plunge lengths. The zones are visually distinct and typically display sharp boundaries to the mineralisation.

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 Ulysses drill database includes records for 12,359 drill holes for a total of 581,000m of drilling. The Mineral Resource is defined by 658 RC and 135 diamond drill holes for a total of 99,990m, the majority of which were angled at -60° to grid south. The upper part of the deposit has been drilled at 25m by 25m spacings, with local in-fill to 12.5m spacings. Grade control drilling at Ulysses West has been carried out at 6.25m by 12.5m spacings. The lower portion of the deposit has been drilled at hole spacings of 40m to 80m on 25m to 50m spaced cross sections.

The initial, shallow resource drilling was completed by previous operators between 1993 and 2002. Genesis drilling since 2015 has been concentrated on infill drilling in the Ulysses West pit area and on defining and infilling the major strike and depth extensions of the deposit.

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

Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques

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

Diamond drilling was completed using a HQ or NQ drilling bit for all diamond holes. Core selected from geological observation was cut in half for sampling, with half core samples sent for assay at measured geological intervals.

Sample Analysis Method

Samples from all resource drilling were assayed at contract laboratories using a fire assay technique. The Genesis drilling was assayed at Intertek using a 50g fire assay.

Quality control 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. The Genesis infill drilling supports the previous drill hole data suggesting that there is no problem with the spatial location and tenor of mineralisation defined in the historic drilling.

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 2g/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 15% of the blocks being estimated. A second pass with a search range of 60m filled a further 39% of the blocks. The majority of 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 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 2.5m by 1.25m by 1.25m.

Bulk density values used in the resource estimate were based on determinations from drill core. Values applied to the model were 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.

Mineral 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 has 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 were 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 were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. This was generally extrapolated to a distance of up to 40m past drill hole intersections.

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 considered to be approximately 130m, so above 280mRL (135m vertical) the Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off 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.

Metallurgy

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%.

Modifying Factors

No modifying factors were applied to the reported Mineral resources. Parameters reflecting mining dilution, ore loss and metallurgical recoveries will be considered during the planned mining evaluation of the project.

The reported Mineral Resource has been depleted to account for existing open pit mining.

ADMIRAL GROUP

A Mineral Resource update for the Admiral, Butterfly, Clark, Danluce, King and Butterfly North (“ABCDK”) deposits was completed in March 2022. Collectively the deposits are referred to as the Admiral deposits. The update was required to incorporate the results of the drilling program carried out by Genesis during 2021. The program has provided increased confidence in the grade and continuity of the deposits and extended mineralisation in some zones.

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

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

Mineralisation within the deposits is visually identifiable due to the strong pyrite-albite-biotite alteration that is present. Mineralisation has been modelled at a 0.3g/t envelope and reported at a 0.5g/t cut-off for material above 280mRL (135m below surface) and at a 2.0g/t cut-off below 280mRL.

Cut-off grades have been applied to this Mineral Resource to reflect the likely limits of open pit and underground operations determined in the Feasibility Study. A summary of the updated 2022 Admiral Deposits Mineral Resource is provided in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Admiral Gold Deposits March 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate (0.5g/t cut-off grade above 280mRL, 2.0g/t cut-off below 280mRL)

Domain	Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Admiral	1.78	1.9	2.21	1.2	3.98	1.5	193,000
Clark	1.13	1.1	1.90	1.1	3.04	1.0	109,000
Butterfly	0.83	1.9	0.64	1.3	1.50	1.6	79,000
Butterfly North			1.47	1.3	1.47	1.3	60,000
King	1.34	1.0	1.49	1.0	2.83	1.0	90,000
Danluce			0.99	0.9	0.99	0.9	29,000
Total	5.08	1.5	8.74	1.1	13.82	1.3	560,000

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 Leonora Gold project drill database includes records for 37,495 drill holes for a total of 1,519,973m of drilling. The Admiral Group of Mineral Resources is defined by 2,172 RC, 58 diamond drill holes and 107 grade control holes for a total of 132,235m, the majority of which were angled at -60° to grid west or grid south to intersect mineralisation perpendicular to its dip. The upper parts of the deposits have been drilled at 25m by 25m spacings. The lower portions of the deposits have been drilled at hole spacings of 40m to 80m on 25m to 50m spaced cross sections.

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

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. Core selected from geological observation was cut in half for sampling, with half core samples sent for assay at measured geological intervals.

Sample Analysis Method

Samples from all resource drilling were assayed at contract laboratories using a fire assay technique. The Genesis drilling was assayed at Intertek using a 50g fire assay.

Quality control 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 the previous drill hole data suggesting that there is no problem with the spatial location and grade of mineralisation defined in the historic drilling.

Estimation Methodology

The Admiral, Butterfly, Clark, King and Danluce deposits were estimated using ordinary kriging ("OK") grade interpolation of 1m composited data within wireframes prepared using nominal 0.3g/t Au envelopes.

The Butterfly North deposit was estimated using inverse distance ("ID") grade interpolation of 1m composited data within wireframes prepared using nominal 0.3g/t Au envelopes.

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

At Admiral a first pass search of 40m with a minimum of 8 samples and a maximum of 24 samples was used which resulted in 65% of the blocks being estimated. A second pass with a search range of 80m filled a further 27% of the blocks. The remaining blocks were filled with a 160m search and minimum of 2 samples.

Butterfly and Clark were combined into a single model. A first pass search of 50m with a minimum of 8 samples and a maximum of 24 samples was used which resulted in 67% of the blocks being estimated. A second pass with a search range of 100m filled a further 20% of the blocks. The remaining blocks were filled with a 160m search and minimum of 2 samples.

At King a first pass search of 30m with a minimum of 8 samples and a maximum of 24 samples was used which resulted in 81% of the blocks being estimated. A second pass with a search range of 60m filled a further 16% of the blocks. The remaining blocks were filled with a 120m search and minimum of 2 samples.

At Danluce a first pass search of 30m with a minimum of 8 samples and a maximum of 24 samples was used which resulted in 91% of the blocks being estimated. A second pass with a search range of 60m filled a further 6% of the blocks. The remaining blocks were filled with a 120m search and minimum of 2 samples.

At Butterfly North a first pass search of 40m with a minimum of 8 samples and a maximum of 24 samples was used which resulted in 85% of the blocks being estimated. A second pass with a search range of 80m filled the remaining 14% of the blocks. The remaining blocks were filled with a 160m 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 10m EW by 10m NS by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 2.5m by 1.25m.

Bulk density values used in the resource estimate were based on determinations from drill core. Values applied to the model were 1.8/m³ for Oxide, 2.4t/m³ for Transition and 2.85t/m³ for Primary.

Mineral 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 25m by 25m 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.

Cut-off Grades

The shallow, sub-cropping nature of the deposits 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 considered to be approximately 130m, so above 280mRL (135m vertical) the Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off 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, grade and thickness can 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.

Metallurgy

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%.

Modifying Factors

No modifying factors were applied to the reported Mineral resources. Parameters reflecting mining dilution, ore loss and metallurgical recoveries will be considered during the planned mining evaluation of the project.

The reported Mineral Resource has been depleted to account for existing open pit mining.

ORIENT WELL GROUP

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

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

Open pit mining was carried out at Orient Well between 1995 and 1996 by previous operators. No mining has been carried out at Orient Well East and Orient Well North West.

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

The cut-off grade has been applied to this Mineral Resource to reflect the likely limits of open pit operations determined in the Feasibility Study. A summary of the updated 2022 Orient Well Deposits Mineral Resource is provided in Table 5 below.

**Table 5: Orient Well Deposits March 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate
(0.5g/t cut-off grade above 280mRL)**

Domain	Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Orient Well	3.72	1.1	3.24	1.1	6.97	1.1	244,000
Orient Well East			0.45	1.3	0.45	1.3	18,000
Orient Well North West			0.60	1.2	0.60	1.2	23,000
Total	3.72	1.1	4.29	1.2	8.02	1.1	285,000

Geology and Geological Interpretation

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

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

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

Drilling Techniques

The Leonora Gold Project drill database includes records for 37,495 drill holes for a total of 1,519,973m of drilling. The Orient Well Group of Mineral Resources is defined by 530 RC and 18 diamond drill holes for a total of 56,587m, the majority of which were angled at -60° to grid west to intersect mineralisation perpendicular to its dip. The upper parts of the deposits have been drilled at 25m by 25m spacings. The lower portions of the deposits have been drilled at hole spacings of 40m to 80m on 25m to 50m spaced cross sections.

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

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

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

Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques

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

Diamond drilling was completed using a HQ or NQ drilling bit for all diamond holes. Core selected from geological observation was cut in half for sampling, with half core samples sent for assay at measured geological intervals.

Sample Analysis Method

Samples from a majority of the resource drilling were assayed at contract laboratories using a fire assay technique. The Genesis drilling was assayed at Intertek using a 50g fire assay.

Since December 2021 all samples from Orient Well have been analysed by Chrysol PhotonAssay™ at the Intertek laboratory in Perth. Samples for PhotonAssay™ are dried at 105°C and then crushed to 3mm. A rotary splitter is then used to collect a 500g sub-sample, which is placed in the single use PhotonAssay™ jar. The jar is then fed into the Photon analyser with gold reported at detection limits of 0.02ppm to 350ppm. Over limit values are re-assayed by Fire Assay with an AAS finish.

Quality control 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 the previous drill hole data suggesting that there is no problem with the spatial location and grade of mineralisation defined in the historic drilling.

Estimation Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mineral Resource Classification

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

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

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

Cut-off Grades

The shallow, sub-cropping nature of the deposits and recent mining studies have shown that good potential remains for open pit mining at the project. The maximum depth potential for open pit mining is considered to be approximately 130m, so above 280mRL (130m vertical) the Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off to reflect open pit mining costs parameters determined in the recent mining studies. The portion of the deposit below 280mRL has not been reported.

Metallurgy

Extensive metallurgical test work has been carried out as part of the Feasibility Study at Orient Well confirming that the ore is amenable to conventional cyanide leaching. Ongoing test work by Genesis has confirmed gold recoveries from primary ore to be ~90% to 94%.

Modifying Factors

No modifying factors were applied to the reported Mineral resources. Parameters reflecting mining dilution, ore loss and metallurgical recoveries will be considered during the planned mining evaluation of the project.

The reported Mineral Resource has been depleted to account for existing open pit mining.

PUZZLE GROUP

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

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

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

Mineralisation at the Puzzle and Puzzle North deposits is mostly hosted within a felsic intrusive body. A stockwork of quartz veins with associated sulphides is developed in two zones over a strike length of 2500m. A sub-horizontal zone of supergene enriched mineralisation is present at Puzzle which extends into the mafic lithologies. This zone has largely been depleted by previous mining.

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

Cut-off grades have been applied to this Mineral Resource to reflect the likely limits of open pit operations determined in the Feasibility Study. A summary of the updated 2022 Puzzle Deposits Mineral Resource is provided in Table 6 below.

**Table 6: Puzzle Deposits March 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate
(0.5g/t cut-off grade above 280mRL)**

Domain	Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Puzzle	2.04	1.0	0.54	0.8	2.58	0.9	79,000
Puzzle North	3.73	1.2	2.40	1.2	6.13	1.2	232,000
Total	5.76	1.1	2.95	1.1	8.71	1.1	310,000

Geology and Geological Interpretation

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

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

Drilling Techniques

The Leonora Gold Project drill database includes records for 37,495 drill holes for a total of 1,519,973m of drilling. The Puzzle Group of Mineral Resources is defined by 566 RC and 13 diamond drill holes for a total of 57,841m, the majority of which were angled at -60° to grid west or -60° to grid east to intersect mineralisation perpendicular to its dip. The upper parts of the deposits have been drilled at 25m by 25m spacings. The lower portions of the deposits have been drilled at hole spacings of 40m to 80m on 25m to 50m spaced cross sections.

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

Puzzle North was discovered by Genesis in 2021 from following up of regional air-core drilling completed by previous explorers, with subsequent resource definition drilling completed in 2021 and 2022. Genesis has completed 109 RC and 9 DD holes at Puzzle North.

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

Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques

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

Diamond drilling was completed using a HQ or NQ drilling bit for all diamond holes. Core selected from geological observation was cut in half for sampling, with a half core sample sent for assay at measured geological intervals.

Sample Analysis Method

Samples from a majority of the resource drilling were assayed at contract laboratories using a fire assay technique. The Genesis drilling was assayed at Intertek using a 50g fire assay.

Since December 2021 all samples from Puzzle have been analysed by Chrysos PhotonAssay™ at the Intertek laboratory in Perth. Samples for PhotonAssay™ are dried at 105°C and then crushed to 3mm. A rotary splitter is then used to collect a 500g sub-sample, which is placed in the single use PhotonAssay™ jar. The jar is then fed into the Photon analyser with gold reported at detection limits of 0.02ppm to 350ppm. Over limit values are re-assayed by Fire Assay with and AAS finish.

Quality control 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 the previous drill hole data suggesting that there is no problem with the spatial location and grade of mineralisation defined in the historic drilling.

Estimation Methodology

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

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

At Puzzle a first pass search of 50m with a minimum of 8 samples and a maximum of 24 samples was used which resulted in 86% of the blocks being estimated. A second pass search was increased to 100m with a further 13% of the blocks estimated. The remaining blocks were filled with a third pass search of 200m.

At Puzzle North a first pass search of 50m with a minimum of 12 samples and a maximum of 24 samples was used which resulted in 72% of the blocks being estimated. A second pass search was increased to 100m with a further 25% of the blocks estimated. The remaining blocks were filled with a third pass search of 200m.

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

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

Puzzle North used a Surpac block model with a block size of 20m EW by 20m NS by 10m vertical with sub-cells of 5m by 5m by 2.5m.

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, 2.3t/m³ for Transition and 2.62t/m³ for Primary.

Mineral Resource Classification

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

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

The portion of the Puzzle North deposit defined by detailed drilling at 40m by 20m spacing and displaying good continuity of grade and predictable geometry has been classified as Indicated Mineral Resource. The peripheral areas of mineralisation and areas which were drilled at 50-80m centres or sparsely drilled or were variably mineralised were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. This was generally extrapolated to a distance of up to 40m past drill hole intersections. Mineralisation which was defined by sparse or wide spaced drilling was unclassified.

Cut-off Grades

The shallow, sub-cropping nature of the deposits 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 considered to be approximately 130m, so above 280mRL (130m vertical) the Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off to reflect open pit mining costs parameters determined in the recent mining studies.

Metallurgy

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

Modifying Factors

No modifying factors were applied to the reported Mineral resources. Parameters reflecting mining dilution, ore loss and metallurgical recoveries will be considered during the planned mining evaluation of the project.

The reported Mineral Resource has been depleted to account for existing open pit mining.

ORIENT WELL AND DOUBLE J LATERITE DEPOSITS

A Mineral Resource update for the Orient Well laterite and Double J laterite deposits was completed in March 2021.

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

Open pit mining was carried out at Orient Well laterites between 1995 and 1996 by previous operators. No mining has been carried out at Double J.

Near surface lateritic gold mineralisation is hosted within a 1 to 8 metre (m) thick, transported nodular ferruginous lateritic gravel at or near surface with grades ranging from 0.3-2.0 g/t Au. The resources have been reported at a 0.3g/t cut-off.

A summary of the updated 2021 Laterite Mineral Resource is provided in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Laterite Gold Deposits March 2021 Mineral Resource Estimate (0.3g/t cut-off grade)

Deposit	Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Orient Well Laterite	0.14	0.6	0.17	0.7	0.31	0.7	7,000
Double J Laterite	0.43	0.7	0.03	0.5	0.46	0.7	10,000
Total	0.57	0.7	0.20	0.7	0.77	0.7	17,000

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Laterite gold deposits are located within the Archaean-aged Norseman to Wiluna greenstone belt.

The basement lithology to the Double J prospect comprises a mafic sequence of basalt and dolerites. The area is overlain by approximately 30m of saprolitic clays. The surficial cover comprises of between 1m and 8m of transported nodular ferruginous/lateritic soils and gravel. The majority of the Double J mineralisation is situated within this transported horizon.

Drilling in the area extends to a maximum depth of 25m below surface. The mineralisation is confined to the top 1-8m lateritic horizon near surface.

The laterite mineralisation at Orient Well is located to the south east of the main primary Orient Well mineralisation and the laterite is interpreted to have formed from shedding/leaching off the out-cropping primary mineralisation and subsequent re-deposition within the laterite horizon. Mineralisation is 1-10m thick and extends over a distance of nearly 1000m in two distinct zones.

Drilling Techniques

The Leonora Gold Project drill database includes records for 37,495 drill holes for a total of 1,519,973m of drilling. The Orient Well laterite Mineral Resources is defined by 1,392 RAB, 48 RC and 11 diamond drill holes for a total of 24,620m, the majority of which are shallow (10-15m deep) and drilled vertically to intersect mineralisation perpendicular to its horizontal geometry. The majority of the deposit has been drilled at 10m by 10m spacings. The northern portion of the deposit has been drilled at hole spacings of 40m.

The initial resource drilling was completed by previous operators between 1988 and 1996. Genesis drilling since 2020 has concentrated on definition of the primary Orient well mineralisation with some holes intersecting mineralised laterite at surface, with these results incorporated into the model.

The Double J laterite Mineral Resources is defined by 193 RC drill holes for a total of 1,563m, the majority of which are shallow (10-15m deep) and drilled vertically to intersect mineralisation perpendicular to its horizontal geometry. The majority of the deposit has been drilled at 20m by 20m spacings.

Genesis has not completed any drilling at Double J.

Drill hole collars were surveyed in MGA coordinates using RTK GPS. Down hole surveys were recorded for all Genesis drilling of holes 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 RAB drilling at Orient Well Laterites, sampling was carried out at 1m intervals from surface. No details on the sampling methodology were located, however the holes were part of a dedicated laterite drilling program and it is assumed that appropriate methods were employed.

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. Core selected from geological observation was cut in half for sampling, with half core samples sent for assay at measured geological intervals.

Sample Analysis Method

Samples from all resource drilling were assayed at contract laboratories using a fire assay technique. The Genesis drilling was assayed at Intertek using a 50g fire assay.

Quality control 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 drilling supports the previous drill hole data suggesting that there is no problem with the spatial location and grade of mineralisation defined in the historic drilling at the Orient Well Laterite.

Estimation Methodology

The Orient Well Laterite deposit was estimated using ordinary kriging ("OK") grade interpolation of 1m composited data within wireframes prepared using nominal 0.3g/t Au envelopes.

The Double J Laterite deposit was estimated using inverse distance ("ID") grade interpolation of 1m composited data within wireframes prepared using nominal 0.3g/t Au envelopes.

Interpolation parameters were based on geostatistical parameters, drill hole spacing and the geometry of the individual zones.

At Orient Well a first pass search of 20m with a minimum of 4 samples and a maximum of 16 samples was used which resulted in 89% of the blocks being estimated. A second pass with a search range of 40m filled a further 10% of the blocks. The remaining blocks were filled with an 80m search and minimum of 2 samples.

At Double J a first pass search of 40m with a minimum of 8 samples and a maximum of 24 samples was used which resulted in 94% of the blocks being estimated. A second pass with a search range of 80m filled a further 5% of the blocks. The remaining blocks were filled with a 200m search and minimum of 2 samples.

High grade cuts of 6g/t to 8g/t were applied to the different zones of mineralisation at Orient Well. These had minimal impact on the estimated grade.

No high grade cuts were applied at Double J.

At Orient Well a Surpac block model was used for the estimate with a block size of 5m EW by 5m NS by 1m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 2.5m by 0.25m.

At Double J a Surpac block model was used for the estimate with a block size of 10m EW by 10m NS by 1m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 2.5m by 0.25m.

Bulk density values used in the resource estimate were based on a bulk sample collected by previous operators. A value of 2.4t/m³ was applied to all laterite mineralisation.

Mineral Resource Classification

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

The peripheral areas of the laterite 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 20m past drill hole intersections.

Cut-off Grades

The shallow, sub-cropping nature of the deposits and recent mining studies have shown that good potential remains for open pit mining at the project. The 0.3g/t Au cut-off for the laterite reflects the zero stripping ratio and the amenability to shallow open pit mining.

Metallurgy

No metallurgical testing has been completed for the laterite mineralisation. Production and processing records from previous operation indicate that the ore is amenable to conventional cyanide leaching with gold recoveries greater than 90% achieved when laterite mineralisation was processed.

Modifying Factors

No modifying factors were applied to the reported Mineral resources. Parameters reflecting mining dilution, ore loss and metallurgical recoveries will be considered during the planned mining evaluation of the project.

The reported Mineral Resource has been depleted to account for existing open pit mining.

LOW GRADE STOCKPILES

A Mineral Resource has been determined for historic stockpiles at the Butterfly and Puzzle deposits located within the Leonora Gold Project area.

The Leonora Gold Project area has been held by a number of operators and has been drilled in several phases since the early 1980's with open pit mining completed at a number of deposits including Butterfly and Puzzle.

No cut-off grades have been applied to this Mineral Resource. A summary of the low grade stockpiles is provided in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Low Grade Stockpiles March 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate

Stockpile	Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Butterfly Stockpiles	0.05	1.2			0.05	1.2	2,000
Puzzle Stockpiles	0.17	0.7			0.17	0.7	4,000
Total	0.22	0.8			0.22	0.8	6,000

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Butterfly stockpile consists of 5 separate piles located adjacent to the previously mined Butterfly open pit. The piles predominantly consist of fresh rock and contain material recognisable as mineralised when compared to drill core completed at Butterfly.

The Puzzle stockpile consists of a single large pile located adjacent to the previously mined Puzzle open pit. The pile is predominantly made up of oxide material.

Drilling Techniques

No drilling has been completed

Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques

Grab samples have been collected for all stockpiles with approximately 1 sample collected for every 1,000 tonnes of material identified. Samples were collected from the surface of the piles by hand with approximately 3kg collected for each sample.

247 samples were collected at Butterfly.

55 samples were collected at Puzzle.

Sample Analysis Method

Samples were assayed by commercial laboratory Intertek in Western Australia using a 50g fire assay.

No QAQC samples were submitted as part of the sampling sequence.

The Genesis sampling supports the previous production record data of stockpile grade.

Estimation Methodology

The Puzzle stockpile quantity and grade was based on historical monthly report records. The average grade of Genesis grab samples supports the grade in the monthly report records. Visual inspection of the pile and validation of on ground measurements support the volume of material in the pile.

The volume of the Butterfly stockpile was estimated from a survey pick up of each stockpile and applying a bulk density of 1.8t/m³. The grade of the piles was determined from the average grade of the samples from each pile and weighted by the volume of material in each pile. A high grade cut of 10g/t was applied to the assays to reduce the influence of extreme values.

Mineral Resource Classification

The Puzzle stockpile has been classified as Indicated Mineral Resource due to the good record keeping in the monthly reports and being supported by recent sampling.

The Butterfly stockpile has been classified as Indicated Mineral Resource due to the grade being supported by an appropriate quantity of recent sampling and accurate volume determination.

Cut-off Grades

No cut off grades were applied.

Metallurgy

No metallurgical test work has been completed on the stockpile material. Production and processing records from previous operation indicate that the ore from both Butterfly and Puzzle is amenable to conventional cyanide leaching with gold recoveries greater than 90% likely to be achieved.

Modifying Factors

No modifying factors were applied to the reported Mineral resources. Parameters reflecting mining dilution, ore loss and metallurgical recoveries have not been applied.

Ulysses Deposit

JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes used in the estimate include 124 diamond holes (DD) and 658 reverse circulation holes. In addition a large amount of regional RAB (Rotary Air Blast) and air-core (AC) drilling has been completed; Much of the shallow RC and DD drilling was completed in 2000 and 2001 by Sons of Gwalia Limited (SGW); Genesis RC and diamond drilling has included infill and extensional drilling as well as grade control RC drilling in the Ulysses West pit area; In the deposit area, holes were generally angled at -60° south to optimally intersect the mineralised zones; RC samples were collected in one metre intervals from a rig mounted cyclone and cone or riffle splitters; 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling used a face sampling bit; Diamond drilling was carried out with HQ and NQ sized equipment with standard tube; Conventional equipment was used for RAB and AC drilling.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recoveries from historical drilling are not documented but for the SGW holes, drilling conditions, recoveries and sample size were reported to be good; Diamond core recovery was recorded in the drill logs and was good; Genesis RC and DD drilling reported excellent sample recoveries; There appears to be no relationship between sample recovery and sample grades.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>relevant intersections logged.</i>	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the Amdel laboratory in Kalgoorlie. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For SGW RC and DD drilling, analysis was by fire assay and atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish at the Amdel laboratory in Kalgoorlie; • 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 assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual verification of significant intersections has been carried out by the Competent Person. The mineralisation is visually distinct and scan logging of 14 diamond holes confirmed the thickness and approximate tenor of mineralisation; • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole collar coordinates used MGA Zone 51 datum with transforms to a local grid; • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 in the upper part of the

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p>sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<p>deposit with some 12.5m infill. The deeper portion of the deposit has been drilled at 40m to 80m hole spacings on 25m spaced cross sections;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During 2016/17, grade control drilling was undertaken at 6.25m by 12.5m drill spacing over a strike length of 140m in the western portion of the deposit; The drilling has demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes were generally angled to grid south or to optimise the intersection angle with the interpreted structures; No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genesis samples were carefully identified and bagged on site for collection and transport by commercial or laboratory transport.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

JORC Table 1 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																										
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 extended for a further period of 21 years to expire on 28 January 2043; Royalty details are as follows: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Deferred Consideration and Royalty Details</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Tenements Affected</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>As part of the terms of the acquisition of the Ulysses Gold Project, Genesis agreed to the following deferred consideration payments to the project vendors covering the tenements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deferred consideration of \$10.00 per dry metric tonne (DMT) of ore product from the tenements which is treated through a toll treatment plant for the first 200,000 DMT of ore processed, to a maximum of \$2,000,000. 52,653 DMT of ore product from the Ulysses Gold Project has been processed to date; and 1.2% of the Net Smelter Return generated from the sale of any product from the tenement area, after 200,000 of DMT of ore product from the tenements has been treated through a toll treatment plant. </td> <td>M40/166, E40/295 and E40/312</td> </tr> <tr> <td>An effective Net Smelter Return royalty rate of 0.90% from the sale of all naturally occurring substances is payable to International Royalty Corporation.</td> <td>M40/166</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net Smelter Return royalty of 1.2% from the sale of any gold from the tenement area is payable to the former tenement holder, capped at a maximum amount payable of \$500,000 (Ulysses Gold Project).</td> <td>E40/371</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">As part of the terms of the acquisition of the Kookynie tenements, the following royalties apply:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1% Net Smelter Return on all gold extracted is payable to the project vendors, capped at a maximum amount of \$5,000,000.</td> <td>E40/229, E40/263, E40/291, E40/306, E40/346, E40/347, E40/402, M40/3, M40/20, M40/94, M40/101, M40/107, M40/110, M40/120, M40/136, M40/137, M40/148, M40/151, M40/163, M40/164, M40/174, M40/196, M40/209, M40/288, M40/289, M40/290, M40/291, M40/292, M40/293, M40/339, M40/340, M40/343, M40/345, P40/1272, P40/1427, P40/1433, P40/1434, P40/1435, P40/1436, P40/1439, P40/1440, P40/1441, P40/1445, and P40/1454;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.5% by weight (equivalent to NSR) of all minerals produced and credited to Ulysses' metals account (at a refinery selected by Ulysses) is payable to the metals accounts of two former tenement owners.</td> <td>M40/136</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$1.00 per tonne of ore milled is payable to a former tenement owner.</td> <td>M40/174</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$1.00 per tonne of ore mined and milled is payable to a former tenement owner.</td> <td>M40/288</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.5% of the Quarterly Gross Value of Sales. This is calculated by reference to the gross revenue per quarter actually received by Ulysses from sales of metals, minerals or mineral bearing substance mined or removed from within the tenement, and is payable to a former tenement owner.</td> <td>M40/343</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The following royalty is payable to Vox Royalty: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each Ore Reserve with a gold grade of at or less than 5 grams per DMT, \$1.00 per DMT, or For each Ore Reserve at a gold grade of more than 5 grams per DMT then a formula applies as per the Royalty Deed; or Gold bearing ore mined and treated which does not form any part of any 'Calculation of Ore Reserve' paid or to be paid, the calculation is the same as above, using the number of DMT of ore mined and treated and the grade or ore mined and treated in the calculation as if it were an 'Ore Reserve'. 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Historical production is 498,700t @ 2g/t for 32,070oz of gold produced in 1996-97.</td> <td>M40/163 and M40/164</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In regards to the Desdemona South JV Gold Project which is the subject of a Farm-in and Joint Venture agreement with Kin Mining NL, a royalty of 2% of the Gross Revenue multiplied by the Seller's interest in the tenements applies.</td> <td>E37/1326 (5 graticules), E40/283, E40/285, E40/369, E40/366, P40/1464, P40/1283 and M40/346.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Deferred Consideration and Royalty Details	Tenements Affected	As part of the terms of the acquisition of the Ulysses Gold Project, Genesis agreed to the following deferred consideration payments to the project vendors covering the tenements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deferred consideration of \$10.00 per dry metric tonne (DMT) of ore product from the tenements which is treated through a toll treatment plant for the first 200,000 DMT of ore processed, to a maximum of \$2,000,000. 52,653 DMT of ore product from the Ulysses Gold Project has been processed to date; and 1.2% of the Net Smelter Return generated from the sale of any product from the tenement area, after 200,000 of DMT of ore product from the tenements has been treated through a toll treatment plant. 	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E40/229, E40/263, E40/291, E40/306, E40/346, E40/347, E40/402, M40/3, M40/20, M40/94, M40/101, M40/107, M40/110, M40/120, M40/136, M40/137, M40/148, M40/151, M40/163, M40/164, M40/174, M40/196, M40/209, M40/288, M40/289, M40/290, M40/291, M40/292, M40/293, M40/339, M40/340, M40/343, M40/345, P40/1272, P40/1427, P40/1433, P40/1434, P40/1435, P40/1436, P40/1439, P40/1440, P40/1441, P40/1445, and P40/1454;	2.5% by weight (equivalent to NSR) of all minerals produced and credited to Ulysses' metals account (at a refinery selected by Ulysses) is payable to the metals accounts of two former tenement owners.	M40/136	\$1.00 per tonne of ore milled is payable to a former tenement owner.	M40/174	\$1.00 per tonne of ore mined and milled is payable to a former tenement owner.	M40/288	2.5% of the Quarterly Gross Value of Sales. 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L40/7, L40/15, L40/19, L40/20 and M40/136	\$1.00 per DMT of ore mined and treated from the tenements in excess of 650,000 DMT is payable to Vox Royalty. Historical production is 498,700t @ 2g/t for 32,070oz of gold produced in 1996-97.	M40/163 and M40/164	In regards to the Desdemona South JV Gold Project which is the subject of a Farm-in and Joint Venture agreement with Kin Mining NL, a royalty of 2% of the Gross Revenue multiplied by the Seller's interest in the tenements applies.	E37/1326 (5 graticules), E40/283, E40/285, E40/369, E40/366, P40/1464, P40/1283 and M40/346.
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenement was previously held in a joint venture between Sons of Gwalia Limited ("SWG") and Dalrymple Resources NL. The majority of historical 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 in 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° to the north.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results of previous exploration at the project are provided in numerous previous ASX releases.;
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length weighted average grades have been reported; No high-grade cuts have been applied to reported exploration results; Metal equivalent values are not being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes are angled to local grid south which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	<p>mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The significant results of all resource drill holes have been previously reported; Results of RAB and AC holes are not material to the project.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work at the deposit will include various studies as part of the Feasibility Study to determine the potential for development 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.

JORC Table 1 Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data was captured electronically to prevent transcription errors. Validation included comparison of gold results to logged geology to verify mineralised intervals.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerous site visits were undertaken by the Competent Person between 2015 and 2019 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 KNA and were approximately 50% of the average drill hole spacing in the deposit area beneath the existing pit. Historical production records were available for an open pit completed in 2002 and a portion of historic grade control data was available which largely confirms the current interpretations. Production from the GMD mining in 2016 and 2017 compared well with the resource model. Previous resource estimates have been completed and compare well with the current estimate. No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products. No estimation of deleterious elements was carried out. Only Au was interpolated into the block model. An orientated ellipsoid search was used to select data and was based on parameters derived from the variography. An initial interpolation pass was used with a maximum range of 30m which filled 15% of blocks. A second pass radius of 60m filled 39% of the blocks and a third pass range of 120m filled

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available. 	<p>the majority of the remaining blocks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum of 10 samples was used for the first pass, and this was reduced to six and then 2 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 2.0g/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 25m easting intervals and by 10m vertical intervals.
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 have been confirmed 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2016/2017 mining have demonstrated that good gold recovery can be expected from conventional processing methods.
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The previous phases of mining 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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.</p>	<p>approvals for further development including the dumping of waste would not be approved.</p>
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • Measured 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; • Measured Mineral Resource was also defined where infill drilling to 25m by 12.5m-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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A documented internal audit of the Mineral Resource estimate was completed by the consulting company responsible for the estimate.
Discussion of relative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
accuracy/ confidence	<p><i>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.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i> 	<p>Mineral Resource classification. The data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Admiral-Group

JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. 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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Admiral Resource is based on 548 RC and 31 DD holes (33 completed by Genesis in 2021) Butterfly Resource is based on 385 RC holes, 16 DD holes and 107 GC holes (27 completed by Genesis in 2021); Clark Resource is based on 124 RC and 3 DD holes (39 completed by Genesis in 2021) King Resource is based on 789 RC and 5 DD holes (23 completed by Genesis in 2021) Danluce Resource is based on 121 RC and 2 DD holes (2 completed by Genesis in 2021) Butterfly North Resource is based on 107 RC and 1 DD holes (50 completed by Genesis in 2021) 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	Commentary
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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;

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genesis samples were carefully identified and bagged on site for collection and transport by commercial or laboratory transport.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

JORC Table 1 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary								
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 Royalty details are as follows: 								
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">Deferred Consideration and Royalty Details</th> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">Tenements Affected</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>As part of the terms of the acquisition of the Ulysses Gold Project, Genesis agreed to the following deferred consideration payments to the project vendors covering the tenements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deferred consideration of \$10.00 per dry metric tonne (DMT) of ore product from the tenements which is treated through a toll treatment plant for the first 200,000 DMT of ore processed, to a maximum of \$2,000,000. 52,653 DMT of ore product from the Ulysses Gold Project has been processed to date; and 1.2% of the Net Smelter Return generated from the sale of any product from the tenement area, after 200,000 of DMT of ore product from the tenements has been treated through a toll treatment plant. </td> <td>M40/166, E40/295 and E40/312</td> </tr> <tr> <td>An effective Net Smelter Return royalty rate of 0.90% from the sale of all naturally occurring substances is payable to International Royalty Corporation.</td> <td>M40/166</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net Smelter Return royalty of 1.2% from the sale of any gold from the tenement area is payable to the former tenement holder, capped at a maximum amount payable of \$500,000 (Ulysses Gold Project).</td> <td>E40/371</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Deferred Consideration and Royalty Details	Tenements Affected	As part of the terms of the acquisition of the Ulysses Gold Project, Genesis agreed to the following deferred consideration payments to the project vendors covering the tenements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deferred consideration of \$10.00 per dry metric tonne (DMT) of ore product from the tenements which is treated through a toll treatment plant for the first 200,000 DMT of ore processed, to a maximum of \$2,000,000. 52,653 DMT of ore product from the Ulysses Gold Project has been processed to date; and 1.2% of the Net Smelter Return generated from the sale of any product from the tenement area, after 200,000 of DMT of ore product from the tenements has been treated through a toll treatment plant. 	M40/166, E40/295 and E40/312	An effective Net Smelter Return royalty rate of 0.90% from the sale of all naturally occurring substances is payable to International Royalty Corporation.	M40/166	Net Smelter Return royalty of 1.2% from the sale of any gold from the tenement area is payable to the former tenement holder, capped at a maximum amount payable of \$500,000 (Ulysses Gold Project).	E40/371
		Deferred Consideration and Royalty Details	Tenements Affected							
		As part of the terms of the acquisition of the Ulysses Gold Project, Genesis agreed to the following deferred consideration payments to the project vendors covering the tenements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deferred consideration of \$10.00 per dry metric tonne (DMT) of ore product from the tenements which is treated through a toll treatment plant for the first 200,000 DMT of ore processed, to a maximum of \$2,000,000. 52,653 DMT of ore product from the Ulysses Gold Project has been processed to date; and 1.2% of the Net Smelter Return generated from the sale of any product from the tenement area, after 200,000 of DMT of ore product from the tenements has been treated through a toll treatment plant. 	M40/166, E40/295 and E40/312							
		An effective Net Smelter Return royalty rate of 0.90% from the sale of all naturally occurring substances is payable to International Royalty Corporation.	M40/166							
		Net Smelter Return royalty of 1.2% from the sale of any gold from the tenement area is payable to the former tenement holder, capped at a maximum amount payable of \$500,000 (Ulysses Gold Project).	E40/371							
		As part of the terms of the acquisition of the Kookynie tenements, the following royalties apply:								
		1% Net Smelter Return on all gold extracted is payable to the project vendors, capped at a maximum amount of \$5,000,000.	E40/229, E40/263, E40/291, E40/306, E40/346, E40/347, E40/402, M40/3, M40/20, M40/94, M40/101, M40/107, M40/110, M40/120, M40/136, M40/137, M40/148, M40/151, M40/163, M40/164, M40/174, M40/196, M40/209, M40/288, M40/289, M40/290, M40/291, M40/292, M40/293, M40/339, M40/340, M40/343, M40/345, P40/1272, P40/1427, P40/1433, P40/1434, P40/1435, P40/1436, P40/1439, P40/1440, P40/1441, P40/1445, and P40/1454;							
		2.5% by weight (equivalent to NSR) of all minerals produced and credited to Ulysses' metals account (at a refinery selected by Ulysses) is payable to the metals accounts of two former tenement owners.	M40/136							
		\$1.00 per tonne of ore milled is payable to a former tenement owner.	M40/174							
\$1.00 per tonne of ore mined and milled is payable to a former tenement owner.	M40/288									
2.5% of the Quarterly Gross Value of Sales. This is calculated by reference to the gross revenue per quarter actually received by Ulysses from sales of metals, minerals or mineral bearing substance mined or removed from within the tenement, and is payable to a former tenement owner.	M40/343									
The following royalty is payable to Vox Royalty: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each Ore Reserve with a gold grade of at or less than 5 grams per DMT, \$1.00 per DMT, or For each Ore Reserve at a gold grade of more than 5 grams per DMT then a formula applies as per the Royalty Deed; or Gold bearing ore mined and treated which does not form any part of any 'Calculation of Ore Reserve' paid or to be paid, the calculation is the same as above, using the number of DMT of ore mined and treated and the grade or ore mined and treated in the calculation as if it were an 'Ore Reserve'. 	L40/7, L40/15, L40/19, L40/20 and M40/136									

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Royalty not payable for first 100,000 DMT (in aggregate) of all gold Ore Reserves or gold bearing ore mined and treated.</p> <p>\$1.00 per DMT of ore mined and treated from the tenements in excess of 650,000 DMT is payable to Vox Royalty. Historical production is 498,700t @ 2g/t for 32,070oz of gold produced in 1996-97.</p> <p>In regards to the Desdemona South JV Gold Project which is the subject of a Farm-in and Joint Venture agreement with Kin Mining NL, a royalty of 2% of the Gross Revenue multiplied by the Seller's interest in the tenements applies.</p> <p>E37/1326 (5 graticules), E40/283, E40/285, E40/369, E40/366, P40/1464, P40/1283 and M40/346.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>hole collar</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length</i> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Resource was included in a previous announcement dated 24 June 2020;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results from Genesis drilling have been included in multiple releases to ASX between 31 March 2021 and 3 February 2022.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive early stage exploration has been conducted by previous operators including RAB drilling and geochemical sampling. The results have not been used in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	<i>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.</i>	the Mineral Resource estimate; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

JORC Table 1 Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>deposit;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were composited to 1m intervals. Various high grade cuts were applied at each deposit and varied from 5g/t to 24g/t; The parent block dimensions used for each deposit were 10m along strike by 10m across strike by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 2.5m by 1.25m; Cell size was based on 50% of the closest spaced drilling at each deposit; Previous resource estimates have been completed. The mineralisation domains used in this estimate were largely based on those previous interpretations; No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products; No estimation of deleterious elements was carried out. Only Au was interpolated into the block models; An orientated ellipsoid search was used to select data and was based on kriging parameters, drill hole spacing and geometry of mineralisation; Up to three interpolation passes were used for each model; A first pass search of between 25m and 40m was used with a minimum of 8 samples and a maximum of 24 samples. The majority of blocks were estimated in the first pass; The remaining blocks were filled by increasing the search range up to 160m and reducing the minimum samples to 2; Selective mining units were not modelled in the Mineral Resource model. The block size used in the model was based on drill sample spacing and lode orientation; The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.3g/t Au-off grade. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimates; For validation, trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data within strike intervals of 20m and by 10m vertical intervals and on a global basis.
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the previous production history and the shallow nature of the mineralisation, it is assumed that open pit mining is possible at the project if demonstrated to be economically viable to construct a processing facility or as satellite feed for an existing operation; No mining parameters or modifying factors have been applied to the Mineral Resource.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</p>	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk density values were based on information obtained from historic mining operations where available, or were assumed based on knowledge of similar rock types at other deposits; Bulk density determinations were made on samples from drill core using the weight in air/weight in water method; Bulk density values used in the resource were 1.8t/m³, 2.4t/m³ and 2.85t/m³ for oxide, transitional and fresh mineralisation respectively; A value of 2.7t/m³ was applied to all fresh felsic material within the lithology domains.
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposits have been reviewed by the Competent Person and results reflect the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A documented internal audit of the Mineral Resource estimate was completed by the consulting company responsible for the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Orient Well-Group

JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>fire assay</i>). 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.</p>	<p>geological boundaries;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC and diamond drilling by previous holders has been completed to industry standard at the time.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	<p><i>considered partial or total.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Fire assay fusion technique with AAS finish. The techniques are considered quantitative in nature;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 and Orient Well have been analysed by Chryso PhotonAssay™ at Intertek laboratory in Perth. Samples for PhotonAssay™ are dried at 105°C and then crushed to 3mm. A rotary splitter is then used to collect a 500g sub-sample, which is placed in the single use PhotonAssay™ jar. The jar is then fed into the Photon analyser with gold reported at detection limits of 0.02ppm to 350ppm. Over limit values are re-assayed by Fire Assay with an AAS finish. Samples analysed by 50g Fire Assay or PhotonAssay 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 assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		compositing. Compositing of DD holes was required to provide equal support during estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genesis samples were carefully identified and bagged on site for collection and transport by commercial or laboratory transport.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

JORC Table 1 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																						
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 Royalty details are as follows: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">Deferred Consideration and Royalty Details</th> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">Tenements Affected</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>As part of the terms of the acquisition of the Ulysses Gold Project, Genesis agreed to the following deferred consideration payments to the project vendors covering the tenements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deferred consideration of \$10.00 per dry metric tonne (DMT) of ore product from the tenements which is treated through a toll treatment plant for the first 200,000 DMT of ore processed, to a maximum of \$2,000,000. 52,653 DMT of ore product from the Ulysses Gold Project has been processed to date; and 1.2% of the Net Smelter Return generated from the sale of any product from the tenement area, after 200,000 of DMT of ore product from the tenements has been treated through a toll treatment plant. </td> <td>M40/166, E40/295 and E40/312</td> </tr> <tr> <td>An effective Net Smelter Return royalty rate of 0.90% from the sale of all naturally occurring substances is payable to International Royalty Corporation.</td> <td>M40/166</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net Smelter Return royalty of 1.2% from the sale of any gold from the tenement area is payable to the former tenement holder, capped at a maximum amount payable of \$500,000 (Ulysses Gold Project).</td> <td>E40/371</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">As part of the terms of the acquisition of the Kookynie tenements, the following royalties apply:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1% Net Smelter Return on all gold extracted is payable to the project vendors, capped at a maximum amount of \$5,000,000.</td> <td>E40/229, E40/263, E40/291, E40/306, E40/346, E40/347, E40/402, M40/3, M40/20, M40/94, M40/101, M40/107, M40/110, M40/120, M40/136, M40/137, M40/148, M40/151, M40/163, M40/164, M40/174, M40/196, M40/209, M40/288, M40/289, M40/290, M40/291, M40/292, M40/293, M40/339, M40/340, M40/343, M40/345, P40/1272, P40/1427, P40/1433, P40/1434, P40/1435, P40/1436, P40/1439, P40/1440, P40/1441, P40/1445, and P40/1454;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.5% by weight (equivalent to NSR) of all minerals produced and credited to Ulysses' metals account (at a refinery selected by Ulysses) is payable to the metals accounts of two former tenement owners.</td> <td>M40/136</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$1.00 per tonne of ore milled is payable to a former tenement owner.</td> <td>M40/174</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$1.00 per tonne of ore mined and milled is payable to a former tenement owner.</td> <td>M40/288</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.5% of the Quarterly Gross Value of Sales. This is calculated by reference to the gross revenue per quarter actually received by Ulysses from sales of metals, minerals or mineral bearing substance mined or removed from within the tenement, and is payable to a former tenement owner.</td> <td>M40/343</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The following royalty is payable to Vox Royalty: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each Ore Reserve with a gold grade of at or less than 5 grams per DMT, \$1.00 per DMT, or For each Ore Reserve at a gold grade of more than 5 grams per DMT then a formula applies as per the Royalty Deed; or Gold bearing ore mined and treated which does not form any part of any 'Calculation of Ore Reserve' paid or to be paid, the calculation is the same as above, using the number of DMT of ore mined and treated and the grade or ore mined and treated in the calculation as if it were an 'Ore Reserve'. </td> <td>L40/7, L40/15, L40/19, L40/20 and M40/136</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Deferred Consideration and Royalty Details	Tenements Affected	As part of the terms of the acquisition of the Ulysses Gold Project, Genesis agreed to the following deferred consideration payments to the project vendors covering the tenements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deferred consideration of \$10.00 per dry metric tonne (DMT) of ore product from the tenements which is treated through a toll treatment plant for the first 200,000 DMT of ore processed, to a maximum of \$2,000,000. 52,653 DMT of ore product from the Ulysses Gold Project has been processed to date; and 1.2% of the Net Smelter Return generated from the sale of any product from the tenement area, after 200,000 of DMT of ore product from the tenements has been treated through a toll treatment plant. 	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Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Orient Well mineralisation is mainly hosted within a single wide (50m) east dipping felsic rhyolite which strikes broadly NW over a distance of 1700m. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 						

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The significant results of all resource drill holes have been previously reported. No drillholes are reported as part of this announcement
Balanced Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The significant results of all resource drill holes have been previously reported; Results of RAB and AC holes are not material to the project.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substantial exploration and resource extension programs are planned by Genesis to increase confidence in the defined Mineral Resources and to discover additional

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	deposits of gold mineralisation.

JORC Table 1 Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Orient Well mineral resource area extends over a 1700m strike length, and modelled to a depth of 220m 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 model was 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>drainage characterisation).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</i> <i>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</i> <i>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</i> <i>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</i> <i>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</i> <i>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</i> 	<p>vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 1.25m by 1.25m;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The parent block dimensions used for Orient Well North West were 20m along strike by 5m across strike by 10m vertical with sub-cells of 5m by 1.25m by 2.5m; Cell size was based on 50% of the closest spaced drilling at each deposit; Previous resource estimates have been completed. The mineralisation domains used in this estimate were largely based on those previous interpretations; No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products; No estimation of deleterious elements was carried out. Only Au was interpolated into the block models; An orientated ellipsoid search was used to select data and was based on kriging parameters, drill hole spacing and geometry of mineralisation; Up to three interpolation passes were used for each model; A first pass search of between 40m and 50m was used with a minimum of 12 samples and a maximum of 24 samples. The majority of blocks were estimated in the first pass; The remaining blocks were filled by increasing the search range up to 160m and reducing the minimum samples to 2; Selective mining units were not modelled in the Mineral Resource model. The block size used in the model was based on drill sample spacing and lode orientation; The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.2g/t Au-off grade. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimates; For validation, trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data within strike intervals of 20m and by 10m vertical intervals and on a global basis.
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 reported Mineral Resource has been limited to material above 280mRL.
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the previous production history and the shallow nature of the mineralisation, it is assumed that open pit mining is possible at the project if demonstrated to be economically viable to construct a processing facility or as satellite feed for an existing operation; No mining parameters or modifying factors have been applied to the Mineral Resource.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk density values were based on data from core drilling, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>grade and mineralisation continuity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposits have been reviewed by the Competent Person and results reflect the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A documented internal audit of the Mineral Resource estimate was completed by the consulting company responsible for the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The estimates for each deposit utilise good estimation practices, high quality drilling data and include observations and data from mining operations. These deposits are considered to have been estimated with a high level of accuracy; The data quality throughout the project is reported to be good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists; The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade; Previous open pit mining has been carried out at Orient Well; No reconciliation data has been located and only global production records have been reviewed.

Laterite Deposits

JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p>problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</p>	
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genesis RC samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone and cone splitter in one metre intervals; For historic RAB, RC and DD drill programs, samples were assayed at commercial laboratories in Western Australia; Genesis samples were assayed at the Intertek laboratory in Perth. Samples were dried and a 1kg split was pulverized to 80% passing 75 microns; No QAQC reports have been located for the historic drilling data; Genesis drilling included extensive QAQC protocols including blanks, standards and duplicates. Results were satisfactory and supported the use of the data in resource estimation; Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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;

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p>parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genesis samples were carefully identified and bagged on site for collection and transport by commercial or laboratory transport.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviews by independent consultants have been carried out at different times throughout the history of the project with satisfactory results reported;

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

JORC Table 1 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																								
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Royalty details are as follows: 																								
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">Deferred Consideration and Royalty Details</th> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">Tenements Affected</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>As part of the terms of the acquisition of the Ulysses Gold Project, Genesis agreed to the following deferred consideration payments to the project vendors covering the tenements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deferred consideration of \$10.00 per dry metric tonne (DMT) of ore product from the tenements which is treated through a toll treatment plant for the first 200,000 DMT of ore processed, to a maximum of \$2,000,000. 52,653 DMT of ore product from the Ulysses Gold Project has been processed to date; and 1.2% of the Net Smelter Return generated from the sale of any product from the tenement area, after 200,000 of DMT of ore product from the tenements has been treated through a toll treatment plant. </td> <td>M40/166, E40/295 and E40/312</td> </tr> <tr> <td>An effective Net Smelter Return royalty rate of 0.90% from the sale of all naturally occurring substances is payable to International Royalty Corporation.</td> <td>M40/166</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net Smelter Return royalty of 1.2% from the sale of any gold from the tenement area is payable to the former tenement holder, capped at a maximum amount payable of \$500,000 (Ulysses Gold Project).</td> <td>E40/371</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">As part of the terms of the acquisition of the Kookynie tenements, the following royalties apply:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1% Net Smelter Return on all gold extracted is payable to the project vendors, capped at a maximum amount of \$5,000,000.</td> <td>E40/229, E40/263, E40/291, E40/306, E40/346, E40/347, E40/402, M40/3, M40/20, M40/94, M40/101, M40/107, M40/110, M40/120, M40/136, M40/137, M40/148, M40/151, M40/163, M40/164, M40/174, M40/196, M40/209, M40/288, M40/289, M40/290, M40/291, M40/292, M40/293, M40/339, M40/340, M40/343, M40/345, P40/1272, P40/1427, P40/1433, P40/1434, P40/1435, P40/1436, P40/1439, P40/1440, P40/1441, P40/1445, and P40/1454;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.5% by weight (equivalent to NSR) of all minerals produced and credited to Ulysses' metals account (at a refinery selected by Ulysses) is payable to the metals accounts of two former tenement owners.</td> <td>M40/136</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$1.00 per tonne of ore milled is payable to a former tenement owner.</td> <td>M40/174</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$1.00 per tonne of ore mined and milled is payable to a former tenement owner.</td> <td>M40/288</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.5% of the Quarterly Gross Value of Sales. This is calculated by reference to the gross revenue per quarter actually received by Ulysses from sales of metals, minerals or mineral bearing substance mined or removed from within the tenement, and is payable to a former tenement owner.</td> <td>M40/343</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The following royalty is payable to Vox Royalty: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each Ore Reserve with a gold grade of at or less than 5 grams per DMT, \$1.00 per DMT, or For each Ore Reserve at a gold grade of more than 5 grams per DMT then a formula applies as per the Royalty Deed; or Gold bearing ore mined and treated which does not form any part of any 'Calculation of Ore Reserve' paid or to be paid, the calculation is the same as above, using the number of DMT of ore mined and treated and the grade or ore mined and treated in the calculation as if it were an 'Ore Reserve'. Royalty not payable for first 100,000 DMT (in aggregate) of all gold Ore Reserves or gold bearing ore mined and treated. </td> <td>L40/7, L40/15, L40/19, L40/20 and M40/136</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$1.00 per DMT of ore mined and treated from the tenements in excess of 650,000 DMT is payable to Vox</td> <td>M40/163 and M40/164</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Deferred Consideration and Royalty Details	Tenements Affected	As part of the terms of the acquisition of the Ulysses Gold Project, Genesis agreed to the following deferred consideration payments to the project vendors covering the tenements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deferred consideration of \$10.00 per dry metric tonne (DMT) of ore product from the tenements which is treated through a toll treatment plant for the first 200,000 DMT of ore processed, to a maximum of \$2,000,000. 52,653 DMT of ore product from the Ulysses Gold Project has been processed to date; and 1.2% of the Net Smelter Return generated from the sale of any product from the tenement area, after 200,000 of DMT of ore product from the tenements has been treated through a toll treatment plant. 	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E40/229, E40/263, E40/291, E40/306, E40/346, E40/347, E40/402, M40/3, M40/20, M40/94, M40/101, M40/107, M40/110, M40/120, M40/136, M40/137, M40/148, M40/151, M40/163, M40/164, M40/174, M40/196, M40/209, M40/288, M40/289, M40/290, M40/291, M40/292, M40/293, M40/339, M40/340, M40/343, M40/345, P40/1272, P40/1427, P40/1433, P40/1434, P40/1435, P40/1436, P40/1439, P40/1440, P40/1441, P40/1445, and P40/1454;	2.5% by weight (equivalent to NSR) of all minerals produced and credited to Ulysses' metals account (at a refinery selected by Ulysses) is payable to the metals accounts of two former tenement owners.	M40/136	\$1.00 per tonne of ore milled is payable to a former tenement owner.	M40/174	\$1.00 per tonne of ore mined and milled is payable to a former tenement owner.	M40/288	2.5% of the Quarterly Gross Value of Sales. This is calculated by reference to the gross revenue per quarter actually received by Ulysses from sales of metals, minerals or mineral bearing substance mined or removed from within the tenement, and is payable to a former tenement owner.	M40/343	The following royalty is payable to Vox Royalty: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each Ore Reserve with a gold grade of at or less than 5 grams per DMT, \$1.00 per DMT, or For each Ore Reserve at a gold grade of more than 5 grams per DMT then a formula applies as per the Royalty Deed; or Gold bearing ore mined and treated which does not form any part of any 'Calculation of Ore Reserve' paid or to be paid, the calculation is the same as above, using the number of DMT of ore mined and treated and the grade or ore mined and treated in the calculation as if it were an 'Ore Reserve'. Royalty not payable for first 100,000 DMT (in aggregate) of all gold Ore Reserves or gold bearing ore mined and treated.	L40/7, L40/15, L40/19, L40/20 and M40/136	\$1.00 per DMT of ore mined and treated from the tenements in excess of 650,000 DMT is payable to Vox	M40/163 and M40/164
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		1% Net Smelter Return on all gold extracted is payable to the project vendors, capped at a maximum amount of \$5,000,000.	E40/229, E40/263, E40/291, E40/306, E40/346, E40/347, E40/402, M40/3, M40/20, M40/94, M40/101, M40/107, M40/110, M40/120, M40/136, M40/137, M40/148, M40/151, M40/163, M40/164, M40/174, M40/196, M40/209, M40/288, M40/289, M40/290, M40/291, M40/292, M40/293, M40/339, M40/340, M40/343, M40/345, P40/1272, P40/1427, P40/1433, P40/1434, P40/1435, P40/1436, P40/1439, P40/1440, P40/1441, P40/1445, and P40/1454;																							
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\$1.00 per DMT of ore mined and treated from the tenements in excess of 650,000 DMT is payable to Vox	M40/163 and M40/164																									

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Royalty. Historical production is 498,700t @ 2g/t for 32,070oz of gold produced in 1996-97.</p> <p>In regards to the Desdemona South JV Gold Project which is the subject of a Farm-in and Joint Venture agreement with Kin Mining NL, a royalty of 2% of the Gross Revenue multiplied by the Seller's interest in the tenements applies.</p> <p>E37/1326 (5 graticules), E40/283, E40/285, E40/369, E40/366, P40/1464, P40/1283 and M40/346.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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;
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The significant results of all resource drill holes have been previously reported. No drillholes are being reported as part of this announcement
Balanced Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The significant results of all resource drill holes have been previously reported; Results of RAB and AC holes are not material to the project.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

JORC Table 1 Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	Commentary
	<p><i>employed.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</i> • <i>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</i> • <i>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</i> • <i>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</i> • <i>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>remaining Mineral Resources.</p>
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The Mineral Resources were classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource on the basis of data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity; The Indicated portion of the mineral resource was confined to the central portions of each of the main zones of mineralisation and are supported by close spaced drilling at 10-20m centres, and displaying good continuity of grade. The resource has been classified as Inferred at the edges of most zones where drill spacing is greater than 20m and there are some uncertainties on the orientation and continuity of mineralisation. The deposits have been reviewed by the Competent Person and results reflect the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A documented internal audit of the Mineral Resource estimate was completed by the consulting company responsible for the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i> 	<p>have been estimated with a high level of accuracy;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Low Grade Stockpiles

JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. 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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Butterfly stockpile Resource is based on 247 grab samples; Puzzle stockpile resource is based on grade control production records completed during mining and supported by 55 grab samples taken by Genesis.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling was completed.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling was completed.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The material type and mineralisation style of each grab sample was recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample locations were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 coordinates
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No orientation based sampling bias has been completed.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genesis samples were carefully identified and bagged on site for collection and transport by commercial or laboratory transport.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits or reviews of sampling techniques or data has been completed. • All work was carried out by reputable companies using industry standard methods.

JORC Table 1 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																								
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. Royalty details are as follows: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">Deferred Consideration and Royalty Details</th> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">Tenements Affected</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>As part of the terms of the acquisition of the Ulysses Gold Project, Genesis agreed to the following deferred consideration payments to the project vendors covering the tenements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deferred consideration of \$10.00 per dry metric tonne (DMT) of ore product from the tenements which is treated through a toll treatment plant for the first 200,000 DMT of ore processed, to a maximum of \$2,000,000. 52,653 DMT of ore product from the Ulysses Gold Project has been processed to date; and 1.2% of the Net Smelter Return generated from the sale of any product from the tenement area, after 200,000 of DMT of ore product from the tenements has been treated through a toll treatment plant. </td> <td>M40/166, E40/295 and E40/312</td> </tr> <tr> <td>An effective Net Smelter Return royalty rate of 0.90% from the sale of all naturally occurring substances is payable to International Royalty Corporation.</td> <td>M40/166</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net Smelter Return royalty of 1.2% from the sale of any gold from the tenement area is payable to the former tenement holder, capped at a maximum amount payable of \$500,000 (Ulysses Gold Project).</td> <td>E40/371</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">As part of the terms of the acquisition of the Kookynie tenements, the following royalties apply:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1% Net Smelter Return on all gold extracted is payable to the project vendors, capped at a maximum amount of \$5,000,000.</td> <td>E40/229, E40/263, E40/291, E40/306, E40/346, E40/347, E40/402, M40/3, M40/20, M40/94, M40/101, M40/107, M40/110, M40/120, M40/136, M40/137, M40/148, M40/151, M40/163, M40/164, M40/174, M40/196, M40/209, M40/288, M40/289, M40/290, M40/291, M40/292, M40/293, M40/339, M40/340, M40/343, M40/345, P40/1272, P40/1427, P40/1433, P40/1434, P40/1435, P40/1436, P40/1439, P40/1440, P40/1441, P40/1445, and P40/1454;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.5% by weight (equivalent to NSR) of all minerals produced and credited to Ulysses' metals account (at a refinery selected by Ulysses) is payable to the metals accounts of two former tenement owners.</td> <td>M40/136</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$1.00 per tonne of ore milled is payable to a former tenement owner.</td> <td>M40/174</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$1.00 per tonne of ore mined and milled is payable to a former tenement owner.</td> <td>M40/288</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.5% of the Quarterly Gross Value of Sales. This is calculated by reference to the gross revenue per quarter actually received by Ulysses from sales of metals, minerals or mineral bearing substance mined or removed from within the tenement, and is payable to a former tenement owner.</td> <td>M40/343</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The following royalty is payable to Vox Royalty: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each Ore Reserve with a gold grade of at or less than 5 grams per DMT, \$1.00 per DMT, or For each Ore Reserve at a gold grade of more than 5 grams per DMT then a formula applies as per the Royalty Deed; or Gold bearing ore mined and treated which does not form any part of any 'Calculation of Ore Reserve' paid or to be paid, the calculation is the same as above, using the number of DMT of ore mined and treated and the grade or ore mined and treated in the calculation as if it were an 'Ore Reserve'. Royalty not payable for first 100,000 DMT (in aggregate) of all gold Ore Reserves or gold bearing ore mined and treated. </td> <td>L40/7, L40/15, L40/19, L40/20 and M40/136</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$1.00 per DMT of ore mined and treated from the tenements in excess of 650,000 DMT is payable to Vox Royalty. Historical production is 498,700t @ 2g/t for 32,070oz of gold produced in 1996-97.</td> <td>M40/163 and M40/164</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Deferred Consideration and Royalty Details	Tenements Affected	As part of the terms of the acquisition of the Ulysses Gold Project, Genesis agreed to the following deferred consideration payments to the project vendors covering the tenements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deferred consideration of \$10.00 per dry metric tonne (DMT) of ore product from the tenements which is treated through a toll treatment plant for the first 200,000 DMT of ore processed, to a maximum of \$2,000,000. 52,653 DMT of ore product from the Ulysses Gold Project has been processed to date; and 1.2% of the Net Smelter Return generated from the sale of any product from the tenement area, after 200,000 of DMT of ore product from the tenements has been treated through a toll treatment plant. 	M40/166, E40/295 and E40/312	An effective Net Smelter Return royalty rate of 0.90% from the sale of all naturally occurring substances is payable to International Royalty Corporation.	M40/166	Net Smelter Return royalty of 1.2% from the sale of any gold from the tenement area is payable to the former tenement holder, capped at a maximum amount payable of \$500,000 (Ulysses Gold Project).	E40/371	As part of the terms of the acquisition of the Kookynie tenements, the following royalties apply:		1% Net Smelter Return on all gold extracted is payable to the project vendors, capped at a maximum amount of \$5,000,000.	E40/229, E40/263, E40/291, E40/306, E40/346, E40/347, E40/402, M40/3, M40/20, M40/94, M40/101, M40/107, M40/110, M40/120, M40/136, M40/137, M40/148, M40/151, M40/163, M40/164, M40/174, M40/196, M40/209, M40/288, M40/289, M40/290, M40/291, M40/292, M40/293, M40/339, M40/340, M40/343, M40/345, P40/1272, P40/1427, P40/1433, P40/1434, P40/1435, P40/1436, P40/1439, P40/1440, P40/1441, P40/1445, and P40/1454;	2.5% by weight (equivalent to NSR) of all minerals produced and credited to Ulysses' metals account (at a refinery selected by Ulysses) is payable to the metals accounts of two former tenement owners.	M40/136	\$1.00 per tonne of ore milled is payable to a former tenement owner.	M40/174	\$1.00 per tonne of ore mined and milled is payable to a former tenement owner.	M40/288	2.5% of the Quarterly Gross Value of Sales. This is calculated by reference to the gross revenue per quarter actually received by Ulysses from sales of metals, minerals or mineral bearing substance mined or removed from within the tenement, and is payable to a former tenement owner.	M40/343	The following royalty is payable to Vox Royalty: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each Ore Reserve with a gold grade of at or less than 5 grams per DMT, \$1.00 per DMT, or For each Ore Reserve at a gold grade of more than 5 grams per DMT then a formula applies as per the Royalty Deed; or Gold bearing ore mined and treated which does not form any part of any 'Calculation of Ore Reserve' paid or to be paid, the calculation is the same as above, using the number of DMT of ore mined and treated and the grade or ore mined and treated in the calculation as if it were an 'Ore Reserve'. Royalty not payable for first 100,000 DMT (in aggregate) of all gold Ore Reserves or gold bearing ore mined and treated.	L40/7, L40/15, L40/19, L40/20 and M40/136	\$1.00 per DMT of ore mined and treated from the tenements in excess of 650,000 DMT is payable to Vox Royalty. Historical production is 498,700t @ 2g/t for 32,070oz of gold produced in 1996-97.	M40/163 and M40/164
		Deferred Consideration and Royalty Details	Tenements Affected																							
		As part of the terms of the acquisition of the Ulysses Gold Project, Genesis agreed to the following deferred consideration payments to the project vendors covering the tenements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deferred consideration of \$10.00 per dry metric tonne (DMT) of ore product from the tenements which is treated through a toll treatment plant for the first 200,000 DMT of ore processed, to a maximum of \$2,000,000. 52,653 DMT of ore product from the Ulysses Gold Project has been processed to date; and 1.2% of the Net Smelter Return generated from the sale of any product from the tenement area, after 200,000 of DMT of ore product from the tenements has been treated through a toll treatment plant. 	M40/166, E40/295 and E40/312																							
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>In regards to the Desdemona South JV Gold Project which is the subject of a Farm-in and Joint Venture agreement with Kin Mining NL, a royalty of 2% of the Gross Revenue multiplied by the Seller's interest in the tenements applies.</p> <p>E37/1326 (5 graticules), E40/283, E40/285, E40/369, E40/366, P40/1464, P40/1283 and M40/346.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mining of Puzzle was completed by Melita Mining and Consolidated Gold. Mining of Butterfly was completed by Melita Mining, Sons of Gwalia and Nex Minerals.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Puzzle stockpile is predominantly oxidised felsic material. The Butterfly stockpiles are predominantly fresh mafic material.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of grab samples were used to prepare the Mineral Resource for Butterfly and Puzzle; Spatial data was not available for the original samples from the Puzzle stockpile however detailed production records were located which documented grade and tonnage of the material on the stockpile; The quantity of samples used to estimate each resource is included in the body of this release;
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data aggregation methods have been used; No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no relationship to the assay results and the geometry or location within the stockpile.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling was completed. No drillholes are being reported as part of this announcement
Balanced Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The significant results of all resource drill holes have been previously reported; Results of RAB and AC holes are not material to the project.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no other relevant exploration data.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further sampling of the stockpile will be completed to better determine the stockpile grade.

JORC Table 1 Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay data was captured electronically to prevent transcription errors; Validation included comparison of gold results to logged rock type and mineralisation intensity;
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	Commentary
	<p>grade cutting or capping.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cut-off has been applied
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mining parameters or modifying factors have been applied to the Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials. 	
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 due to extensive surface sampling with constant grades that matched expectations of the visual appearance of the material in the stockpiles. The stockpiles have been reviewed by the Competent Person and results reflect the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource estimates are peer reviewed by the Genesis technical team. No external reviews have been undertaken.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.